

This paragraph is followed by another page and a half of comment in the report, emphasizing the need for an increase in the salaries. The amendment was not set forth in the report as it should have been.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, it is true that the report refers to the fact that NIH had testified before the committee as to what they thought was the need for such salary increases, but based on the report the committee took no action. There is nothing in the report which in any way indicates that the committee had given affirmative action to the request. That was the point I made, because the Senate depends upon reports to point out affirmative action of committees, not recommendations made in the testimony at the time of hearings. I am sure the Senator from Alabama will agree with me as to that.

The statement which I made yesterday, which has been repeated today by the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], was to the effect that there was nothing in the report which would alert the Senate to the fact that any authority was being given to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to appoint even one person to a position at \$30,000 a year.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct. The amendment was not stated in the report, as it should have been stated.

I hope the distinguished Senator will join the Senator from Kansas, the Senator from Alabama, and other Senators in seeking to bring about some relief in a situation which is so critical and so acute at this time. We must provide some increase in the salaries if we are to keep at the National Institutes of Health and in other activities of the Public Health Service men of the type we should and must have.

Mr. KEATING. I am inclined to agree with the merits of the proposal made by the distinguished Senator from Alabama; but when I vote on such a matter, I should like to know what I am voting for, and should like to have it before me.

Mr. HILL. It is not set out in the report, as it should have been; but the report does call attention to the overall situation; and on page 25 of the bill the amendment was set out in full, as it should have been. It is printed there in italics. The amendments were also printed on pages 14232 and 14233 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 6, the day before the Senate voted on the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. But unless we follow through with an analysis of the amendment and relate it to the various sections it amends, we have no indication or cause for suspicion that it extends the authority of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to appoint 150 positions at \$30,000 a year. Nothing in the amendment would alert us to that point; and, in the absence of such knowledge we accepted, on its face, the statement that the provision did not apply to new jobs.

Mr. HILL. Not more than 150 could get the salary increases. Very, very few would have gotten an increase.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. But when we do vote a salary increase, I be-

lieve we need to know exactly and clearly what is being asked for. In this instance the Senate did not know this joker was in the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the Senator from Minnesota for permitting this intrusion, because the conference could not be concluded until this matter was discussed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EDMONDSON in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.) the Senate, in executive session, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 11, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate September 10, 1963:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

John A. Gronouski, of Wisconsin, to be Postmaster General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

II Chronicles 20: 12: *O our God, neither know we what to do; but our eyes are upon Thee.*

Almighty God, we humbly acknowledge that in this time of world crisis our beloved country is facing the difficult decision of whether to vote to ratify or not to ratify the test ban treaty.

Many of our leaders and chosen representatives, whose judgment we greatly value and in whose integrity we have the utmost confidence, frankly confess that they fear that in voting for ratification they will be placing in jeopardy our national security.

Grant that in their hours of debate and deliberation they may gain a greater assurance of the leading of Thy divine spirit to transcend the tyrannies of fear, anxiety, and misgiving.

We earnestly beseech Thee that they may have their eyes upon Thee for Thou alone canst gird them with faith to face the unknown and the unpredictable.

May they become increasingly aware that the divine resources are available to them through faith in Thee and that

where Thou dost guide Thou wilt provide the needed wisdom and strength for the welfare of our Nation.

Hear us in the name of the Christ, the captain of our salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

USE OF CORPORATE FUNDS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, it came to my attention yesterday that the Timken Roller Bearing Co. of Canton, Ohio, provided its company-owned French imported Morane-Saulnier jet plane No. N-122B along with a pilot to transport a distinguished political leader to Cleveland for the purpose of addressing a political rally.

This same company also provided its converted B-19, No. 9-760H to transport certain political dignitaries to the Cleveland event.

While certain nonbusiness uses of company equipment may be justified to advance community and civic enterprises, it seems to me that purely political uses of such equipment are indefensible. The use of corporate funds and assets for political purposes violates the spirit if not the letter of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have therefore requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to conduct an audit of the political use of aircraft by the Timken Roller Bearing Co. to assure that the use of such equipment is not passed off as an added tax burden upon the general public.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES BY THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, recently the Young Democrats of some 13 West-

ern States adopted a statement of objectives. This statement includes some astonishingly misguided and almost cowardly positions.

These positions are so extremely anti-American, antiprinciple, antistrength, antinational security and so anti-United States that many people are asking, Is this the real New Frontier?

Can it be that the Democrat Party calls for recognition of Red Cuba, for nonaggression pacts with Communist countries, for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and repeal of the Internal Security Act? Our people are entitled to an answer to this question.

It is only fair to call upon the Democrat national chairman in light of President Kennedy's recent gladhanding with Khrushchev, Averell Harriman's leg-bending to Moscow and New Frontier elbowbending with Communists all over the world; Mr. Bailey, is this the national Democrat program?

These Young Democrats ought to be ashamed to lend their support to such a platform. Their position is characterless, amoral, and incompatible with American traditions and patriotic values of liberty, freedom, and justice. I hope these resolutions will be completely rejected by the Democrat national chairman.

If this is the real New Frontier program, all true Americans throughout the United States in both parties should remember it well next November.

PRESERVING THE SPIRITUAL AND RELIGIOUS HERITAGE OF OUR NATION

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today, along with many of my colleagues, a joint resolution designed to preserve the spiritual and religious heritage of our Nation. This joint resolution would permit, on a voluntary basis, the use of prayers or Bible reading in schools and other public places. It would also permit a reference to God in any public document, on coins and currency, and in any other public proceeding or activity.

Since the first Supreme Court case decided in June of 1962, I have introduced two resolutions designed to permit voluntary prayers in public schools by way of constitutional amendment. In the original case, Justice William O. Douglas, in a concurring opinion, said that "the point for decision is whether the Government can constitutionally finance a religious exercise." He went on to list such governmental "aids" to religion, in his opinion, as the slogan "In God We Trust" used by the Treasury Department, and the phrase "under God" in the pledge of allegiance. Court suits have now been instigated to test the constitutionality of these uses. In addition, the Court has struck down Bible reading in schools.

I consider this new resolution, then, to be an appropriate new step to gain action through a joint effort. I believe this amendment will preserve what Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart in his dissenting opinion called "the religious traditions of our people, reflected in countless practices of the institutions and officials of our Government." At the same time that we cultivate our spiritual heritage, we preserve voluntary action by those who wish to participate as well as those who do not.

JOHN GRONOUSKI

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, we of Wisconsin are very proud to note the President's announcement of yesterday of his nomination of a distinguished Wisconsin public servant, John Gronouski, to be the next Postmaster General of the United States. John Gronouski's eminent record as Commissioner of Taxation in the State of Wisconsin, particularly in terms of administrative experience, will qualify him superbly for the high office he will enter. It has been many years since the State of Wisconsin has been represented in the Cabinet of the President of the United States and, therefore, we are especially enthused over the impending appointment. I trust the other body will confirm John Gronouski without delay, and I am sure that he will continue to give the high level of leadership to the Post Office Department in this difficult period of technological transition as that given by his distinguished predecessor, J. Edward Day.

I wish to take this occasion, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate my friend and my constituent, John Gronouski of Madison, Wis., on this memorable occasion.

MISS DONNA AXUM IS MISS AMERICA FOR 1964

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, while many of the attractions and advantages of the State of Arkansas are well known, some have been accorded less recognition than is obviously called for. I consider it, therefore, my duty to take this occasion to call to the attention of my colleagues one of the greatest natural resources of our great State—our abundant crop of beautiful, gracious, and talented young ladies.

I must confess humbly to some small part in the development of this resource. Our daughter, Carolyn, who reigned as Cherry Blossom Princess 4 years ago, is evidence of my complicity.

Some 7 years ago the people of the Fourth District of Arkansas set about the

business of focusing the country's attention on the beauty of their young ladies. It is interesting to note that since 1956 only one Miss Arkansas has come from outside the present Fourth District.

Last Saturday night, as a breathless nationwide television audience watched—I have not checked the rating but several million people at least—Miss Donna Axum of El Dorado, Ark., my hometown, was crowned Miss America for 1964.

Donna is the first Miss Arkansas to receive this coveted title. Arkansas served notice that it was after the crown in earnest in 1958 when Sally Miller, of Pine Bluff, was one of the 10 semifinalists and again in 1961 when Frances Jane Anderson, of Pine Bluff, was first runner-up. Incidentally two other native Arkansans received honors this year. Miss Hawaii, one of the finalists, was born in Fort Smith, Ark., and Miss Connecticut, who received a special scholarship for her classical dance, is a native of Little Rock.

The people of Arkansas and those of us from El Dorado in particular have proudly followed Donna's accomplishments for several years as she has won most of the major statewide contests emphasizing beauty, poise, and talent, preparing herself for this great achievement, a splendid example of womanhood of America.

It is becoming more apparent with each passing year, Mr. Speaker, that when Mr. Greeley spoke to the young men of America, he was misunderstood. He did not mean all the way west.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to extend my congratulations to the gentleman from Arkansas. I can understand very well his pride, but I should like to remind him, if I may, and also the other Members of the House, that Miss America from Arkansas succeeded Miss America from Ohio. It was the Ohio Miss America that placed the crown on the head of Miss Arkansas, the 1964 Miss America. We want to be generous to the State of Arkansas and especially the hometown of the distinguished gentleman who just addressed us.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I want to remind the gentleman from Arkansas that she was given a topic to speak about extemporaneously. She made a beautiful speech. The topic was "humility."

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the gentleman.

I will say to the gentleman from Ohio that she gave one of the finest discourses as she bowed out that I have ever listened to.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Not only do we have beautiful girls in Ohio but they are very intelligent also.

Mr. HARRIS. That is well recognized throughout the country.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. They must have picked a beautiful Arkansas lady to win this year's contest. The Ohio queen came from the great town of Akron, Ohio.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 140]

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Adair | Flynt | Mosher |
| Arends | Pord | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Ashley | Pulton, Pa. | O'Konski |
| Avery | Gathings | Pilcher |
| Baring | Goodell | Pirnie |
| Barry | Gray | Poage |
| Bennett, Mich. | Griffin | Powell |
| Berry | Harsha | Rivers, Alaska |
| Bolton | Hays | Robison |
| Frances P. | Hébert | Rogers, Tex. |
| Bolton | Hoeven | Ryan, Mich. |
| Oliver P. | Hoffman | St. George |
| Bow | Hosmer | St. Onge |
| Brock | Hutchinson | Scott |
| Buckley | Jennings | Selden |
| Cameron | Jones, Ala. | Shelley |
| Carey | Jones, Mo. | Short |
| Cederberg | Kee | Staebler |
| Celler | Kilburn | Stephens |
| Chelf | King, Calif. | Stinson |
| Clark | Laird | Talcott |
| Collier | Lesinski | Taylor |
| Colmer | Long, La. | Tollefson |
| Cooley | McLoskey | Tupper |
| Corman | Martin, Calif. | Ullman |
| Daddario | Martin, Mass. | Vinson |
| Dague | Martin, Nebr. | Whalley |
| Derwinski | Mathias | Wickersham |
| Diggs | Montoya | Willis |
| Dowdy | Morse | Winstead |
| Ellsworth | Morton | |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 343 Members answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1963

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 513 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1576) to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for construction of research centers and grants for facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for construction and initial staffing of community mental health centers, and for other

purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, after which I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader such time as he may require.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding. I take this time, after conferring with the minority leader, to inform the House that the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT] has advised that on tomorrow he will call up House Resolution 504 to create a Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate Federal research programs. This is in addition to the program previously announced for this week. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, after which I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 513 makes in order consideration of S. 1576, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. The resolution provides for an open rule with 2 hours of general debate and reading for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It also makes in order consideration of the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now in the bill and provides for consideration of amendments to the substitute amendment, under the 5-minute rule, as in an original bill.

Mr. Speaker, as one who took especial interest in the needs and problems of our handicapped and of our so-called exceptional children while a member and chairman of the Subcommittee on Special Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I am particularly pleased and honored to make this initial statement in behalf of the rule making in order the consideration of this bill, and in behalf of the bill itself. I would point out, however, that this legislation is primarily a health measure rather than an education measure.

In general, the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act can be divided into three parts:

Title I contains three grant authorizations for the construction of mental retardation facilities: \$20 million in project grants to assist in constructing special centers for research in the field of mental retardation, to be operated by public and nonprofit institutions; \$22.5 million in project grants for construction of college or university-associated mental retardation treatment and research facilities; and \$27.5 million for grants-in-aid to the States for construction of public or nonprofit community facilities for the mentally retarded.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

Title II contains an additional authorization of \$115 million for the construction of community mental health centers. These centers, as would be the case in facilities for mental retardation, would provide services for a comprehensive attack on the problem including community services for diagnosis, prevention, inpatient and outpatient treatment and rehabilitation.

"BRICK AND MORTAR"

These construction programs are strictly "brick and mortar" authorizations; they are spread over 3 years. They are based on the patterns established in the Hill-Burton Act and the Health Research Facilities Construction Act.

TEACHERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Title III of the act contains the only authorizations which are not for building construction. Basically, this title authorizes appropriations of \$47 million, over 3 years, to extend and strengthen the existing programs for training teachers of mentally retarded children and deaf children and to expand that program to include training teachers of other handicapped children such as the visually handicapped, the speech impaired, the crippled, the emotionally disturbed and those children with special health problems such as epilepsy, cardiac conditions, or chronic illnesses. In addition, \$6 million is provided over 3 years for grants for research or demonstration projects relating to the education of the handicapped.

In all, Mr. Speaker, the authorization for appropriations under this bill, as amended by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, covers the fiscal years 1964 through 1966—a period of 3 years. The total authorization amounts to \$238 million, with a maximum authorization of \$117.5 million for any single year.

I might add at this point, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Rules gave attention to the possible overlapping of this bill's provisions with those of existing programs as did the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We noted that under the \$2 billion, 6800 project, Hill-Burton program, only 42 projects costing \$13 million have been approved for mental retardation facilities. We also noted that only seven projects amounting to a mere 3 percent of the expended funds under the Health Research Facilities Construction Act have been

awarded for mental retardation facilities. In other words, I have satisfied myself, and I believe all members of the Committee on Rules have satisfied themselves that this legislation does not duplicate other existing programs including H.R. 7544, the Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963, by the distinguished and able gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. Speaker, for those of us, in and out of Congress, who have labored through the years in the field of special education for exceptional or handicapped children and in the fields of mental retardation and mental health, this legislation represents a forward looking and dramatic turning point. For while great strides have been made in the medical sciences and diagnostic arts to bring under control many of the physical diseases which kill and maim, relatively little has been accomplished in the mental health fields; while considerable progress has been made in learning to deal with the physically handicapped, little has been done for those with equally crippling, emotional or mental handicaps.

MENTAL ILLNESS: AMERICA'S MOST SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM

The fact is, of course, that mental illness, which runs up a \$2 billion annual bill, is the most serious health problem which we in America face today. At one time or another during their lifetimes, 10 percent of our population require psychiatric attention. Another fact, which we are only beginning to come to grips with, is that mental patients now occupy half of our Nation's hospital beds.

COSTS OF LONG-TERM MENTAL ILLNESS PROHIBITIVE

The consequences of these facts are clear. For the relatively few who have the financial resources, private psychiatry and private institutions are available. The costs, particularly for long-term confinement, are virtually prohibitive even for this group. For most people, the alternative, once they overcome the long waiting periods, is the State mental hospital.

The State mental hospitals are, for the most part, custodial centers rather than treatment centers. This is true because they generally have too little and too obsolete equipment and facilities; and they have a critical shortage of trained psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers. In 1959, for instance, there were less than 1,000 psychiatrists caring for the more than half a million patients in the State mental institutions—a ratio of less than 1 psychiatrist for every 500 patients. About one-fifth of all State institutions for the insane are firetraps.

CAN'T TREAT MENTAL ILLNESS FOR \$4.50 PER DAY

The amount of funds expended, per patient, in the State mental institutions is totally inadequate to support minimum requirements of board, room, and physical care let alone any kind of modern, individual, psychiatric or psychological treatment. We spend about \$12

per patient day for care in our Veterans' Administration psychiatric hospitals; community general hospitals cost approximately \$32 a day; some private institutions cost each psychiatric patient upward of \$1,000 or more each week. In contrast to these costs, according to the committee report:

The average expenditure per patient day in State mental institutions is about \$4.50.

This figure is one-third of the VA expenditure and one-eighth of the expenditures at the average community hospital.

Under present conditions, Mr. Speaker, even the paltry sum of \$4.50 per patient day is largely wasted in our big, centralized State institutions, when we consider the human costs of the system. The fact is that mental patients in our large State institutions benefit little from modern drugs and psychiatric techniques, get virtually no personal attention from qualified professional staff people, and languish in these institutions year after year.

Not only are these institutions too big, too crowded and too poor to afford these unfortunate souls even the bare minimum let alone proper care and treatment, but they are also too far removed from the patient's home and community to allow for many visits, even from members of their family. In other words, these patients are totally isolated from the realities and familiarities from which they have strayed and to which, it is hoped, they might some day return.

MENTAL PATIENTS STAY 11 YEARS IN STATE HOSPITALS

This has been the lot of the institutionalized mentally ill for centuries. Twentieth century advances in the field of psychiatry notwithstanding, patients of our State mental institutions suffering from schizophrenia—which is our most common mental disturbance—are remaining in these institutions, on the average, 11 years. Eleven nonproductive, horrible years of mental pain and suffering and agitation is a terrible enough fate for those who require it. But it is an inhuman price to pay for civic, community, and national neglect.

MENTAL PATIENTS NEED TREATMENT INSTEAD OF ROOM AND BOARD

The fact is that, today, most of these same patients could be returned to society and their loved ones in a matter of months. In modern, community clinics or the psychiatric wards of local, general hospitals, or in outpatient sections of local psychiatric clinics, in any one of a number of environments which offer therapy rather than mere custodial care, 80 percent of those same schizophrenic patients could be rehabilitated in far less than 11 years. Some studies show that upward of 70 percent could be discharged within the first year. Almost all studies indicate that we could measure the length of hospitalization in terms of weeks and months rather than years.

Mr. Speaker, we live in a golden age of science and we have the tools and resources and knowledge to combat most of the ills of mankind. We have spent fortunes in developing atomic and nu-

clear devices; we are spending vast sums to explore space; medical and biological scientists have wrought miracles in the detection, control and even complete cure of diseases which, a century ago, were our greatest killers. We have had, and continue to have, great programs to combat cancer, heart disease, polio, malaria, tuberculosis, and scores of other dread diseases. Our infant mortality is way down and our life expectancy is way up.

To a much more modest degree, we have also been working toward solutions to our mental health and mental retardation problems—to the problems of our handicapped. We have come to the point, in the past few years, where we know what the approach to the solution is for most of these sufferers. But we continue to put people into State institutions which were obsolete 20 years ago, and then we throw away the key. We say to them: "We are sorry; if you had enough money or if you were fortunate enough to live in one of the few communities which has adequate facilities, you could be treated and be back on the job or back with your family in a few months—but as it is, we are sorry and we will see you in 11 years."

SAM J. WATKINS

Mr. Speaker, I cannot help but recall at this time that when I was making my first campaign for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the old Seventh Congressional District of Alabama that a friend named Sam J. Watkins, who then lived at Dora, Ala., told me that the greatest accomplishment that Congress could make for the people would be to see that mental health centers were established in each congressional district of America. He said that mental treatment was too costly, too far removed from the family of the patient, and that there was not near enough of it. He said that we must bring treatment for mentally ill people to their home areas. I have thought about that statement many times and it seems to me that in the bill before us we may be making a first step toward bringing the dream of my deceased friend to a reality.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides a dramatic start toward the solution of the problem of treating and rehabilitating our mentally ill, our mentally retarded and our handicapped people. It is a new approach to the problem but it is a tested approach. It is an approach which would put into effect and give to the people of our country the facilities which produced the dramatic accomplishments of which I spoke a moment ago. It is an approach—designed to serve the expressed needs of any community—which would be sufficiently flexible to make use of and build on to existing community facilities such as general hospitals, medical centers or mental centers or mental health clinics. It is a program which would be directed at the State and community levels.

THE MENTAL PATIENTS WOULD BE TREATED IN THEIR HOME AREAS

This program would begin the job of doing for one-half of our hospitalized

community what the Hill-Burton program has done for the other half. It will help to phase out the 50-year-old, antiquated, overcrowded, and obsolete State mental institutions and bring the patients back into their own community to clinics or centers where they can be diagnosed, treated, and rehabilitated; where they can consult and obtain professional guidance; where their problems can be spotted early and nipped in the bud before institutionalizing becomes necessary; where local schools and institutions can come for advice; and where local doctors and psychiatrists can follow through with their own patients.

WE DO NOT KNOW THE CAUSES OF MENTAL RETARDATION

This provision for a comprehensive attack on mental illness, combining the techniques and services of diagnosis, treatment, residential care, day care, and outpatient care into a total program, is basically the same as the approach to the problem of mental retardation, only in the case of the retarded, education and training are added. The problems are largely the same for both but we have much more to learn about retardation. Our research is so far behind that we can ascribe causes for mental retardation in less than one-fourth of the cases. There is, however, much promising research being conducted and, with proper encouragement and help, our knowledge can and will improve.

EDUCATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED COSTS FOUR TIMES THAT OF THE NORMAL CHILD

State and local governments spend an annual \$400 million in institutions for the care of the mentally retarded—care which is, again, mostly custodial rather than therapeutic. The education, training and care of a mentally retarded child costs, today, about four times that of a normal child. The costs of proper care are too great for States and communities to provide without our help. Without the help envisioned by this new program, the States will be unable to serve their people adequately.

THIS PROGRAM FASHIONED AFTER HILL-BURTON

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken mostly about titles I and II of this bill, the brick and mortar sections which are designed to help the States and localities to acquire the kind of facilities which will fit into their communities, and meet their needs for helping and treating their mentally ill and mentally retarded citizens. The program is fashioned after the eminently successful Hill-Burton program, which was pioneered by the creative legislative mind of LISTER HILL, because the needs are similar to medical facility needs and the financial burdens upon the States are equally great.

Let me speak, for a moment, about title III which expands current Federal programs providing training for teachers of the mentally retarded and the deaf to include teachers of other handicapped children as well.

TEACHER TRAINING FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

These provisions are similar to bills approved by the Education and Labor Committee in 1962 and 1963, which bills were, in turn, the product of extensive

hearings in 1959 and 1960 which I was privileged to hold as chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Education. We held hearings in seven cities—New Haven, Conn.; New York, Chicago, Jersey City, Cullman, Ala.; Los Angeles, and Portland Oreg.—with more than 300 witnesses. Under the chairmanship of the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN], further hearings were held in Washington, D.C., in August 1961 and March 1962. Testimony from these hearings, plus those held on these provisions of title III, all emphasized the need for more specially trained teachers for handicapped children.

The provisions of this bill build upon two existing laws which developed from the hearings I have just spoken of: Public Law 85-926, enacted in 1958, which provides \$1 million annually to assist in training personnel who, in turn, train teachers of the mentally retarded; Public Law 87-276, enacted in 1961, which provided \$1.5 million annually to train teachers of the deaf. The program for the deaf expired on June 30 of this year. Title III continues the law for 1 more year after which it would be merged into the overall bill.

WE NEED MANY MORE TEACHERS FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

All the hearings indicated that, of the 5 million school-age handicapped children, only one-fourth of them are currently enrolled in special programs of our local public school systems or public and private residential schools. Our best estimate is that we need about 200,000 teachers with specialized training to work with these children and we now have only about one-quarter of that number. In other words, three-quarters of our handicapped children—the children with impaired vision or hearing, the speech impaired, the crippled, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded—three-quarters of these children are receiving virtually no special kinds of rehabilitation or training because we have been unable to prepare teachers to do the job.

Title III provides for an expansion of our program to provide these specially trained teachers more quickly and in greater numbers. It also provides a little money for research into the problems of educating and training the handicapped. These programs need to be supported by everybody. Concern for the problems of all mentally retarded and handicapped children demand it.

I am reminded of the sentiments expressed by Dr. Leonard Mayo, of New York, in a piece he wrote several years ago entitled "A Creed for Exceptional Children." I have read it several times. The whole creed is a worthy "bill of rights" for the exceptional or handicapped child and I shall quote a small part of it:

We believe that the Nation as a whole, every State and county, every city, town, and hamlet, and every citizen has an obligation to help in bringing to fruition in this generation the ideal of a full and useful life for every exceptional child in accordance with his capacity; the child who is handicapped by defects of speech, of sight, or of hearing, the child whose life may be adversely influenced by a crippling disease or

condition, the child whose adjustment to society is made difficult by emotional or mental disorders, and the child who is endowed with special gifts of mind and spirit. We believe that to this end the home of the exceptional child, the schools, the churches, and the health and social agencies in his community must work together effectively in his behalf.

Above all, we believe in the exceptional child himself; in his capacity for development so frequently retarded by the limits of present knowledge; in his right to a full life too often denied him through lack of imagination and ingenuity on the part of his elders; in his passion for freedom and independence that can be his only when those who guide and teach him have learned the lessons of humility, and in whom there resides an effective confluence of the trained mind and the warm heart.

Mr. Speaker, the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act is in aid of the effective confluence of the trained mind and the warm heart, which confluence is required if we are to bring meaning into the lives of our 5 million handicapped and retarded young people and if we are going to bring under control the fiscal, emotional, and human drain associated with the mentally retarded and the mentally ill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 513.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa makes the point of order that a quorum is not present and obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 141]

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Adair | Fulton, Pa. | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Alger | Gallagher | O'Konski |
| Arends | Gathings | O'Neill |
| Ashley | Goodell | Plicher |
| Avery | Gray | Pirnie |
| Baring | Green, Pa. | Poage |
| Barry | Grover | Powell |
| Berry | Hanna | Rivers, Alaska |
| Bolling | Hays | Robison |
| Bolton | Healey | Rogers, Tex. |
| Frances P. | Hébert | Ryan, Mich. |
| Bolton | Hoeben | St. George |
| Oliver P. | Hoffman | St. Germain |
| Bow | Hosmer | St. Onge |
| Brademas | Hutchinson | Schwengel |
| Brown, Calif. | Jennings | Scott |
| Broyhill, N.C. | Jones, Ala. | Selden |
| Buckley | Jones, Mo. | Shelley |
| Cameron | Kee | Short |
| Carey | Keogh | Smith, Calif. |
| Cederberg | Kilburn | Staebler |
| Chelf | Knox | Staggers |
| Clark | Laird | Stephens |
| Cohelan | Lankford | Stratton |
| Collier | Lesinski | Talcott |
| Colmer | Libonati | Taylor |
| Cooley | Long, La. | Teague, Tex. |
| Corman | McLoskey | Thompson, La. |
| Curtis | Macdonald | Thompson, N.J. |
| Daddario | Martin, Calif. | Tollefson |
| Dague | Martin, Mass. | Tupper |
| Dent | Martin, Nebr. | Ullman |
| Derwinski | Mathias | Vinson |
| Diggs | Montoya | Whalley |
| Dowdy | Morrison | Whitten |
| Ellsworth | Morse | Wickersham |
| Flynt | Morton | Willis |
| Ford | Mosher | Winstead |

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. O'BRIEN of New York). On this rollcall 317 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1963

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as I was about to say when the question of a quorum was raised, my colleague on the Rules Committee [Mr. ELLIOTT] has explained House Resolution 514, which makes in order the consideration of S. 1576, a bill dealing with the problems of mental health, which has already been passed by the other body. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and was rewritten by that committee almost in its entirety.

The rule provides for 2 hours of general debate, following which the amendment to the bill, as written and presented to us by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, shall be considered in order and open for amendment at any point under the 5-minute rule, the same as an original bill, and shall actually be considered as a substitute bill.

The bill as passed by the other body was quite different from the bill which we have before us today. It called for expenditures on a new program, of \$850 million. That bill rather covered the waterfront, if I read it correctly. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in preparing this amendment or a substitute bill, eliminated certain provisions in the Senate measure entirely, and provided only for certain construction grants on a matching basis with the various States of the Nation.

I personally have been very much interested for a good many years in mental health problems and have been, until recently, a director of the Ohio Mental Health Association. Frankly, however, despite the rather limited experience I have had, this bill is not entirely clear to me as to just what it will do, or what it seeks to do, because it too is rather broad in its terms, and I refer to the substitute bill that will soon be before us. I note for instance, Mr. Speaker, that in referring to those who will be entitled to treatment, and to admission to these facilities, it mentions persons who are "emotionally disturbed." I must confess to the House, and I believe every other Member, if he is honest, will make the same confession, that at times I become a bit emotionally disturbed myself when I read certain newspapers, or certain reports of the activities of the Congress, which are not representative at all as to what actually goes on here. Sometimes I listen to, or watch, television programs that, perhaps, may raise my blood pressure a bit, and I am just wondering whether under the provisions of this bill everybody in the Congress of the United States—and perhaps all the American people might not, at times,

qualify for treatment under some of the provisions of this bill; and, if so, whether or not we might not just as well convert this particular Chamber and some of the other facilities in Washington for the purposes of mental health treatment.

But, Mr. Speaker, to speak less facetiously of this measure, I do realize there is a great deal of emotional appeal in connection with this problem of mental illness, and the problem of retarded children, especially. Our hearts bleed for them, as we see them, and for the parents of these children. So there is a great deal of sentiment involved in considering a bill of this sort. Many people would like to do anything and everything possible to see that all of these mental problems are solved for the children of the country, and for the older people, as well, Mr. Speaker, and yet seemingly there is no agreement among many of the persons, organizations, or associations, dealing with mental health problems, as to just what steps the Federal Government can, or should, take and just what this legislation now before us should contain.

I have received communications from some five organizations in Ohio urging support for the House substitute bill as presented here. I have received communications from equally estimable organizations in Ohio, also interested in the mental health problem, demanding and insisting we restore all of the provisions of the Senate bill. I have received this morning from the American Mental Health Foundation, which is made up of a great many distinguished doctors, psychiatrists, and scientists in the mental health field, a letter saying that the pending legislation is not good, and urging that the approach to be taken to the whole mental health problem of this country should be a different one.

Frankly I am not "emotionally" disturbed for the moment, but I am confused, as I am sure many Members of this body are confused in their own minds as to just what sort of mental health legislation should be enacted, and whether this bill does just exactly what we want, and whether it goes far enough or goes too far. The bill does carry a cost tag, for a 3-year period, of \$238 million, to the Federal Government. I understand a part of that amount is covered in the President's budget which was submitted for fiscal 1964. It does not include a great deal of the language and the purposes and the other material contained in the Senate measure. I believe this legislation, being what it is, is the type upon which to understand or to do what we believe is right. We all appreciate the serious problems which exist in the field of mental health. However, all of us should listen to the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce as they explain this bill in the hope we may at least have some grasp and some knowledge of just exactly what can or cannot and what should or should not be done under this proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order that a quorum is not present and evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 142]

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Adair | Harsha | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Arends | Hays | O'Konski |
| Ashley | Healey | Plicher |
| Aspinall | Hébert | Pirnie |
| Avery | Hoeven | Poage |
| Baring | Hoffman | Powell |
| Barry | Hosmer | Rivers, Alaska |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hutchinson | Robison |
| Berry | Jennings | Rogers, Tex. |
| Bolton | Jones, Ala. | Ryan, Mich. |
| Bolton, Frances P. | Jones, Mo. | St. George |
| Bolton, Oliver P. | Kee | St. Onge |
| Bow | Kilburn | Scott |
| Buckley | King, Calif. | Selden |
| Carey | Knox | Shelley |
| Cederberg | Laird | Short |
| Clark | Lankford | Smith, Calif. |
| Collier | Lesinski | Staebler |
| Colmer | Libonati | Stephens |
| Cooley | Long, La. | Talcott |
| Daddario | McLoskey | Teague, Tex. |
| Dague | Martin, Mass. | Thompson, La. |
| Derwinski | Martin, Nebr. | Tollefson |
| Diggs | Mathias | Tupper |
| Flynt | Michel | Ullman |
| Ford | Minshall | Vinson |
| Fulton, Pa. | Montoya | Whalley |
| Gathings | Morrison | Wickersham |
| Goodell | Morse | Willis |
| Gray | Morton | Winstead |
| | Mosher | |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 343 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1963

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], for a unanimous-consent request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and to include an address by the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER].

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this resolution and the fine legislation which it makes in order to consider.

There is one other aspect of the problem of mental retardation that I believe deserves the attention of the country and

the Congress, namely, the crushing financial burden which parents of mentally retarded children suffer. They have a choice of putting a mentally retarded child in a public institution or in a private institution or caring for the retarded child at home. All of these are expensive and I believe some consideration should be given to some form of tax exemption or tax relief for the parents of mentally retarded children. For example, the State of Louisiana by its income tax law now provides for an exemption of \$1,000 for the parents of mentally retarded children.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from West Virginia yield?

Mr. HECHLER. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia mentioned that Louisiana provides an additional \$1,000 exemption from income taxes for a retarded child. We do, and we are very proud of the fact that we do. I certainly hope that some day we will be afforded the opportunity of having Federal legislation that will provide an additional \$600 for each retarded child.

Mr. HECHLER. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana; and that is the suggestion which I hope this Congress will consider at some future date in connection with helping the parents of mentally retarded children.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank my colleague from West Virginia for yielding.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, we live in a very complex, automated society, where training is becoming increasingly specialized; as a retarded child grows up, it becomes more and more difficult for him to obtain gainful employment. The care which parents must extend to retarded children at home often means one or the other parent cannot leave home to work, thus reducing the family income further. When a retarded child grows up, the parents may no longer be around and some funds are needed for further care of a mentally retarded adult. All of these factors point to the critical need for an additional tax exemption to enable parents to care for retarded children, and possibly to set aside something for their future care. These are vital human and personal problems which we in this Congress should tackle once we have passed the very beneficial legislation which we are considering today.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the support of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] and many other Members who have expressed interest in and support of legislation to provide tax exemption increases for parents of mentally retarded children.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the

State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1576) to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for reconstruction and initial staffing of community mental health centers, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 1576, with Mr. VANIK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I commend to the House this program to do something in the field of mental retardation, and for the mentally ill of our country. This bill comes to you after long and careful consideration by our committee. Extensive hearings were held. The subcommittee as well as the committee itself gave long, careful, and tedious consideration to the bill itself. I do not know of any legislation considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in recent years that has received more careful consideration and attention than this bill.

The President submitted a message earlier this year in which recommendations were made for a positive program to deal with the problems that are included in this proposed legislation. There were several bills that were submitted to implement this program. Two of the bills came to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. One of these had to do with mentally retarded and the other had to do with mentally ill people, fields which are recognized by everyone in this country as of great need.

I do not claim, Mr. Chairman, to be an expert in this subject. I wish I were. There are far from enough experts in this country. There are obsolete ways, methods, and facilities of dealing with the problems of the mentally retarded children of this country and the mentally ill. Listening to those few who have been working with them and to their tale of woe, gives me a feeling that this Nation has been sadly deficient in appropriately dealing with this subject involving human beings, children—something that we should have done something about long ago, in my judgment. I am convinced of that. And so we bring to you today a program designed to do something about it.

Very frankly, we recognize the problems which we face, being perfectly realistic. We recognize the continuing problem of the Federal Government's expanding programs. We recognize that this is another program of grants to assist the States—another program in which the Federal Government itself is promoting and encouraging programs

within the States. We recognize that there is a fiscal problem involved.

There is nothing new, however, in this highly important problem because we face problems such as these time after time. And it is our responsibility, Mr. Chairman, to decide what we are capable of doing and what we should do. I would say to you that in my judgment, if any program must be dispensed with or reduced, we can well afford to reduce something else somewhere else in order to apply the savings to this program where the need is so great.

In my judgment we bring to you today one of the most important health measures that has been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in many years, perhaps in my experience. It deals with two major health problems facing our country, as I have explained, mental health and mental retardation. After developing a complete, and one of the best records I have seen on any legislation, and working out the bill as reported, I commend to the attention of the Members the very fine and able report on the bill. The bill as amended was reported, I believe unanimously, from the committee.

On any given day we were told the total number of patients in institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded in this country is about 800,000. There are between 5 and 6 million mentally retarded persons in this country. Approximately half of the patients confined in hospitals on any given day are confined there through mental illness. The costs of caring for these afflicted people are huge. Expenditures from tax funds alone, apart from private and voluntary expenditures, are over \$2.4 billion per year in direct outlays.

In addition, States and localities spend some \$250 million annually for special education, rehabilitation, and other services for persons outside of public institutions.

This legislation, we believe, will eventually lead to a reduction in these social and economic costs.

The bill is designed to assist in reducing the incidence of mental retardation through research into its causes. The bill is designed to ameliorate the effects of mental retardation through providing for treatment and training of the mentally retarded. The bill is designed to change the pattern of treatment of mental illness in the United States leading to a reduction in the time patients are required to be hospitalized for mental illness and returning them to useful and productive lives sooner. So, in my judgment, the legislation is soundly conceived. The bill has been thoroughly considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and I am proud to bring it before the House today for your consideration.

Mr. Chairman, this is the second piece of major health legislation that has been reported by our committee this year. The other bill, as the members of the committee will recall, was H.R. 12, which was proposed to provide assistance in the construction of schools for training of professional health personnel, and so forth. This bill today, another health measure, provides Federal assistance for

the construction of these two types of facilities, regional and local facilities, relating to mental retardation and community facilities for the treatment of mental illness.

Mr. Chairman, the assistance furnished under the bill for these facilities is in the form of grants for construction only.

A third feature of the bill will provide assistance in the training of special teachers for handicapped children and will provide for research and demonstration projects in the education of handicapped children.

Mr. Chairman, as the bill was passed by the other body the bill would have provided for a 5-year program of construction for these purposes. This bill would also have provided Federal assistance in financing up to 75 percent of the cost of initial staffing of the community mental health centers. The bill also contained—that is the Senate bill—the provision already mentioned relating to the training of special teachers for handicapped children. It was not in the House bill as was originally introduced by me.

Mr. Chairman, the total authorization contained in the bill which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce amounted to \$850 million over the life of the program. This bill was considered very carefully by the subcommittee and in great detail, as I have explained, in executive session. It was cut down to a maximum of 3 years' assistance. The authorization for Federal assistance in defraying the cost of initial staffing of community mental health centers was reduced in an amount and duration by the subcommittee from a total of \$428 million, extending over a period of 8 years, to \$169 million. Then the full committee, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, deleted all authorization for the financing of the cost of the staffing of these centers.

Mr. Chairman, that particular problem caused some controversy. The committee met it. I, personally, felt that under the circumstances as were developed during the course of the hearings and consideration of the measure, that there was justification for it. There is no new precedent established by it, but after a long and careful consideration, the majority of the committee said that they did not feel we should get into the staffing of these centers.

When the committee made that decision, as is usual, my position is to stay with the committee on it, and I am supporting the action of the committee and will oppose any effort or any attempt to offer amendments today to reestablish a program for staffing of personnel for these centers.

The bill is divided into four titles. Title I deals with the subject of mental retardation; title II deals with the subject of mental health; title III deals with the subject of training of teachers of handicapped children, and title IV contains definitions and miscellaneous provisions. I will discuss each of the three principal titles of the bill separately.

MENTAL RETARDATION

On October 17, 1961, the President appointed a 27-member panel of outstanding consultants with the mandate of preparing a national plan to combat mental retardation. The report of the panel was submitted to the President on October 16, 1962, after a yearlong intensive study of the problem of mental retardation.

The report of the panel, "A Proposed Program for National Action To Combat Mental Retardation," outlines the size and scope of the problem in this country and provides a blueprint for a comprehensive program for action to prevent mental retardation and minimize the effects of mental retardation on human development. Titles I and III of this bill would carry out a number of the recommendations resulting from urgent needs discovered by the panel.

The mentally retarded are children and adults who, as a result of inadequately developed intelligence, are significantly impaired in their ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of society. An estimated 3 percent of the population, or 5.4 million children and adults in the United States, are afflicted, some severely, most only mildly. Assuming this rate of prevalence, an estimated 126,000 babies born each year will be regarded as mentally retarded at some time in their lives.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Mental retardation ranks as a major national health, social, and economic problem. It afflicts twice as many individuals as blindness, polio, cerebral palsy, and rheumatic heart disease, combined. Only four significant disabling conditions—mental illness, cardiac disease, arthritis, and cancer—have a higher prevalence, but they tend to come later in life while mental retardation comes early.

About 400,000 of the persons affected are so retarded that they require constant care or supervision, or are severely limited in their ability to care for themselves and to engage in productive work; the remaining 5 million are individuals with mild disabilities.

Over 200,000 adults and children, largely from the severe and profound mentally retarded groups, are cared for in residential institutions, mostly at public expense. States and localities spend \$300 million a year in capital and operating expenses for their care. In addition, they spend perhaps \$250 million for special education, welfare, rehabilitation, and other benefits and services for retarded individuals outside of public institutions. In the current fiscal year, the Federal Government will obligate more than \$160 million for the mentally retarded, about three-fourths for income maintenance payments and the rest for research, training, and special services. Federal funds for this group have nearly doubled in 5 years.

The Nation is denied several billion dollars of economic output because of the underachievement, underproduction, and/or the complete incapability of the mentally retarded.

The untold human anguish and loss of happiness and well-being which

result from mental retardation blight the future of millions of families in the United States. An estimated 15 to 20 million people live in families in which there is a mentally retarded individual. Economic costs cannot compare with the misery and frustration and realization that one's child will be incapable of living a normal life or fully contributing to the well-being of himself and to society in later life.

Whatever the causes, the failure of mentally retarded individuals to adjust successfully to social and economic conditions of our society constitutes a severe and growing handicap for the individual, for his family, and for the society. Moreover, as our competitive society becomes more complex and fast moving the demands for intellectual capacity and for adaptability increase. Thus in an age of automation, individuals with minimal skills and abilities become doubly handicapped. Not only do they face an increasingly competitive society, but, hampered as they are, they must keep pace with people of higher capacities. Thus they become more easily submerged by difficulties which others can handle without trouble.

The key to prevention and correction of mental retardation is an adequate understanding of its cause. Medical and social sciences have made a substantial beginning in this direction. Within the past decade several previously unknown causes have been identified and means for their prevention have been discovered. Rapidly growing interest in the problem of mental retardation is producing a growing accumulation of data on the general conditions with which mental retardation is associated, even though the specific causes may not yet be fully evident. But much of the long road to full understanding of the complex phenomena involved lies ahead and indeed is not clearly defined as to the directions it may lead.

Our present body of knowledge in the field of mental retardation is so limited that we can ascribe precise causes for the condition in only 15 to 25 percent of the cases. For the majority of the retarded individuals—from 75 to 85 percent of the cases—it is not yet possible to identify a specific cause for the retardation.

There are a great many diseases and conditions which affect the brain and result in retardation, including infections or poisons in the mother's system during pregnancy, infection of the central nervous system during infancy, injuries to the brain at birth, head injuries in childhood, metabolic disorders determined by heredity, and abnormal brain growths.

We have found perhaps a dozen treatable causes of mental retardation but these account for a very small percentage of the mentally retarded.

We need much more knowledge of the causes of mental retardation, but there has not been as concentrated an effort in research in this field as there has been in other areas.

For this reason, the bill now before the committee, in parts A and B of title I, provides for construction of facilities

where research can be conducted in this field.

Part A of title I of the bill authorizes the appropriation of a total of \$20 million over 3 fiscal years beginning with the current fiscal year for grants to pay up to 75 percent of the cost of constructing research facilities that will be operated by public and other nonprofit institutions to carry out research and research training in the field of mental retardation. Applicants must be public or nonprofit institutions competent to engage in the research for which the facilities are to be constructed.

In passing on applications, the Surgeon General is required to take into consideration the relative effectiveness of the proposed facilities in expanding national research capacity in the field of mental retardation. The Surgeon General is also required to assure that the facilities constructed will best serve the purpose of advancing knowledge in the field of mental retardation and related aspects of human development.

The committee intends that the Surgeon General provide for an equitable geographical distribution for the centers, taking into account the supply of research personnel and other resources available in areas of the United States.

Part B of title I provides a total authorization of \$22.5 million over a 3-year period beginning with the current fiscal year for payment of up to 75 percent of the cost of constructing public or other nonprofit facilities for the mentally retarded which will be associated with colleges or universities. These facilities are intended to provide for clinical training of physicians and other specialized personnel needed for research, diagnosis, training, or care of the mentally retarded. The facilities that are to be constructed will serve three purposes. First, there will be clinical facilities providing a full range of services, both in-patient and out-patient, for the mentally retarded. Second, there will be facilities to aid in demonstrating specialized services for diagnosis, treatment, education, training, and care of the mentally retarded. Thirdly, these facilities will aid in the clinical training of physicians and other specialized personnel needed for care of the mentally retarded or for research in this field.

In order for an application to be approved, the facility will have to be associated with a college or university hospital or with some other part of a college or university.

Part C of title I provides for assistance to the States in the construction of public and other nonprofit facilities for the mentally retarded. On page 10 of the committee report there is a table which sets out the amount that will be allocated to each of the States under this program. The program will last for 2 years, under the bill as reported, beginning with the fiscal year 1965, and provides for construction of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, education, training, and care of the mentally retarded. The program follows, in general, the outlines of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program, and allotments are made to the States on the basis of their population, the extent of the need for

facilities in that State, and the financial need of the State.

One special feature is also included in this portion of the bill, under which a State may transfer a portion of its allotment under this part of the bill to the program under title II of the bill, dealing with the construction of community mental health centers, if the State can show that its need for mental health centers is substantially greater than its need for facilities for the mentally retarded. A similar feature with respect to transferability of funds to this program is contained in title II of the bill.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

Title II of the bill authorizes Federal assistance for a 2-year period for the construction of community mental health centers.

Mental illness is our most serious health problem. The cost of caring for the mentally ill is about \$2 billion annually. Half of our hospital beds are occupied by mental patients. At various times in their lives, about 1 person in every 10 is so severely mentally ill as to require professional help. The wages and productivity lost as a result of mental illness are great and yet even these additional billions are minor when viewed in the light of the anguish and suffering of the afflicted and their families.

In view of the magnitude of this problem, in 1955 Congress approved the Mental Health Study Act—Public Law 182 of the 84th Congress—to authorize an intensive, long-range study of the Nation's resources for coping with the mental health program. A 6-year study was carried out by the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. The commission consisted of members from 36 national organizations representing the principal scientific and professional associations concerned with health, education, and welfare and the major nonprofessional citizens' organizations interested in many aspects of our Nation's welfare.

The report of the joint commission was submitted to the Congress on December 31, 1960, and recommends methods for carrying out badly needed reforms in the treatment of mental illness. The report recognizes our lack of progress in the field of treating the mentally ill and sets forth a series of recommendations that includes emphasis on research, the training of additional manpower, and a mobilization of treatment resources so that comprehensive mental health services can be made available to the mentally ill.

Mainly, mental illness is a disabler of individual life and a disrupter of family and social life, enough so that it is commonly classed as the No. 1 health problem, although neither the public nor the medical profession generally has treated it so.

Public interest in mental health became high during and following World War II. There appear to be two basic causes for this:

First, At the beginning of World War II, psychiatry was given the assignment of screening out all those young men who appeared psychologically unfit for military service. Huge numbers were rejected on the reasonable assumption that

those with obvious neurotic symptoms or personality defects would break under the stress of adjustment to military life and to combat or become troublemakers and hence impose a tremendous drain on effective troop strength and morale. Some who were accepted later broke down in service, and a few who concealed rather serious defects, or were rejected and later accepted when standards were loosened, did well. It came to public attention as these men returned home, some to be hospitalized and others to make their own adjustment to civilian life. Compounding the problem was the fact that returnees who had successfully survived combat often displayed symptoms of anxiety neurosis during the let-down period.

Second, There was a second factor in the rise of public, and particularly official, interest in mental illness following World War II. The mental hospitals, it seems, are the first public health institutions to suffer in bad times and the last to benefit in good times. Our State hospitals began to deteriorate during the great depression of the early 1930's. They had not recovered from financial setbacks during this period when struck by another severe blow. World War II bled them of their never-plentiful professional and other personnel, their financial resources, and their institutional morale; it brought them to their lowest state, as houses of horror, in the last 50 years.

In general, we have witnessed some recent changes in the flow and whereabouts of mental patients, possibly reflecting in part the widely accepted conviction that, if at all possible, it is better for the patient and his prospects to keep him out of State hospitals, as well as definitely reflecting increased discharge rates for State hospitals. The desirability of this policy is reinforced, of course, by the fact that every patient not added to the State hospital population represents some savings in maintenance costs.

Mental health clinics, operated as out-patient extensions of mental hospitals or as independent service agencies in the community, have been advocated as both a supplementary and alternative approach to the hospital care of the mentally ill. Among recent gains, the increase in the professional man-hours of work in these clinics and the possibility that some patients who previously would have been part of the hospital population now are under treatment in these clinics while living at home or in foster homes. The outlook here promises no quick solution to the more effective operation of public mental hospitals. The clinics suffer from the same deficiencies that so long have plagued the hospitals—understaffing and overcrowding—except that in this case clinics do not come into being or continue to operate if professional personnel cannot be found for them, and the overcrowding is confined to their waiting lists rather than to hospital wards.

The present picture in the care of the mentally ill is quite disturbing though improvements have been made. The bill we have before us today provides for a new approach to this problem—an ap-

proach which has been demonstrated to be effective in the areas where it has been tried.

In the past, the mentally ill have, for all practical purposes, been put in a warehouse, and kept there with little professional help available to them. The new approach provided for in this bill is for the establishment of community mental health centers, which will be for mental illness somewhat the same as the community hospitals are for the treatment of other illnesses. These community mental health centers are intended to provide for a full range of services needed by the mentally ill. The services will include an emergency psychiatric unit, inpatient services, outpatient services, day and night care, foster home care, rehabilitation programs, and general diagnosis and evaluation services.

Testimony before the committee was convincing that treatment of patients in mental health centers close to their homes with intensive care being given to the individual, is much less costly than warehousing these patients in State mental hospitals currently is. For example, the average patient suffering from schizophrenia remains in a State mental institution for an average of nearly 11 years. Seven out of 10 of the same type of patients treated in facilities of the type provided for in this bill are discharged within a year of their admission.

Frequently, a person admitted to a State mental institution will remain there for a long period of time, sometimes for the remainder of his life. Yet, in cases where individuals receive treatment close to home, and receive intensive care, they can sometimes be discharged as cured within 16 days. In some programs, the length of stay of the patients averaged about 3 weeks. In another program, half of the psychotic patients who would have been admitted in a State institution were treated in community facilities; a large portion of these patients returned to their jobs within 6 weeks.

The evidence is clear. In order to deal with the problems of mental illness, it is necessary that we establish a program such as that provided for in title II of the bill.

This title provides authorization for 2 years for grants to the States for the construction of community mental health centers. The program is patterned very closely upon the Hill-Burton hospital construction program, and provides for allotments to the States on the basis of their population, need for the facilities and financial needs. Members who are interested in determining the amounts that will be allotted to their States can find the table on page 14 of the report setting out the allocations that will be made to the States under this title.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is required to issue regulations applicable uniformly to all the States prescribing the kinds of services needed to provide adequate mental health services for their residents; the general manner in which priority of projects will be approved; and general standards of construction and equipment.

State plans must be submitted to the Secretary, shall designate a single State agency to administer the plan, provide for designation of a State advisory council, set out a construction program based on a statewide inventory of existing facilities; set out relative need for projects; provide minimum standards—fixed in the discretion of the State—for the maintenance and operation of facilities; and provide for periodic review by the State of its plan. Other requirements follow generally the pattern of the Hill-Burton program.

When an application is submitted to the Secretary, he is required to approve the application if it conforms to the requirements in the bill and State plan, and is entitled to priority under the State priority system established pursuant to the State plan. An application cannot be disapproved by the Secretary until he has afforded the State agency an opportunity for a hearing.

This program will expire in 1966; however, I am sure that the administration will recommend its extension, and at that time the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will take a hard look at the operation of the program.

At this point it might be appropriate for me to point out to Members that all of the provisions of title I and II of the bill will expire on the same date, June 30, 1966, and the entire program will be reviewed and reassessed by the committee at that time.

There is another feature common to titles I and II of the bill that I would like to point out to Members. Our committee very carefully examined the relationship of this bill to existing law and to other measures pending before the Congress, and has added a number of amendments throughout the bill designed to insure that there will be no overlapping authority and no duplication of authority. For the period covered by the bill, this bill will be the sole source of authority to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for assistance in the construction of facilities described in titles I and II of the bill.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Title III of this bill deals with the training of teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children. This title was in the bill as passed by the Senate, and after the bill had been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by the Speaker, I requested that the Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety hold hearings on S. 1576 in order to develop additional information concerning the bill and to obtain testimony concerning title III.

There are 5 million school-age handicapped children in the Nation in need of special programs designed to meet their unique needs in the fields of education and training. Approximately one-fourth of these are enrolled in special programs in local public school systems and in public and private residential schools. They include children who are blind, partially blind, deaf, hard of hearing, speech impaired, crippled, emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, and children who have special health problems.

About 200,000 special educators of handicapped children are needed in the United States. Such persons are needed to instruct and supervise children, direct programs, and teach in colleges and universities that are training special educators to meet the unique needs of the handicapped. About 50,000 to 60,000 such persons are available. This lack of qualified personnel is the chief obstacle in the development of special education programs in the Nation.

Section 301 of the bill would amend the act of September 6, 1958, to extend it to all handicapped children, and to extend the grants to the institutions to include grants for training teachers—and supervisors of teachers—of all handicapped children along with other specialized and research personnel for work in this area. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, however, the act of September 6, 1958, would not include any grants with respect to teachers of deaf children. Instead, the act of September 22, 1961—Public Law 87-276—would be extended from its present expiration date of June 30, 1963, to June 30, 1964. Effective July 1, 1964, the act of September 6, 1958, would apply in the case of deaf children as well as other handicapped children and would further be amended to authorize grants to institutions of higher learning for scholarships for training teachers of the deaf.

The \$1 million per year authorization of appropriations for carrying out the act of September 6, 1958, would be replaced by an authorization for \$11.5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, \$14,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and \$19,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

Section 302 of the bill would authorize appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and each of the next 2 fiscal years, of \$2 million for grants by the Commissioner of Education to States and public and nonprofit private educational or research agencies and organizations for research or demonstration projects relating to education of mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech-impaired, visually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and other health-impaired children. It would also authorize the Commissioner of Education to appoint special or technical advisory committees to advise him on matters of general policy in particular fields of education of handicapped children. We expect the Commissioner to follow the pattern now set in Public Law 87-276 for the use of advisory committees to review all applications for grants-in-aid in the various special areas of education for handicapped children. It would also authorize the Commissioner to appoint panels of experts to evaluate the various types of research or demonstration projects aided under this section. The advice and recommendations of such a panel would have to be secured before making a grant in the particular field in which the experts were competent. Members of any advisory committee or panel could be paid up to \$50 per day plus allowances for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

The Commissioner of Education would also be authorized to delegate any of

his functions under this section to any officer or employee of the Office of Education. This authority would not, however, extend to promulgation of regulations.

The remainder of the bill, set out in title IV provides general provisions, definitions and the like which, in general, follow the pattern of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act.

Mr. Chairman, this bill has been carefully considered both in subcommittee and in the full committee. The subcommittee went over the bill section by section, line by line, word by word. It was

thoroughly considered by the subcommittee and then was thoroughly considered by the full committee. The bill was amended in many respects and in my opinion strengthened in many respects. As I have said, it was reported by our committee unanimously and I recommend its enactment.

Mr. Chairman, I include as part of my remarks, two tables, one showing a breakdown of the costs of the bill, as passed by the other body, and one showing a breakdown of the costs of the bill, as reported to the House.

S. 1576, as passed by Senate—Authorization for appropriations for fiscal years 1964-73

[In millions of dollars]

| Program | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | Total |
|----------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Mental retardation: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Research centers..... | 6 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | 30.0 |
| Facilities: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University grants..... | 5 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | 42.5 |
| State grants..... | | 10.0 | 12.5 | 15 | 30 | | | | | | 67.5 |
| Subtotal, title I..... | 11 | 25.5 | 28.5 | 31 | 44 | | | | | | 140.0 |
| Mental health centers: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction..... | | 35.0 | 50.0 | 65 | 80 | | | | | | 230.0 |
| Initial staffing..... | | | 10.0 | 34 | 62 | 93 | 99 | 69 | 42 | 18 | 427.0 |
| Subtotal, title II..... | | 35.0 | 60.0 | 99 | 142 | 93 | 99 | 69 | 42 | 18 | 657.0 |
| Teachers of handicapped: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training grants..... | 13 | 14.5 | 19.5 | | | | | | | | 47.0 |
| Research and demonstrations..... | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | | | | | | | | 6.0 |
| Subtotal, title III..... | 15 | 16.5 | 21.5 | | | | | | | | 53.0 |
| Grand total..... | 26 | 77.0 | 110.0 | 130 | 186 | 93 | 99 | 69 | 42 | 18 | 850.0 |

S. 1576, as amended by committee—Authorization for appropriations

[In millions of dollars]

| Programs | Fiscal year— | | | Total |
|--|--------------|------|-------|-------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | |
| Mental retardation: | | | | |
| Research centers..... | 6 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 20.0 |
| Facilities: | | | | |
| University grants..... | 5 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 22.5 |
| State grants..... | | 12.5 | 15.0 | 27.5 |
| Subtotal, title I..... | 11 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 70.0 |
| Mental health centers: Construction..... | | 50.0 | 65.0 | 115.0 |
| Subtotal, title II..... | | 50.0 | 65.0 | 115.0 |
| Teachers of handicapped: | | | | |
| Training grants..... | 13 | 14.5 | 19.5 | 47.0 |
| Research and demonstrations..... | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 |
| Subtotal, title III..... | 15 | 16.5 | 21.5 | 53.0 |
| Grand total..... | 26 | 94.5 | 117.5 | 238.0 |

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee about title III, because it has to do with education legislation. Rather than object to the fact that the gentleman's committee is reporting out education legislation, I would merely like to ask a question about that title, since we evidently cannot secure the passage of a training of teachers of the handicapped bill any other way.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the gentleman permit me to say that I fully recognize the tremendous concern and the interest of the gentleman, of the gentlewoman

who is chairman of the subcommittee on which the gentleman serves, and of the Committee on Education and Labor. I recognize the tremendous work you have done. You are to be complimented, and I here and now say in behalf of the entire Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that we appreciate your interest and concern, and thank you for the contribution you have made to the subject.

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman. Now, a question as to a portion of the bill. In 1961 we passed legislation providing for training of teachers of the deaf, having passed legislation earlier than that for training of teachers of the mentally retarded. For the first time in that deaf bill it provided schol-

arships for undergraduate work. I understand from the Department that they have construed, on the most part, scholarships to mean fellowships. Practically all the money has been used for fellowships rather than scholarships, although a little has been used for scholarships. I can see the reason for extending 1 more year the present law, which provides for training teachers for the deaf, but after that you still provide special treatment of potential teachers of the deaf in that scholarships may be offered. In all the other handicapped groups persons going to an institution for training have only a fellowship or traineeship available, meaning they have finished their undergraduate work. Why is it the committee provides that this one group may receive grants for graduate work?

I might point out that page 81, subparagraph (b) of the bill is the provision for the continuation of scholarships for the potential teachers of the deaf. It seems to me one of the merits of the legislation is the fact that you put all of the handicapped groups together, they will all be treated alike, rather than to write separate laws to treat each of the handicapped. But here you have a separate provision in the bill for the treatment of the deaf.

Mr. HARRIS. In the first place, as the gentleman so well knows, title III deals with providing a program of training teachers for this purpose. The gentleman is well aware of this. The thought developed in the course of the hearings that it would be necessary, in order to keep the program, to provide instructors for teachers for this purpose. I do not believe it was called to our attention that it should be stopped at this point. The gentleman may have information on that. I did not receive it.

Mr. QUIE. Perhaps I can talk to the gentleman about this a little later.

Mr. HARRIS. I should be glad to do so.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Would the gentleman give us some explanation of the program that is carried on now in the various States? Is it my understanding that the States themselves over a period of 10 years in this particular field have expended somewhere in the neighborhood of \$11½ billion?

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HALEY. This then is for the so-called brick and mortar to build these facilities?

Mr. HARRIS. That is true.

Mr. HALEY. What about the staffing of these facilities? I understand one of the great shortages is in people competent to staff these facilities.

Mr. HARRIS. As I previously explained, we considered that. We considered all the elements of it. It became a controversial question and the committee decided by a relatively close vote that we would not include staffing and, therefore, it was eliminated.

Now we have been importuned since then and I know I have, and every

Member of the Congress, I believe, has been importuned to reconsider this position and to offer an amendment to put it back in this legislation. But as I explained, the committee after so long and careful consideration decided that we should not get into this field. If the States could assume this responsibility in the next 3 or 4 years or whatever period of time it would be, why then the States ought to make their arrangements to start with. The majority of the committee felt that the States could do this, and that they would do it, if we would provide construction assistance in the manner in which it is provided here.

Mr. HALEY. Let me ask the gentleman this question: Do you think by the passage of this legislation that we are going to discourage some of the States that I understand are doing a very fine job in this particular field? Are we going to get into a situation here where we are discouraging people who are now doing a good job on the State level and who will be coming here to Washington saying, "Well, now, this is your job"?

Mr. HARRIS. On the contrary, we will encourage them to do a better job. As is explained throughout the hearings, we have heard from all of these people who come from the State institutions, the heads of State institutions and who have testified to us and brought to us their problems and explained them to us. It is recognized that these obsolete methods in many areas of the country need to be changed. The problem needs to be met boldly, especially because of the expansion of the population and in view of the services that are recognized to be necessary. New and untried methods are going to have to be tried, if this problem is to be met in the future.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What about the increased staffing for purposes of administration of this expanded program?

Mr. HARRIS. It is not contemplated that there will be any increase in staffing of the local offices, if that is what the gentleman is referring to.

Mr. GROSS. I am talking of the entire program insofar as it relates to the Federal Government.

Mr. HARRIS. It is not contemplated that it will require any substantial increase in staffing, if it will require any increase at all. There may be some increase but it would be a relatively minor increase.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman this question: Is it proposed to set up regional offices?

Mr. HARRIS. No, it is not. You mean Federal offices?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. No, it is not contemplated at all.

Mr. GROSS. Any other regional offices, then? They would have to be Federal, would they not?

Mr. HARRIS. It is contemplated under this program in the mental retardation program, that we will set up re-

gional facilities in an effort to meet this problem, but they will be local facilities sponsored through the State agency.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from California, a member of the committee.

Mr. YOUNGER. I, too, want to congratulate the distinguished chairman for a very fine explanation and join with him in support of the bill. I think we ought to make very clear, as far as the legislative history is concerned, that these regional clinics are to be dispersed all over the country. They are not to be located in any one State.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes. I appreciate the gentleman bringing that to the attention of the committee. It is the intention of the gentleman, myself, and every member of the committee that these regional mental retardation research facilities should be distributed geographically all over the country, so that the entire country can get the benefit of it. We will insist on that.

Mr. YOUNGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in the discussion that I will have on this bill I would like to limit it as nearly as possible to four principal problems that I think are connected with this program. First I would like to cover in detail, if I may, the cost of this program and the spread of the cost between the various parts contained in this bill.

There are three main titles. There is a fourth title dealing with definitions, but there are three principal titles, and two of those are divided into parts.

Title I has to do only, if you have the bill before you, with the construction of research centers and facilities for the mentally retarded. Part A of title I deals with grants for the construction of centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development.

This is a case where you have grants to public bodies and nonprofit institutions. In that section we set up \$20 million over a 3-year period. These are just centers for research on mental retardation. It is \$20 million over a 3-year period divided \$6 million this fiscal year, \$8 million in 1965, and \$6 million again in 1966.

Now, you will say what share of these centers that are conducted for research do we, the Federal Government, pay? That is interesting. We pay 75 percent of the cost of construction. If in one of your communities you want to set up a mental retardation center for research which is not connected with a university, one which is separate, then you can get 75 percent of the cost. However, it must deal only with research.

Part B has to do with research projects, that is, grants for construction at university-affiliated places. In other words, it has to be either a public or a

private institution. These will be probably in connection for the most part with university hospitals already established. I would guess in these first few years that 75 percent at least would be in connection with already existing hospital facilities at some university medical centers. I am just giving this as an estimate, but I believe it is about the way our committee felt it would work out. I think you can understand why the University of Southern California, the University of Colorado, the University of Illinois, Ohio State University, Yale University, or New York University would want to establish this kind of research center with an already existing university hospital.

In part B, on research centers for mental retardation, we set up \$22.5 million divided \$5 million in 1964, \$7.5 million in 1965, and \$10 million in 1966.

Now, part C is grants for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded themselves. This means you may also set up in your own community a facility for the mentally retarded themselves.

A and B have to do only with research. But C has to do with grants for construction of facilities actually needed in the community for the mentally retarded, for both teaching them and housing. For this there is \$27.5 million over a 2-year period; \$12,500,000 in 1965. There is nothing provided in 1964 in this program. I think the evidence before the committee proved that it could not be used in 1964. In 1966 there will be \$15 million for this particular series of projects for mentally retarded facilities in local communities.

Mr. Chairman, let me recapitulate: Part A is for grants for construction of centers for research on mental retardation in any community. Part B has to do with university-affiliated facilities. Part C has to do with construction of mental retardation facilities at the local community level.

Now I want to come to title II which has to do with construction of community health centers. This is what most of you have been hearing about in your mail. The plan is, as the chairman so well explained, that we will have treatment at the local level rather than in the central hospitals that you have in your States. In the State of Illinois we have three; one at Kankakee, one at Manteno, and one at Jacksonville, where all of our mental patients are now incarcerated.

I think there is a little diversity as to how many or what percentage of the patients will be taken care of at the local level, when this program is finished. It is not expected this will be a mere 3-year program. I believe the estimate of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is that this will probably be more nearly a 10-year program than a 3-year program. But when it is finished, the estimate is that from possibly 30 or 50 or 60 percent of those who now go to State mental hospitals such as I have indicated will then be treated at the local mental facility during the day and return home at night.

Under title II, for "Construction of community mental health centers," there

is \$115 million over a 2-year period; \$50 million for 1965. The committee heard evidence there which led us to believe that we could not get started in 1964, so we put it for 1965. In 1966 there will be \$65 million for this purpose.

Title III of the bill is for the training of teachers for mentally retarded and other handicapped children, and if you read that section you will find that "other handicapped children" cover a very broad category. There are about eight different classifications from the mentally retarded, all the way to the blind and the deaf. So it covers more than the mentally retarded, although I think most of you have been hearing from people who have mentally retarded children, because most States do have presently a deaf program and a blind program but no program for the mentally retarded.

We have set up a 3-year program, because we believe that in the training of teachers for the mentally retarded we can get started in 1964, this fiscal year. There will be \$11,500,000 for 1964; \$14,500,000 for 1965, and \$19,500,000 for 1966. This is for the training of teachers of the mentally retarded only. And may I say now, this is one of the most important and essential elements of this program, because teacher training is something that we have not done very much about up to the present time.

Mr. Chairman, this is a field which has really been only explored. Nothing concrete has been done in the way of accomplishing something in the way of getting teachers ready to take care of mentally retarded children. May I say too that this particular title III merely complements parts A, B, and C of title I, because this gets the personnel ready to do the job that is required to be done in title I.

Mr. Chairman, there is also \$2 million which has largely been ignored here thus far, but \$2 million is provided for 1964 and 1965 for demonstration projects. These are also very important because in these demonstration projects we may be able to do some things that will be helpful to the overall picture of mental retardation and in the field of other handicapped children.

May I come now, as to whether or not this program accomplishes what we set out to do. I think from a reading of this bill or a reading of this report the members of the Committee will see that this is a balanced program. In my opinion it is a program insofar as mental retardation and mentally handicapped children are concerned which goes all the way through to the whole question of mental health. We have fairly well balanced out the program and have allotted the money just about where we felt that the evidence before our committee indicated it ought to go.

Mr. Chairman, may I say that I think in this particular feature of the bill we have done much better than the Senate version.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, our Committee has come to the point now where we are not going to approve any program which goes beyond 3 years. We have seen some programs get out of control in this House where we have not had expenditure controls and where we have not put a limit on the authorization. I am just saying that we felt we would not have control of the program unless we examined it at least once every 3 years. It is my recollection that last year in the airport program we started on a 3-year basis and we have stayed with the 3-year limitation since then. They know when they go away that when they come back at the end of 3 years we expect them to give us a complete explanation of what they have done with the money which they have expended. In the meantime, if there has been any scandal in the program or anything wrong with it, it gives us an opportunity within a reasonable time to correct whatever is wrong in the program. Therefore, we believe 3 years is a wise limitation and the only kind of program that is reasonable and workable. Therefore, we put in the bill a limitation of 3 years.

Mr. Chairman, the members of the Committee probably wonder how this is paid for and how the money is allotted generally. In the subcommittee I know that I sat there and held the Hill-Burton Act in my hand and I followed it line by line as this bill was read. This bill almost exactly follows the Hill-Burton Act wherever the features can be made comparable. There is a slight difference, may I say, in the formula. I think under the Hill-Burton formula it gives the States which ordinarily do not contribute so much money to the National Treasury the best break. I do not believe there is a whole lot of difference in the formula. I believe that this formula will give the States which contribute the most a little better break than they had under the Hill-Burton Act. There are some of us who believe that is fair. I do not think that is a serious enough item for anyone to have serious concern about. But I do believe that this bill, overall, as brought to you here today should be passed. It is a bill that is reasonable and sound. We removed the features from the bill which we thought were unwise and not workable. We felt that the cost of the Senate bill was more than we ought to bite off at one time. We believe in 3 years that we will be able to take this program and move forward with it, and I think we intend to do that. But as of the present I believe the bill is reasonable. It has been well thought out. It has been well written. It has been modified in a lot of places where it should have been modified. I believe this is legislation in the public interest and ought to be passed.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. The gentleman spoke about title III as being an important part of this legislation. There is provision in title III for research and demonstration projects in the education of handicapped children. A part of this is the same au-

thorization as under the cooperative research program. However, I would like for the gentleman to answer two questions in regard to that.

One question is this: The grants are made to the States?

Mr. SPRINGER. That is right.

Mr. QUIE. As well as State educational agencies?

Does this mean there are other agencies that may be involved, like the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, that you would make grants to? Also, the second part of the question is, you provide that grants can be made to local education agencies?

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes.

Mr. QUIE. This is the first time Federal money goes direct to Federal education agencies in the form of grants. Prior to this whenever Federal money is given to local agencies, it goes through a State agency administered by the State school office. What is the reason for these two provisions?

Mr. SPRINGER. It might be possible that there would be set up no particular State agency for this, and I may say to the gentleman there may be some States that will not take advantage of the setup, or may not set up a State organization. As I understand it, it would be possible under those circumstances to make these grants to local communities where they did want to undertake this kind of project.

Mr. QUIE. I point out that every State does have a State education agency that in turn can utilize the money granted to them and contract with some other public or nonprofit organization to do the research for them and that has been done in the past with money that has been made available to the State education agency or institution of higher learning. That is the way it is provided in the education research programs. You have now set up a new principle?

Mr. SPRINGER. Yes, I believe we did; that is right, and I think we intended to do that in this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. QUIE. Can the gentleman tell us why? Can the gentleman tell us why you must have the Federal Government go directly to a local school district? The local school district is an agency set up by the State.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think we felt there would be instances where there would be requests of this kind that should not go through a State agency.

Mr. QUIE. The gentleman feels the State would not accept the request of the local agency, so you are going to circumvent the State agency and go through the local school agencies; is that right?

Mr. SPRINGER. I do not think that we have circumvented them. We have established a new principle.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I would like to try, if the gentleman will permit, to clearly explain this position: The gentleman is correct in raising the question that the

Commissioner of Education does make the grants to the State or to the local applicant or to the institution; but I remind you again you must keep in mind this is a program to provide certain things. This is a demonstration program we are talking about in connection with this and other programs. It has, as the gentleman well knows, been the tradition and the pattern that such programs, as administered by the Commissioner of Education, will deal directly with the institutions involved instead of going through an agency of the State, as we did with reference to the hospital programs and grants for such purposes. So the traditional pattern for this particular type of project is provided here for the Commissioner of Education, as in the past, to deal with the institution involved.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say to the gentleman also that we are doing almost the same thing now in grants which we have in public institutions. They are grants under NIH with the University of Minnesota, for instance. They do not go through the Commissioner of Education in the State of Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. I wonder if the school officers of the States involved were asked the question if it were wise for the Federal Government to deal directly with the school district in this case?

Mr. SPRINGER. We do have precedents for it. May I say that practically all of our university grants in the way of demonstrations did come directly from the Commissioner of Education to the State University.

Mr. QUIE. It is true that that provides for the grants to go straight to the institutions of higher learning, but this is a new precedent. It goes to the local institution.

Mr. SPRINGER. To that extent it is.

Mr. QUIE. I wonder about setting a new precedent here in education by this legislation.

Mr. SPRINGER. I do not see anything wrong with it myself.

Mr. QUIE. Conversing with State school officials I could see why they would not want that, for in the past it has gone to the State school officials. Here you have it going through the local school officials, and there is this question of direct Federal control through the school district but not through the State. People say it is not Federal control as long as it goes through the State.

Mr. SPRINGER. In the Department of Agriculture we have demonstration grants direct from the Secretary of Agriculture to the State schools.

Mr. QUIE. It is traditional for the Federal Government to go direct to the institutions of higher learning, whether it be the State or other officials.

Mr. SPRINGER. If I understand the gentleman, we have, as far as I know, no objection from the State commissioners of education and that group; at least there was none reported. I do not believe there is any objection in the record on that particular matter.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HORTON. First of all, I want to congratulate the chairman and the gentleman from Illinois for the very clear and concise statements they have made with regard to the need in this field, and also outlining for the Members of the House the provisions of this bill.

I should like to invite the attention of the gentleman from Illinois to title II, which has to do, as he has so thoroughly outlined, with the construction of community mental health centers. In his discussion of the provisions of the bill he omitted comment on removal by the House committee of the Senate provision for staffing of these centers. I have had quite a bit of mail from constituents of mine who are authorities in this field in the State of New York. They have indicated that the need for the staffing of these facilities is the heart of this bill. They have indicated it is very important to have Federal assistance with regard to financing these facilities. Would the gentleman comment with regard to his opinion and also the thinking of the committee in this regard?

Mr. SPRINGER. I think the committee felt this, that if the Federal Government provided the facilities—I am talking about title II—or a substantial part of these facilities, it should be the obligation of the State to provide the staffing. To go further, there are about \$2 billion worth of staffing in programs which would be immediately back before this Congress asking for staffing. I do not believe it would be possible for this Congress to deny such staffing in other programs if we allowed staffing in this bill. In other words, we are setting a precedent that, if we allowed in this bill as it was in the Senate version, for \$450 million, then we would have to come back and appropriate about \$2 billion in staffing in other programs. All of this was under discussion. We came to the conclusion that our action was in line with what we have done in the Hill-Burton and other programs. We thought the State should provide the staffing.

There are some of us on the committee who felt, in view of the shortage of personnel, it would be better for us to spend the \$450 million if we were going to spend at all—in getting personnel trained in nursing, psychology, and other fields, who could be drawn on by the States and paid for by the States. We have followed Hill-Burton in theory and practice.

Mr. HORTON. I would certainly subscribe to the gentleman's position and the position of the committee in regard to having the States handle this problem. But it does seem to me there is in this area a unique situation as contrasted with other programs in which the Federal Government might be involved; namely, the problem of finding adequate and competent personnel to staff this type of facility. I am wondering whether or not the uniqueness of the type of personnel we would have to provide here, would create a different situation than the normal request for Federal assistance.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think if we are going to spend additional money, we ought to spend it in the training of per-

sonnel and getting the personnel ready and still let the State employ them.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to affirm my support of the principle of providing Federal assistance in meeting critical national health problems. Implementing coordinated National, State, and local action designed to combat mental retardation and mental illness and train handicapped children deserves a high priority.

The fundamentals embodied by this bill offer a well-reasoned Federal approach. Directed at specific health problems and requiring participation by the States and localities, this bill will focus nationwide attention on these serious health problems.

It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that this bill has three principal provisions. It would authorize financial assistance in: First, the construction of research centers and facilities related to the mentally retarded; second, the construction of community health centers; and third, the training of teachers of children who are mentally retarded or mentally ill as well as other handicapped children.

The construction and training grants would be authorized over a 3-year period and total \$238 million.

In two of its four titles, namely, title III—Training of Teachers for Mentally Retarded and Other Handicapped Children, and title IV—General Provisions and Definitions, this proposed legislation is virtually identical to that passed by the other body earlier this year. The remaining two titles, while similar in nature, are markedly different both for the length of time during which grant appropriations would be authorized, with the consequence of dollar amount differences, and the question of whether there should be included grants for the initial staffing of community mental health centers.

The amendments to S. 1576 made by the committee in reporting this bill affect title I—Construction of Research Centers and Facilities for the Mentally Retarded—and title II—Construction of Community Mental Health Centers. This action has resulted in a substantial reduction in the bill's authorization as it passed the other body. In dollars, this reduction is from \$850 to \$238 million—a cut of \$612 million.

Most of this reduction—fully 70 percent—was made by the elimination of the authorization for Federal grants for initial staffing of community mental health centers. The balance of the dollar changes are found in the reduction of grants—from \$230 million to \$115 million—for construction of these centers and altering from 5 years to 3 years the authorization of construction grants for facilities for the mentally retarded. This alteration removes an additional \$70 million from the measure.

I do not object to the amendments made to title I. Their effect, I believe, will benefit the purpose of the bill by assuring closer congressional interest. Certainly, if at the end of 3 years this program is proving of value, I am confident Congress would effect its continuation.

I am concerned, however, over the amendments to title II. Here is where the committee has excised \$542 million. In the words of one of my constituents, Mr. Hilton O. Hedrick, director of the Mental Health Chapter of the Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, N.Y., this action has "cut out the heart of the measure."

If allowed to stand, what will be the result of this reduction in construction grants and elimination of staffing provisions? I feel that question can best be answered by me again quoting Mr. Hedrick, an authority in this field of health:

It is highly unlikely that the States will undertake a construction program without assurance of funds with which to staff the centers during their first years of operation. This is a disastrous blow to the hopes of millions who saw in the community health centers program the prospect for a smashing attack on the traditional neglect of the mentally ill.

It has become increasingly obvious to both lay and professional in the mental health field that the need for services at the local level far outweighs the ability of the local community to pay for these services.

Mr. Chairman, I am not advocating the restoration of all the funds taken out by the committee for the initial staffing of these centers, since the \$427 million figure was intended to embrace an 8-year period. Rather, I suggest that we seek a compromise which would permit this essential aspect of the program to be authorized for a somewhat shorter period in order that it be given a fair trial.

Failure to provide this staffing authorization, I feel, will affect the overall program we are attempting to launch in this nationwide fight against mental illness.

Mr. Chairman, I have based my support of such Federal assistance programs, regardless of the field for which they are intended, on their ability to stimulate State and local expenditures. Therefore, I should like to cite some of the mental health projects in Rochester, N.Y., a community that I have the privilege to represent in Congress, which are planned and waiting to be financed by local and State funds supplemented with Federal assistance.

They are: an inpatient-outpatient day hospital, a consultation center at Northside General Hospital, the expansion of the Residential Treatment Center for Emotionally Disturbed Children of the Convalescent Hospital from its existing capacity of 24 to a badly needed planned capacity of 40, the relocation of the Rochester Guidance Clinic from inadequate quarters in downtown Rochester to more appropriate quarters which will permit the operation of a more complete service, including a day treatment center.

Mr. Chairman, I also wish to comment briefly on title III of this bill with respect to the training and education provisions for children with the handicap of deafness. I am personally aware of the merit of this program, adopted by the last Congress, through the work of the Rochester, N.Y., School for the Deaf. I commend the committee for its action in continuing this program.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COHELAN. I wonder if the gentleman would be kind enough to comment further on the staffing problems in terms of the actual requirements? Was there any testimony as to what the requirements would be? What do we know about the staffing requirements under the program as it is being projected?

Mr. SPRINGER. Do you mean as to the supply?

Mr. COHELAN. Yes, how many people would it take?

Mr. SPRINGER. We do have this testimony and that is about all I can give the gentleman, that there is a shortage of personnel in all of these fields.

Mr. COHELAN. As the gentleman may well know, I am well aware of the shortage and that is the reason I asked the gentleman that question because this is a very serious part of this total problem and, in fact, perhaps the most serious. My question is, first, How many people will we need; and, second, Is there any testimony or any data to that effect in the hearings; and third, How long will it take to produce a unit of that kind of staff skill?

Mr. SPRINGER. All I can say to the gentleman is that there is a shortage. As to how many will be needed, I am not able to tell the gentleman for the simple reason we do not know how many States are going to take advantage of the program. Let me just point out a little further with reference to the training program for the unemployed which we entered on with such high hopes just a short time ago. We found what? Only four States took advantage of it. I think more than that will take advantage of this program because it is a problem that is pressing right on most of the States and there are more people than they can take care of and they would like to have additional hospitals, and if they can get them, I think more States would take them. Then it would more resemble the situation of the demand that there was under the Hill-Burton Act. Under the Hill-Burton Act we never quite had enough money to take care of everybody who wanted a hospital immediately. So I can answer the gentleman to that extent. I would just repeat that if we are going to put additional money in, let us put it into the training aspect of this such as you are doing in the training of teachers for the mentally retarded and in getting the personnel ready and then let the States hire them.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I have two questions I would like to ask the gentleman. I would like to pursue the question raised by the gentleman from Minnesota. During the hearings, were any of the State school superintendents or people in the local districts called before the committee to testify on title III in this legislation?

Mr. SPRINGER. No, I do not think we called anyone, but we came out with a public notice that anyone who wished to appear would be heard by the committee. We heard everyone who requested to be heard. I think we heard everybody who wanted to be heard and did not turn down a single witness.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. The second question I would like to ask the gentleman is this. When you provide under title III for research funds as well as money for demonstration projects, would the gentleman explain the difference in the kind of research you expect to carry on under this legislation and the research that is carried on under the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health and the Neurological and Blindness Institute and the Institute of Childhood Diseases?

Mr. SPRINGER. If the gentleman will allow me, I will yield to the chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] who is more familiar with that than I am.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman from Oregon inquires about section 302 of the bill. I would refer you to page 24 of the report which has an explanation. It does say research and demonstration projects. What it refers to there is the carrying out of demonstration projects in which research is conducted along with the actual demonstration project itself.

So that it is not two kinds of projects, but one.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Is it not true that under 3 or 4 or maybe 5 of the programs that are presently in existence, the same kind of research could be carried out?

Mr. HARRIS. The question has been raised from several sources, and because of that it should be abundantly clear there is no duplication. The committee adopted amendments to the effect that no funds under the Public Health Act can be used at all for purposes as outlined in titles I and II of the bill. The amendment was carried throughout the bill in order to make it clear that there would not be duplication. It was not put in title III, since it was not considered that there would be duplication.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Is it not true, though, that at the present time under the legislation which is in existence the same kind of research is and could be carried out as is provided here?

Mr. HARRIS. As I explained in my general explanation of the legislation a moment ago, under the present bill, in the Research Facilities Act there is general broad authority for research programs. The authorization is limited. It was primarily established for a particular purpose and, for the purposes intended here, there is hardly any significance for this purpose. Therefore, since none of the funds are going for these purposes as it is with some of the other titles to this program, it was felt in order to carry out a well balanced program, as the gentleman from Illinois so well explained, it should be nailed down. The purpose would be in order that the Committee on Appropriations, which had done such a good job through the years

in trying to provide funds for these programs, would have guidelines in order to make funds available for them.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN].

TITLE III CARRIES OUT A 6-YEAR OBJECTIVE

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the bill now before the House, and I particularly support—and am delighted to call attention to—title III provisions of this bill dealing with the training of special teachers for children having physical or emotional or other handicaps. These children often require specialized teaching, and we do not have even a fraction of the specially trained teachers we need in order to give our 6 million handicapped children the educational opportunities they are capable of utilizing.

For me, the provisions of title III, dealing with grants and scholarships and fellowships and traineeships for teachers going into the field of teaching exceptional children, carries out an objective I have had since 1957, when I introduced the first general bill ever introduced in Congress on this subject.

That bill, H.R. 9591 of the 85th Congress, was entitled "Exceptional Children Educational Assistance Bill." I have reintroduced it in every Congress since then, and it is H.R. 15 in the present Congress. It envisioned almost exactly the kind of approach to teacher-training for exceptional children now contained in S. 1576, and my only regret is that it has taken so long for this idea to be translated into legislation we can actually pass here in the House.

BILL BASED ON LIBRARY OF CONGRESS STUDY

The original bill was drafted on the basis of recommendations made to me by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress following an outstanding research job for which I have always been grateful.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 103, part 12, pages 16348-16366, there is a complete account of the origin of this idea, stemming from correspondence originally with parents of handicapped children with others in the St. Louis area interested in the training of exceptional children. The material in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 28, 1957, running to 18 pages, includes the full text of the report to me from the Legislative Reference Service, prepared by Herman A. Sieber, research assistant in education and government, under the direction of Charles A. Quattlebaum, specialist in education.

I think that long insertion in the RECORD gave one of the best illustrations of how an idea is translated into legislation—and the legislation in question is now contained 6 years later in title III of S. 1576.

SULLIVAN BILL ALSO INCLUDED GIFTED CHILDREN

My bill as originally introduced, and as reintroduced in subsequent Congresses, also would encourage the training of teachers for gifted, as well as handicapped, children. I hope that in other legislation we can still accomplish that objective, because it would not be appropriate or germane to try to add it to this

legislation today dealing with mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers. Otherwise, I would have offered such an amendment.

ORIGINAL BILL INTRODUCED AUGUST 30, 1957

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that we are going to provide more encouragement for experienced teachers to go back to school for advanced training in teaching exceptional children. I am proud to have been the sponsor of the first general bill ever introduced on this subject, and I submit, as part of my remarks, that original bill, as follows:

H.R. 9591—85TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

(In the House of Representatives, August 30, 1957, Mrs. SULLIVAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor)

A bill to provide for the establishment of a special \$18,500,000 7-year program of Federal scholarship and fellowship grants to individuals, and a \$2,500,000 program of grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education, to encourage and expand the training of teachers for the education of exceptional children

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

SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Exceptional Children Educational Assistance Act".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE OF ACT

SEC. 2. The Congress believes that the American promise of equality of opportunity extends to every child within our country, no matter what his gifts, his capacity or his handicaps, whether he is handicapped by defects of speech, of sight or of hearing, or crippling disease or condition, whether his adjustment to society is made difficult by emotional or mental disorders, or whether, on the other hand, he is endowed with outstandingly brilliant gifts of mind and of spirit. All such exceptional children require special educational guidance for development of their total educational potential.

The Congress finds that the educational problems presented by such exceptional children are of national concern, and that there is an acute national shortage of, and urgent national need for, individuals professionally qualified to teach such children, to supervise the teachers of such children, to train such teachers and supervisors, and to conduct research into the problems relating to the education of exceptional children.

While the Congress recognizes that the primary responsibility for meeting these problems lies with the States and local communities, national interest in the training of self-reliant and useful citizens demands that the Federal Government assist and encourage and stimulate the initiation of adequate programs in the States to meet these problems.

Therefore, this Act provides on a temporary, seven-year basis, a program to further the training of teachers, supervisors of teachers, and researchers in special education for exceptional children, and to encourage and assist public and nonprofit institutions of higher education to expand their training work in these fields.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "State" means a State, Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(2) The term "Commissioner" means the United States Commissioner of Education;

(3) The term "school-age population" means that part of the population which is between the ages of five and seventeen, both inclusive, determined by the Commissioner

on the basis of the population between such ages for the most recent year for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce;

(4) The term "State educational agency" means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools in a State, or, if there is no such agency or officer, an agency or officer designated by the governor or by State law;

(5) The term "nonprofit institution" means an institution owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and

(6) The term "exceptional children" means those children determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Commissioner to present special educational problems, such as (a) children who are unusually intelligent or gifted; (b) children who are mentally retarded; (c) children who are deaf or hard of hearing; (d) children who are blind or have serious visual impairments; (e) children who have serious health problems due to heart disease, epilepsy, or other debilitating conditions; (f) children who suffer from speech impediments; (g) children who are crippled (including those who have cerebral palsy); and (h) children who are maladjusted emotionally and socially, including the institutionalized delinquent.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 4. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958; \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959; \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960; \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961; \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962; \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963; and \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964; for grants to individuals for scholarships and fellowships in accordance with the provisions of section 5(a) of this Act.

(b) There is also authorized the sum of \$2,500,000 to be expended during the existence of this program in the form of grants to public and nonprofit institutions in accordance with the provisions of section 5(b) of this Act.

GRANTS BY THE COMMISSIONER

SEC. 5. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to award scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends as he may determine, to individuals for the purpose of taking advanced training, at institutions selected by the recipients, for stated periods of time, in order to engage in employment as teachers of exceptional children, or to train or supervise teachers in this field, or engage in research in the teaching of exceptional children: *Provided*, That, in his discretion, the Commissioner, in order to accomplish the objectives of this Act, may also make these awards for study at the undergraduate level.

(b) The Commissioner is also authorized to make grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education to construct, install, improve, or expand specialized facilities and equipment in connection with courses of instruction for persons preparing to engage in employment as teachers of exceptional children, or to train such teachers, or to supervise such teachers, or to engage in research in special education for exceptional children: *Provided*, That the Commissioner, in his discretion, may also make grants to establish specialized courses in this field in such institutions.

(c) The amount of scholarship and fellowship grants made in any fiscal year to residents of a State under section 5(a) shall not exceed, in the aggregate, an amount which bears the same ratio to the total funds

appropriated under authority of section 4(a) for such fiscal year as the school-age population of such State bears to the total school-age population of all the States.

(d) Payments of grants pursuant to this Act may be made by the Commissioner from time to time, on such conditions as the Commissioner may determine, including conditions requiring public and other nonprofit institutions to make such reports, in such form, and containing such information as the Commissioner may from time to time reasonably require to carry out his functions under this Act, and conditions requiring compliance with such provisions as the Commissioner may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(e) The Commissioner shall consult with an advisory committee as described in section 6(a) which shall assist him in determining the areas and priorities of need in the award of these grants, and in setting the standards for the granting of such fellowships, scholarships, and grants.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND ADVISORY PANELS

Sec. 6. (a) The Commissioner shall appoint an advisory committee of not more than eight persons who shall be conversant with the overall educational needs of exceptional children and who shall assist the Commissioner in developing general policies under this Act. The Commissioner shall be ex officio a member of this committee and shall act as chairman thereof.

(b) The Commissioner is also authorized from time to time to establish advisory panels of specialists in special education for any of the categories of exceptional children enumerated in this Act. Each such panel shall consist of not less than five persons, who shall meet at the call of the Commissioner.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Sec. 7. The Commissioner may delegate to any officer or employee of the Office of Education any of his functions under this Act except the making of regulations.

PUBLICIZING AVAILABILITY OF GRANTS

Sec. 8. The Commissioner shall take such steps as are practicable to publicize to the fullest extent possible the availability of fellowships, scholarships, and grants under this Act among teachers and prospective teachers, and among all colleges and universities offering accredited courses of study leading to advanced degrees in nursery, kindergarten, elementary, or secondary education.

COOPERATION WITH STATES

Sec. 9. In the administration of this Act, the Commissioner shall consult and advise with the various State educational agencies to determine the extent of need for teachers of exceptional children in the respective States and to keep the State educational agencies fully informed of all developments under this program in order to encourage them to establish special programs or special classes for exceptional children. In this connection, the Commissioner shall advise the State educational agencies of the names and home addresses of all individuals from their respective States who have received fellowships, scholarships, or grants for training in the field of education of exceptional children, and the particular field of study each is pursuing, so that the respective State educational agencies can then take appropriate steps to seek to attract such persons to positions in their home States in order to utilize the advanced education and skills which they have acquired under this program: *Provided*, That no individual receiving a scholarship, fellowship, or grant for advanced study under this Act shall be required, as a condition of such scholarship or

fellowship or grant to promise to take employment subsequently in any State.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to yield now to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GIAIMO].

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is indeed a milestone in our country's public health and education history. Although I am fully aware of the importance of and great need for all of the provisions of this bill, I wish to devote my time to title III, the provisions for the training of teachers of handicapped children.

In 1961 and 1962, the subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee, on which I formerly served, devoted much time and study to the problem of the handicapped child. The result of this study was H.R. 12070, a bill which I introduced in the 87th Congress and which was still pending before the Rules Committee at the end of that Congress.

This year, I have sponsored H.R. 7121, which has been reported by the House Education and Labor Committee and is now pending before the Rules Committee, the provisions of which are virtually identical to title III of the bill before us today. I will not dwell on the differences between the two proposals, since they are, in the main, ones of detail rather than overall intent. I do wish, however, to emphasize as strongly as possible the extreme importance of title III of the mental health bill.

Mr. Chairman, the pride that the American people take in their educational system, for some inexplicable reason, has tended to overlook the fact that we are neglecting the welfare of 4½ million Americans—the handicapped young people of this country. This represents to me the clay feet of the American idol of educational opportunity. There has been widespread public apathy and inexcusable indifference to the problems of this country's exceptional children. The provisions of the bill now before us mean that this country is beginning to become aware, is beginning to realize that it can no longer callously deprive these children of an adequate education—or, indeed, any education at all.

Americans applaud and support the work being done by our Government to educate the children of underdeveloped countries—but what of our own underdeveloped children? Our failure to face and deal realistically with the needs of our exceptional children has represented a paralysis in our social thinking. I do not know whether it stemmed from mere lack of knowledge or whether it is an atavistic outcropping of the same kind of public philosophy which used to leave blind children to die—which kept retarded relatives hidden from the eyes of the world—which regarded all accidents of birth and crippling disease as the punishment of a wrathful God. This paralysis, fortunately, is beginning to disappear.

The handicapped child—the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded, the speech impaired, the emotionally disturbed, the crippled—has been subjected to at best an inadequate but often nonexistent education. This is not in keeping with

America—with the bustling, sprawling country in which every man is, if not a king, at least a prince—where any boy can grow up to be President and any girl can marry a millionaire. The kind of America that dared everything to preserve freedom would not be frightened by the necessity, indeed the obligation, to guarantee education for the handicapped child. The kind of America that loves hot dogs, little girls with pony tails, and little boys with freckles should be ashamed of ignoring the handicapped child.

But we are now on the threshold of a significant, vital step toward meeting the problems of these children. Under the provisions of this bill, grants will be made for the training of teachers and the supervisors of teachers of all handicapped children. And the need for these teachers is overwhelming. In 1962, it was estimated that 252,657 teachers would be needed this year alone—and only 50,000 were available—only 1 teacher for every 120 handicapped children. Mentally retarded children alone need 75,000 teachers, or more than the entire present supply of teachers for children with all types of handicaps. Thirty-two thousand teachers are needed for crippled children; 49,000 for emotionally disturbed and maladjusted youngsters; 17,000 for children with speech impairments; 24,000 for those with special health problems; over 10,000 for the deaf and hard of hearing; and over 4,000 for the blind or partially sighted children.

Over the years, the frustrations of attempts to provide aid for the training of these teachers has caused mounting anger among those of us who are aware of the great problem involved. It has been easy to say, "How could there be any problem, any disagreement, any congressional opposition?" And, indeed, how could there? How could this or any other legislative body be so insensitive as to doom the blind to a life of intellectual as well as physical darkness; to deny the emotionally disturbed a modicum of security or to sentence the crippled to a half-life.

This is our opportunity to prove that we are acutely aware of the need for this legislation and that we are willing to provide the funds for the training of those who will bring life and learning into the world of handicapped.

I earnestly hope that this Congress will approve this legislation, for as important as the other provisions of this bill undoubtedly are, title III is the most important and vital step this Congress can possibly take.

Mr. Chairman, I commend our colleague, the distinguished chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, for his work on this bill, and I know that I voice the thoughts and dreams of millions of Americans when I urge its passage.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-six Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 143]

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Adair | Flynt | Morse |
| Arends | Ford | Morton |
| Aspinall | Fulton, Pa. | Mosher |
| Auchincloss | Gallagher | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Avery | Gathings | O'Konski |
| Baring | Hawkins | Pilcher |
| Barry | Hays | Pirnie |
| Bennett, Mich. | Healey | Poage |
| Berry | Hébert | Powell |
| Bolton | Hoeven | Rivers, Alaska |
| Frances, P. | Hoffman | Rogers, Tex. |
| Bolton | Hosmer | St. George |
| Oliver P. | Hutchinson | St. Onge |
| Bow | Jones, Ala. | Scott |
| Buckley | Jones, Mo. | Selden |
| Cameron | Kee | Shelley |
| Cederberg | Kilburn | Short |
| Celler | King, Calif. | Smith, Va. |
| Clark | Laird | Stephens |
| Collier | Lesinski | Talcott |
| Colmer | Long, La. | Thompson, La. |
| Cooley | McDowell | Tollefson |
| Daddario | McLoskey | Tupper |
| Dague | Martin, Mass. | Vinson |
| Davis, Tenn. | Martin, Nebr. | Whalley |
| Dawson | Mathias | Wickersham |
| Derwinski | Matsunaga | Willis |
| Diggs | Michel | Winstead |
| Edmondson | Montoya | |
| Evins | Morrison | |

Accordingly, the Committee rose and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. VANIK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill S. 1576, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 344 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS], chairman of the subcommittee handling this matter and, I would like to say, as chairman of this subcommittee he did outstanding work in connection with the legislation in the course of this hearing, in developing the record and in the consideration of it.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the kind words of the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, the chairman of our committee. I would like to pay a personal tribute to all of the members of the subcommittee. We held, I believe, in all, 6 days of hearings and heard many, many witnesses. We were in executive session, I believe, three separate times on this bill. I feel that having lived with it for the past 3 months and having been associated with some of or most of the health legislation that has come from this committee in the past 13 years it is my feeling that this is a piece of landmark legislation. I know the hour is late and we have heard many fine speeches by Members today. The bill has been well explained by the chairman and by the ranking minority Member [Mr. SPRINGER] and I doubt if there is much that I can add to this explanation except to say this: Some people have brought up a question as to the amount of money that is spent by the States, which is considerable. Over \$11 billion in the past decade has been spent by the States. As you look

at the overall figures of the Senate bill you will see that there has been proposed \$850 million in a 5-year program. You now have before you for your consideration a bill that calls for a 3-year program which eliminates staffing and provides an overall amount of about \$238 million. I was frankly not happy about cutting the staffing, because I believe that this is the place where we may or may not get the results we would have gotten had the Federal Government gone in for a limited period of time and helped out with the staffing problem. However, to get back to the amount spent by the States and why the Federal Government is coming into this field with a minimum amount of money, we find that it is because of the fact that under the old type of arrangement we are providing merely for custodial care. We do not get the rate of recovery that we will get with a community mental health program where the stigma of being afflicted with mental illness will be removed and where these people will have the advantage of the friendships, the love and care of their own families and neighbors who are interested in seeing them restored to full and adequate health.

It was brought out in the hearings many times, and I think I would like to read what Dr. Ulett from Missouri, who is director of the Division of Mental Diseases, Department of Public Health, and Welfare of the State of Missouri, said on this subject. I think he points up the prime reason why we do need a bold new concept to tackle a disease which affects the lives of over 17 million Americans, not to mention the 5 million children who are affected and mentally retarded.

Quoting from pages 85 and 86 of the supplemental hearings, Dr. Ulett had this to say:

We have 5 large hospitals averaging over 2,000 patients in each. Here we found patients spending needless months and years. I saw this to be true yet did not have the facts to bring this convincingly to the legislators of Missouri so we conducted a study. Within our own State we had two community mental health centers, one in Kansas City and one in St. Louis and were able to compare what happened to patients when they entered these community mental health centers as against when they entered one of our State hospitals. We found that when the same kinds of patients entered a community mental health center there was accomplished there in a matter of a month at about half the cost what was done for the same type of patients when they entered a State hospital and there required 9 months of treatment. We, thus, studied two groups of patients—all of the first admitted patients to these two types of hospitals that existed in our State. We found the average patient stay for a man coming for the first time to a community mental health center was 32 days. The same kind of patient in a State hospital stayed 255 days.

This same type of testimony was echoed many times throughout the hearings. I think that this is the least that we as a civilized nation can do. I think this program is long overdue. Most of the State mental institutions were built prior to 1900. Many of them are obsolete. Many of them are fire hazards.

In my sincere opinion this can be the most important piece of legislation that will be acted upon in the first session of this Congress. It reflects a dramatic advance in our capacity to cope with mental disability and a revolutionary change in emphasis in mental health programs.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one or two words about title I and title III where we try to do something for the first time in this special way for mentally retarded children. I would like to call attention to one part of the report, which I think is a splendid document, on page 8, under the title, "Our Lack of Knowledge."

OUR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE

Our present body of knowledge in the field of mental retardation is so limited that we can ascribe precise causes for the condition in only 15 to 25 percent of the cases. For the majority of the retarded individuals—from 75 to 85 percent of the cases—it is not yet possible to identify a specific cause for the retardation.

There are a great many diseases and conditions which affect the brain and result in retardation, including infections or poisons in the mother's system during pregnancy, infection of the central nervous system during infancy, injuries to the brain at birth, head injuries in childhood, metabolic disorders determined by heredity, and abnormal brain growths.

Despite our lack of understanding with respect to the specific causes of mental retardation, we have made dramatic progress in research and this progress greatly encourages the further pursuit of new knowledge.

I say to you that even if there were only this one section, this one title, it would still be a great piece of legislation. I am hopeful that the House will endorse what our subcommittee and our committee have brought to the floor for your consideration.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the legislation. I certainly wish to compliment the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS] on his excellent statement, and especially since the gentleman rendered such invaluable assistance in bringing this legislation to the floor of the House.

Especially at this time do I want to commend my colleague, a distinguished member of the Rules Committee and member of the Alabama delegation [Mr. ELLIOTT], for the contribution that he has made, not only today, in explaining the rule and bringing this bill to the floor, but also as a member of the committee of which it is my privilege now to be a member, where he sponsored and there followed the enactment of legislation providing funds to train teachers for the mentally retarded.

In this age of great technological advancement, specialization is certainly a very important aspect of the successful operation of any program. Specialization in the field of teaching is fundamental to the success of any teaching program. In the case of the hundreds of thousands of mentally retarded children in the United States it is essential that

an adequate supply of highly trained instructors be made available in the time-consuming but important task of reducing the dependency of such persons. There are few families who are not affected and I, for one, am firmly convinced that the financial burden of society and individual families can be substantially minimized by the expansion of research and the construction and training which would be authorized by this legislation. But this is a coldblooded way of looking at legislation which as human beings in an organized society we should all be willing to wholeheartedly support.

I have been much impressed with the statistics presented during the debate and will not lengthen my remarks by reference to that. I urge the passage of the legislation.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COHELAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I wish to compliment the chairman of the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], and to thank the gentleman who is now in the well of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS] for bringing this very important bill to the floor of the House at this time. I would like to pose one or two questions to the gentleman from Alabama, in order to clear up a point which may relate to a condition that exists in my own congressional district and elsewhere. I would like to know if the bill is broad enough in its scope and intent to make grants to such broad-based medical care programs as the HIP in New York, the Group Health Association in Washington, D.C., or the Kaiser Foundation health plan which we have in my district and on the west coast?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I will say to the gentleman that a reading of the bill and the report I think is clearly indicative of the intent of the committee to place the matter of planning in the jurisdiction of the States.

The gentleman will note that an applicant who is eligible for financial assistance under the act must be, of course, a State, a political subdivision, or a public or nonprofit agency. The priorities for construction are also set up by the State plan.

I will say to the gentleman that I am not thoroughly familiar with what the gentleman has in mind. I am in a general way. But I would say if this group meets the requirements of the State, either the health department or the State commission on mental health, as to whatever requirements they set up, they would certainly enjoy the benefits of this bill.

I do not think I could go to any greater length than to say that that was the intent in writing this legislation—that

we would put as few Federal guidelines in as possible so that the States would be free to conduct these programs according to the desires of the particular State, because you have different situations in differing States.

Mr. COHELAN. If the gentleman will yield further, I realize that. I thank the gentleman again for his response.

The reason I asked the question is that these particular and very well-known group health programs in New York and other places throughout the country, and specifically in my own area—the Kaiser Foundation health plan—of course had some difficulty in interpretation under the Hill-Burton program. It is because of that that I want to make perfectly clear by this colloquy with the gentleman from Alabama that I am correct in assuming that an organization like HIP and the Kaiser Foundation health plans, if they meet the requirements, they could in fact participate in the program.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I would say so, if they meet the requirements set forth by the individual States affected. They would certainly be entitled to consideration.

Mr. COHELAN. I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the chairman [Mr. HARRIS] for bringing this excellent bill to the floor today. I had the great privilege of appearing before the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS] subcommittee on behalf of this bill and at that time the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] attended the hearing. On that occasion I expressed my strong support of the mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers of 1963. As an active supporter of programs in the areas of mental health and retardation, I feel that this legislation will go a long way in providing the kind of facilities so necessary to our society. At my appearance before Mr. ROBERTS' Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety, I particularly stressed the advantages of title III of this legislation, which will provide for the training of teachers who will, in turn, train teachers of deaf students. Earlier this year the need for legislation in this area was made patently clear to me during discussions which I held at the famous Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Mass., while I was there to give the commencement address, I saw the remarkable achievements made by these teachers. For this reason, title III is certainly a most important facet of this bill. While a number of my distinguished colleagues have talked this afternoon on other provisions, I simply want to say that Congress can perform a significant service to the problems of handicapped children by enactment of this legislation. The money involved is not great, but the benefits are manifest.

Mr. Chairman, I want to join with the remarks which have been made by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. I know this has been raised since I spoke a minute ago—as to how this bill compares with the Senate bill on the cost of construction. May I say this: That title I, A, B, and C are exactly the same as the Senate, except they are for 3-year periods instead of 5-year periods. But the same years in the Senate are comparable to the bill in the House.

As to title II, for the 2-year period which we have set out, we provide \$15 million more than the Senate bill provides in title II.

Title III is exactly the same for the 3-year period as the Senate version of the legislation.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I would say to the gentleman from Illinois that I stated in my overall remarks that there are some differences, I would agree with the gentleman as he pointed out.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman if the State has complete control over the records of the patients treated in these institutions? In other words, is there anything in the bill that would prevent a high-level politician from using privileged patient reports from these mental institutions for the despicable purpose of smearing personally one of our fine American citizens, such as was done so contemptably the other day against the distinguished Governor of the great State of Alabama?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I do not think there is anything in this bill that would permit that to be done because many of these centers, I should say, will be under the jurisdiction of private institutions in the private facilities that qualify. All of these people will be under the care of a physician, and I would not think these records would be in any sense public records.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Insofar as this problem is concerned, the State law would prevail rather than any Federal act that might be enacted?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. That is my opinion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In my opinion, that underhanded attack against Governor Wallace was also a gratuitous insult to every service-connected disabled veteran in this country.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ANDREWS. I want to commend the gentleman for the fine work he has done in holding hearings in connection with this bill and in bringing the bill to the floor for consideration. In connection with what the gentleman from Mississippi stated, I want to say I think it ill behooves a man who has never fired a gun in combat while in the service of his country to make a derogatory remark in an effort to smear our distinguished Governor, George Wallace. Governor

Wallace was a real combat hero in World War II, serving 4 years as a flight engineer on a B-29, which service as everyone knows was extremely hazardous. I am delighted that some veterans organizations of America have condemned such references.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I agree with the gentlemen from Mississippi and Alabama. I think it very unfair to use such tactics on a combat veteran who has distinguished himself in the face of enemy fire. He does not need my defense but I deplore such accusations.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CURTIN].

Mr. CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, I urge passage of this bill which is sorely needed. This bill is a distinct and necessary forward step in our desire to do something in the field of mental health and mental retardation.

The committee of which I am privileged to be a member has worked hard and diligently on this proposed legislation and I feel strongly that the bill which has resulted from those efforts is one that we can easily support.

The bill now being considered has several changes from the form of the bill as passed by the other body. I believe that such changes have made this a better bill.

Some may say that this is a grant-in-aid program to the States in a completely new field and may possibly question the need for it. It is true that this is a new field for the Federal Government, but I am convinced that there is every justification for such action. Certainly the lack of facilities for the care of this type of patient is tragic. The care and research in the type of treatment for the mentally retarded is a national problem and anything that the Federal Government can do toward contributing to the solution of this problem is a real contribution to the welfare of the country.

Looking toward the construction grants, we must also keep in mind that the procedure to be followed closely parallels the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act in hospital construction, which, as we all know, has proven to be very successful.

I urge the passage of S. 1576, as amended, and therefore add my voice to those supporting this legislation.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN].

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, in the consideration of this bill many of us approach the problem having in mind that many times when a Federal Government moves into a program there is a natural tendency on the part of the communities and States to retard their effort. We then must weigh the losses against the gains. Having those things in mind, we carefully studied this bill and listened to testimony in hearings for many, many days. Throughout the hearings you will find reference made to the fact that this is a seeding program, an admission of the fact that the great burden of responsibility rests with the States. As a result our committee and our subcom-

mittee held extensive hearings. The bill was reported to the full committee. It was sent back to the subcommittee for more hearings. Much of the language was changed, and many features of the bill were changed, in my judgment, to improve it. The original measure that we had before us provided \$850 million. The present bill provides \$238 million. In the original bill were extensive moneys for staffing. That has been eliminated.

I might point out one feature in our deliberations that I do not believe has been emphasized to the degree that it should be. We all fear duplication in Government services, but you will find in each title of the bill a provision termed "nonduplication of grants." In other words, if there are moneys presently being distributed under other sections of law that would apply to the very activity in this bill, this provision provides for nonduplication. I think it is a good provision.

Throughout this bill we have tried to make it a better piece of legislation and we have tried to consolidate the activities of the Government in this field.

In acting favorably on S. 1576, we will be taking a constructive step toward reducing the anguish of many families in dealing with the problems of mental health and mental retardation. We will, I believe, make it easier to restore both adults and children to useful places in society, and we will be reducing the tremendous cost of custodial care of mental patients in State hospitals.

The care of mentally ill, mostly in State institutions, is costing some \$2 billion a year. Care of the mentally retarded is costing State and local governments some \$400 million a year, and yet we all know that the problems confronting the family down the street are not being adequately met under present programs. Great strides have been made since these problems were hidden from sight in inadequate institutions, but much more needs to be done, can be done, and should be done in the areas of research and treatment.

Naturally, the bill before us is not going to change the picture overnight. We may hope, however, that it will do some of the things required to alleviate the problem, by providing community mental health centers, by developing research centers and facilities for the mentally retarded, and by more adequate training of the teachers needed to deal with handicapped children. It is the aim of our committee to move toward these objectives by providing grants and guidance for a limited period, along with insistence that State and local responsibility shall be paramount.

This program has been developed in keeping with the view that the prime responsibility rests in the communities, and it is our purpose to give it a start with Federal grants on a basis designed to assure that once established, the program will in fairly short order stand on its own feet. That is why, for example, the committee report rejects the proposal that staffing of these facilities be a part of the Federal contribution. Surely if the start is made by providing the needed facilities for research, care, and

training, the staffing requirements should readily be the responsibility of the communities and States which will benefit.

The lengthy hearings held by the subcommittee clearly developed the need for action; they developed, too, the fact that in a substantial number of States and communities starts have already been made in providing mental health centers and facilities to deal with the mentally retarded. The hearings also developed the fact that local ingenuity and initiative are essential to continuing success. As an example, the experience in my own State of Minnesota points up the possibilities.

A mental health program has been in effect in my State for a number of years, including mental health centers and a start toward facilities to deal with mental retardation. As an illustration, the Minnesota Association for Retarded Children reported in a statement which is part of the subcommittee hearings that the Minnesota Legislature appropriated \$155,000 this year to match local funds for day activity centers for the retarded unable to attend public schools and not needing institutional care. In a number of communities the local leadership found it possible to make use of school buildings which were not in use because of school district consolidations.

I would like to emphasize the latter—that existing buildings such as unused schoolhouses might well be adapted to the mental retardation educational program. For example, there are many such schoolhouses in my own county, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in response to my questions, expressed the view that while the bill does not provide for the purchase of buildings, it does authorize expansion, remodeling and alteration of existing buildings as part of the proposal to provide educational facilities for the mentally retarded.

While we are proposing grants-in-aid to provide the bricks and mortar for community mental health centers and for research centers and facilities for the mentally retarded, it is the belief of your committee, in which I concur, that assistance is required to train the personnel who will man these facilities. It has been estimated that some 55,000 people will need to be trained to provide adequate operations because the nature of these facilities will be such that tremendous numbers of people will be served by them. This specialized training is substantially different from the usual processes of education, since it is a combination of on-the-job training with guidance in the required psychiatric and other skills. The training provisions in title III of the bill are an integral part of the whole program and are therefore properly included in the broad scope of this measure as considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and its Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety.

As the committee report says, S. 1576 as amended is worthy of support.

The evidence seems clear—

The committee declares—
either we must develop the quantity and quality of community services which will

ultimately replace these (State) institutions or we will have to undertake a massive program to strengthen the State mental hospitals. The committee believes that the development of new methods of treatment, the impressive evidence of the possibilities of rehabilitating the mentally ill, and a lessening of our disposition to reject and isolate the sufferers, all argue strongly for the treatment of mental illness in the community.

This, of course, is equally true—and probably even more so—with reference to the mentally retarded, where we have a chance to give these handicapped youngsters useful and happy lives.

But in all of this, let us not forget the committee's declaration that:

Federal support should be so tailored as not to result in the Federal Government assuming the traditional responsibility of the States, localities, and the medical profession for the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RHODES], a member of the subcommittee, and of course a member of our great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Subcommittee on Health and Safety which studied this legislation, I heartily support the bill before us as an important step forward in the fight against mental retardation and mental illness.

I want to commend both the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS], and the chairman of the full Commerce Committee, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], for the time, effort and leadership they have provided in the thoughtful consideration that has been given to this legislation and in bringing it to the House floor for a decision. There was bipartisan support in the committee for the bill except on the staffing issue.

It is unfortunate, I believe, that the full committee voted 15 to 12 to eliminate the staffing provision, which was included in the bill introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], and in the bill which was approved by the subcommittee and the measure which was passed by the other body with only one opposing vote.

Anyone who is acquainted with the shortage of doctors and professional people in various Federal and State hospitals and institutions knows of the difficulty in providing adequate staffing. And this will be even more true in regard to initial staffing for this program, which is extremely important to its success. The staffing provision has widespread national support and the endorsement of many local groups interested in this problem.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that S. 1576, as reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, fails to authorize funds for staffing of the proposed community mental health centers. This is a serious shortsighted omission. Any bill finally enacted should include provisions for financing the initial staffing of these centers, as provided in the version approved by the other body.

The overwhelming weight of professional opinion is recorded in the testimony on this legislation in strong support of the initial staffing funds.

Indeed, the view of those most competent within organized medicine to make a judgment on this issue was in favor of the staffing funds. As Dr. Lindsay E. Beaton, testifying on behalf of the AMA, told our committee:

The Council on Mental Health of the American Medical Association voted to recommend to the board of trustees of the American Medical Association its favorable consideration of the staffing provision.

A political decision later resulted in the AMA's opposition to this provision. This body should not fail to note that the competent professionals, the experts on mental health, within the AMA recommended otherwise.

It is unfortunate that the majority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce chose to follow the political views of the AMA leadership, rather than the professional views of the AMA's own expert body in this field.

Mr. Chairman, if this bill is to establish a program which will meet the needs and the aspirations of the American people, it is essential that the language adopted by the other body, authorizing money for initial staffing, be included in the final bill.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MACDONALD] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in support of S. 1576, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. I would like to compliment the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS], as well as the other members of his subcommittee, and our chairman, Mr. HARRIS, on bringing out this bill before us today. This bill is aimed at one of the most persistent and most tragic evils in our Nation. The problems of mental health are too compelling to justify anything short of the cooperative, nationwide program contained in the bill before us today. Its accurate description was given by President Kennedy in his mental health message to the Congress, as "a bold new approach to mental illness."

Mental illness and mental retardation are afflictions which are far more widespread than commonly realized. About 800,000 patients now fill our Nation's mental institutions—600,000 for mental illness and over 200,000 for mental retardation. Approximately half of the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by mental patients.

Mental illness directly cost the taxpayers of the United States well over \$1.8 billion a year. A measure of the economic impact of mental illness on the patients themselves and their families is the accumulated loss of income suffered by the patients resident in mental hospi-

tals. The loss of wages for patients presently in mental hospitals has been estimated as exceeding \$11 million. The loss of dollars tells only one part of the story. In terms of human suffering, in terms of loss of precious human talent, and in terms of family misery, the cost cannot be measured.

There is much that can be said about the fields of mental retardation and mental illness. The magnitude of the problem is dramatically and accurately set out in the fine report of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which I am privileged to be a member. I would like to take a few minutes to analyze the complexity of the problems of mental retardation.

More than 5,400,000 of our citizens are mentally retarded. Such a national statistic should be translated into more meaningful figures. Take 3 percent of your home State population, and you have the total of your mentally retarded. Now, for a still closer look, take 3 percent of your home community population, and you suddenly find the number of mentally retarded living in your midst. Some of these individuals are your friends and neighbors. Statistics are meaningless until they become the familiar faces—the Toms, Marys, and Harrys of your and my hometown. The problem of mental retardation is one which is of direct concern to every community and family in our Nation.

In most communities, our mentally retarded children are forced into a pattern of activity created for the so-called average or normal individual. They are forced to try to maintain a level that is far above their maximum ability. It is no wonder that these children are sometimes called problem children. A mentally handicapped person is one who does not have the native intelligence and ability to carry his own load in life. He is unable to compete on equal terms with normal individuals. He needs supervision and guidance in most tasks that he accomplishes.

A person with normal mental faculties may become disturbed mentally at any time during his life. Worry, frustration, shock, and a dozen other pressures, all too common in the present-day complexity of living, can cause any one of the many types of mental illnesses. Such illness may happen to a child as well as to an adult. If the condition is diagnosed soon enough, mentally ill patients can often be successfully treated. However, mentally retarded persons are quite different. There is a case of incomplete mental development. So far, no treatment has been discovered which can promise to lift such persons to normal intelligence.

We know there are many causes of mental retardation. These vary from the numerous developmental causes in the prenatal period to causes by disease and injury in the postnatal period. Since present knowledge is limited, it is possible to identify precise causes in only 15 to 25 percent of the cases. It is important to note that studies indicate that there is less likelihood of mental retardation occurring if the mother receives adequate prenatal and delivery

care and followup care is given the newborn infant.

For a problem so vast, there is no one answer that will solve it all. To have a complete and coordinated program for all types of retarded, we need the assistance, guidance, and help of all of our citizens. Services needed include State institutional care, special classes, sheltered workshops, day-care centers, and diagnostic services.

Parents of retarded children have a difficult time in accepting that their child is retarded. Their acceptance of this fact is even more difficult when the community fails to understand the problem. At all times, our goal should be to create a climate in our communities where the retarded can be happy and play a useful role based on their potential. I believe that the value of the community mental health centers has been most adequately explained. In a great many cases, an individual can receive psychiatric treatment near his home community and frequently on an out-patient basis. In this way, he can continue to be a contributing member of society, working at his job and assuming his family responsibilities.

Title III of this bill has also been explained fully, but I would like to emphasize that there is a tremendous need for trained professional people in the field of mental illness and mental retardation. I know in my home State of Massachusetts that such a shortage exists and I am sure that this is true in every other State in this great country. Title III will help initiate programs that will provide more and better trained professional people to work with all areas of the handicapped.

My distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], our distinguished chairman who deserves high commendation for his outstanding leadership in the field of mental health and retardation, has explained in great detail the provisions for both the mentally ill and the mentally retarded and the training of personnel as provided for in S. 1576. Under title I of this bill, much can be accomplished through the development of the research centers for the mentally retarded. I firmly believe that through this research we can prevent some children from being born mentally retarded. There is so much more that we need to discover concerning the development of the human being in the prenatal areas. This research will not only allow us to increase our knowledge in the preventive areas, but it will further increase our knowledge in the education and training aspects in working with the retarded.

In my home State of Massachusetts, we have made some significant achievements in the advancement of services for both the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. But even with these achievements, we know so very little about new techniques and methods to combat mental illness and mental retardation. As President Kennedy stated in his message to the Congress on February 5 of this year:

The situation has been tolerated far too long. It has troubled our national con-

science, but only as a problem unpleasant to mention, easy to postpone, and despairing of solution.

The bill before us today provides a giant step toward making up for years of neglect in this field. This program belongs neither to one party nor one State; it belongs to all Americans for its purpose is to help people who cannot help themselves.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment our distinguished chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for his diligent efforts to obtain passage of this legislation to help solve our serious mental health problems. I concur with his views and urge my colleagues to support S. 1576.

During our committee hearings on this measure, testimony was presented to show that there is a total absence of mental health workers and clinics in many communities throughout the country. And even where there is a clinic, patients often receive only a very small amount of help. Some of these facilities to care for the mentally ill resemble huge warehouses, yet they cost an average of \$2,000 a year to maintain one patient, and only 1 of every 20 inmates can expect to be rehabilitated to some extent. If we pass this bill, it is estimated that the cost of each patient will be approximately \$600 to \$800 per year and we can expect to rehabilitate 9 out of 10 mental patients. These statistics alone make this program well worth the time, effort, and money authorized in S. 1576.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has pointed out that State mental hospitals, because of lack of funds, have become institutions for quarantining the mentally ill—not for treating them. Yet, mental illness is this Nation's No. 1 health problem. It is significant to note that more than half of all the hospital beds in the United States—702,000 are occupied by the mentally ill.

I think the program authorized in this bill will go a long way toward solving this critical health problem through its emphasis on care and treatment in the local environment and away from the old and antiquated concept of confinement in an isolated custodial institution. At the present time, only 20 percent of our State mental hospitals provide the minimum services necessary for treating mental illness. The other 80 percent are little more than custodial institutions.

As you know, this bill as reported by our committee differs from S. 1576 as it passed the Senate in that the staffing provisions have been deleted. I believe we are making a serious mistake in withholding funds to provide the necessary personnel to care for the mentally ill. As one prominent Maryland educator put it "without the staffing provision, we will have bricks without brains" and the program will lose its effectiveness. I think my colleagues will agree that it will serve no useful purpose to assist the States in constructing facilities to house the mentally ill unless we also provide

the necessary funds to staff these institutions with qualified personnel. It is obvious that the mentally ill cannot recover simply by being placed in a new and adequate building. They must have the help of professional people if they are to ever resume their place in our society.

Therefore, I would urge my colleagues who are appointed as conferees on S. 1576 to adopt the staffing provisions contained in the Senate-passed bill. The problems of our mentally ill and mentally retarded citizens now cost us billions of dollars a year. Surely our Nation can afford a small percentage of that amount to pay professional personnel to rehabilitate 9 out of 10 mentally ill citizens.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most important measures to come before the House in many years. We have too long ignored the seriousness of mental health and mental retardation problems and it is important to all our citizens that this legislation be enacted into law without further delay.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SIBAL].

Mr. SIBAL. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the debate the question was raised as to whether or not States which had pioneered in this field and which had devoted much of their wealth and attention to this great national problem would, in effect, be penalized because now the Federal Government was stepping into the problem presumably to help the States which had not done anything to help themselves to speak of.

The State of Connecticut, I am proud to report to this House, has in fact been in the vanguard of this movement to meet this great national need and has provided model facilities which have been studied by other States and, indeed, other countries for the treatment of the mental retardation problem. But despite this fact, the State of Connecticut which by relative standards is not a poor State, as you know, has not been able through its own resources to anywhere near meet the needs. The State of Connecticut like the other 49 States, I presume, has a great need for this legislation. So I urge its passage together with all other members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on both sides of the aisle.

Another mention that was made which I recall in listening to the debate was the area of precedent.

It is true undoubtedly that this legislation does initiate some precedents. We are making a precedent today as we consider this legislation and hopefully will pass it, but the fact of the matter is that in this whole area it is important that precedents be made because so much remains to be done. Waiting lists, which really are a kind of cold words for human tragedy, to get into those institutions which presently do exist are long, and the heartache and concern which mothers and fathers of children have as they wait to be reached on these lists is something which we, in the turns of the debate on the floor of this House, cannot possibly translate adequately. So, my

colleagues, I urge you to support this legislation. It has been cut down to the smallest common denominator possible. The original proposal, and as a matter of fact the proposal which passed the other body, as has been pointed out many times here, is far more ambitious in scope and encompasses a much wider range of program.

Therefore, those of us in the House, as we consider this legislation, can take some comfort in the fact that we are being perhaps as responsible as we can be in terms of the fiscal problems of this Nation and still do something in this area which is so necessary.

I think the question of staffing, which has been raised before, is one on which reasonable people can disagree, but the point is we have, as we have so often in the House, tried to limit our attack on this problem to those areas where the need is greatest and at the same time be responsible as we consider this program on balance with all of the various programs which are so costly and which the Congress has before it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. MAY].

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, as many Members of this body know, I have long held an active interest in the field of mental retardation as a private citizen and as a member of the Washington State Legislature and now as a Member of Congress. I am proud to have been privileged to have been an active member of our Washington Association for Retarded Children for over 10 years. I rise today in support of this bill, and I also wish to commend the committee for an excellent job.

We have had a number of remarks today, and I think they were well taken remarks, that a program such as this might discourage local efforts. I have long, as an active member in this field in my own State, felt it would be tragic if any participation by the Federal Government should result in this. Perhaps I can make a practical reference, and also a parochial one, to my own State to prove that we have made outstanding gains in our State by local efforts and that we have no intention of allowing those efforts to lessen regardless of what the Federal Government does.

The State of Washington, Mr. Chairman, is widely recognized as a leader in development of workable programs to effectively treat and help the mentally retarded. We in our State are proud of our record of improvement in institutional facilities for the retarded.

At the Rainier State School for the Mentally Retarded at Buckley and at Lakeland Village School near Spokane, a remarkable history of success is reported, especially in the training of retarded children who have been able to become active and useful members of society. An impressive record of success and progress has been made at Fircrest Institution near Seattle and at the Yakima Valley School at Selah, in my district, an institution for nontrainable retarded children.

The State of Washington has expended a total of nearly \$65 million on

mental retardation alone during the past 10-year period.

In spite of all of this, however, the program in the State of Washington is still woefully inadequate to meet needs. The four State institutions I have mentioned presently are at over capacity with 4,000 children. There is, today, a waiting list of more than 1,300 and some of these children have been waiting for more than 5 years to gain entrance.

With the enactment of S. 1576, Mr. Chairman, the State of Washington is ready to proceed with its next important step: The establishment at the University of Washington of a children's center for research and training in mental retardation. This research and training unit will be established in line with the recommendations of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation and the necessary Federal participation will be authorized through enactment of the legislation before us today. The funding of this \$8 million project will be accomplished through Federal participation, the issuance of bonds by the University of Washington under authority of the Washington State Legislature, and from private sources including the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation.

The new center, the first in the Nation to be built on a university campus, will combine four units—a diagnostic clinic, an experimental school, medical science research, and behavioral science research. It will be a statewide facility and consultation center for community diagnostic clinics and public schools. The primary aim will be to train people to work with the mentally retarded in their own communities, and along with this will come research on the causes of mental retardation, the prevention, and cures. In back of all of this, of course, is the proved workable theory that with proper care and training a much smaller percentage of our mentally retarded children will need to be institutionalized.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MAY. I am glad to yield to my colleague from the State of Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, the interest of my colleague from the State of Washington in the whole subject of health and mental retardation is well recognized in the State of Washington. As a member of the legislature and I know since coming to Congress she has had some concern lest when the Federal Government got into this field it might diminish the interest of our own State. I am glad to have her confirm that our State is going right ahead and will not in any way diminish its effort. I know in my own case I sent a telegram to our State legislature urging that they provide funds in their budget so that they can go ahead with this work.

Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the very excellent remarks which my colleague has made on this occasion.

Mrs. MAY. I thank the gentleman from Washington and commend him for his interest and help. I would point out further that he and I would agree, I believe, that should there be any diminish-

ing of our local effort we would be the first to lead the cry against it.

What I have outlined, Mr. Chairman, is the plan for only one State in our Union, and I am sure that many States have and will continue to develop plans which show every bit as much promise as do the plans in the State of Washington. Mental retardation and mental illness are national problems. They do not belong exclusively to the States alone because mental retardation and mental illness know no geographical boundary. The fulfillment of Federal responsibility in this field holds promise of substantial inroads in not only adequate treatment of mentally retarded children, but in substantially reducing the incidence of mental retardation through the provisions of title I of the committee bill pertaining to construction of centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development.

Mr. Chairman, S. 1576 has my enthusiastic and wholehearted support and I urge its approval by this body.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois. I asked for this time in order to propound a question or two. I could not find in the report—and let me say that I want to commend the committee for this report and study. I think it is quite adequate. The question is—and I think I know the answer—but have these items been budgeted, I might ask the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. SPRINGER. All of the 1964 items, totaling \$26 million are budgeted, except \$5 million that is contained therein which is for university-affiliated mental retardation facilities.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand there is a technical reason for that not being budgeted, which I do understand.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I believe the statement needs a little further clarification. All of the items for the 1964 fiscal year are included in the bill, and, except for one item, are budgeted. That is a relatively small amount. We were advised that a supplemental budget would be made on that one item.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to thank the gentleman. I again commend the committee. I think this is an excellent bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of S. 1576. I think that the committee should be particularly commended for part C of title I and also for title III. These sections are extremely important to those thousands of parents in the United States who have mentally retarded children. These provisions will be of assistance in meeting the problem which they have today.

Mr. Chairman, I have had occasion to meet with groups of such parents. They have tremendous problems. Many times

they themselves have to raise the funds with which to obtain facilities in which their children can be given the type of training for which they can be adapted. Even if they get the facilities, they have an even worse time trying to get teachers who are adequately trained to help them.

Mr. Chairman, it has only been a few years back when this kind of limited child—limited from the standpoint of its abilities—was just written off, and the only possible future for it was to assign it to some State institution for life. But it has been my privilege to visit a number of custodial and day schools that have been designed to provide special training facilities for these youngsters. There are many things that these youngsters can actually be trained to do if they have the right kind of teachers and equipment. Some of them can be trained in the field of weaving and other comparable fields which can go far in enabling them to earn a livelihood in this field. Others can be given special help through special speech therapy. If they receive such speech training to an adequate extent they can make themselves understood, whereas before that time they were not even understandable by the normal individual.

So, Mr. Chairman, part C of title I and title III of this bill are going to be a great inspiration to those thousands of parents throughout the United States that have children who have these problems, because it gives tangible evidence that Congress feels there may be a means of helping such children rather than just assigning them to custodial institutions for their entire lives.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE].

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk about title III, however, in the few minutes that I have here, because this legislation, in title III, is education legislation. We reported a similar bill out of our committee. We recently passed out of the House a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means which has to do with and is a part of this whole package of helping future mentally ill and mentally retarded and consideration was given by that committee by which they were able to report on the subject of the legislation that applied to them.

However, in this case the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee handles the education legislation and I think there are some parts that do not conform with the legislation as passed and seriously takes a new approach to education we were not unwilling to take in our committee. We have worked this out, I think, so that I can offer an amendment along this line.

The bill provides for the training of the personnel to train teachers as was done in the past. In the mentally retarded bill it provides for the training of teachers of the handicapped, and also supervisors of the teachers. In the past we only had legislation which provided for the training of the teachers of the mentally retarded and the training of teachers for the deaf. There are a number of other handicapped groups in this

country that do not have as outspoken and as well organized supporters as these handicapped groups.

But the need for them is as great. I am happy that the legislation provides assistance for all the handicapped. I would have much preferred that our committee reported our own bill as the committee did, and have it considered on the floor of the House in order that it may be enacted. I think it is desirable that we do have that as title III of the bill that came out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce because the Senate had already passed similar legislation and it will enable us to enact legislation for the benefit of these people this year. I understand that there is little likelihood of additional new legislation coming out of our committee and reported to the House. In that case this is the only avenue we can take.

I think the need is great in this area, and that there is a need for a Federal role for the teachers of the handicapped because there are not a sufficient number of students in some handicapped groups to warrant a full-scale education program in every State of the Union. With the Federal assistance for the training of those teachers, assistance can be given in certain States so that it will have a regional effect and will be more economical to handle. In my opinion it is more economical to do this on a much larger scale basis. This will enable the States to work it out and develop their programs.

I will point out some questions I have in connection with this when I offer an amendment, but I would like at this moment to point out what is one serious fault in the bill. That is the inadvertent—I believe it was due to inadvertency—inclusion in the 1961 training of teachers for the deaf program in which we permitted scholarships to be provided.

The House took action last year in which we refused to go along with scholarships and grants for students in undergraduate work. This bill wisely provides all of the handicapped group teachers will receive only fellowships or traineeships; that is, grant assistance, after they have completed their undergraduate work, with the exception of the teachers of the deaf. I can see why we should extend for another year this program that expired last year, so that we may blend this program into the new proposal that is more wise. I do not think that we should permit the continuation of this special treatment for the training of teachers for the deaf, as is provided in this legislation. I think this should be corrected and can be corrected by merely striking out one section of the bill.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, and will continue any further comments I have when the amendments are offered.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GRIFFIN].

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of focusing attention in this bill upon the provision which incorporates and makes applicable the Davis-Bacon Act insofar as the pay-

ment of wages is concerned in connection with construction, and also for the purpose of establishing some legislative history.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires that wages to be paid to construct certain public buildings shall be not less than the prevailing wages paid to corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the city, town, village, or other civil subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed.

Under the clear language of the Davis-Bacon Act, the Department of Labor, in determining what are the prevailing wages applicable to a new project, is required to look only at projects of a similar character in the city, town, village, or other civil subdivisions of the State in which the new project is to be constructed.

In a number of Federal bills previously passed, it has been the intention of Congress, I believe, to have the Davis-Bacon Act apply, but by inserting language similar to language in this bill, Congress did not intend thereby to give the Department of Labor any expanded authority or to enlarge the scope of the Davis-Bacon Act.

In this bill, S. 1576, on page 75, the language beginning in line 14 speaks in terms of "similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act." I would presume, and I intend to ask the chairman of the committee in a few moments whether or not my presumption is correct, that in using the term "similar construction in the locality" the committee does not intend to enlarge or expand the scope of the Davis-Bacon law.

Before asking the question, let me point out why the question is necessary. In the application of a similar provision of the Housing Act in a case investigated by a subcommittee headed by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], it was found that the Labor Department had gone outside of Quantico, Va., where some housing was to be built, and, in fact, had gone outside the State of Virginia, to the city of Washington, D.C., and determined that wages paid on housing projects in Washington, D.C., were the prevailing rates applicable to a housing project to be constructed at Quantico, Va. In arguing before the Comptroller General as to why they did this, the Labor Department made the argument that the language of the Housing Act spoke in terms of prevailing wages in "the locality," and they were interpreting "locality" as justifying an expansion of the scope of the Davis-Bacon Act.

If Congress should want to do that it is my contention we should do so by amending the Davis-Bacon Act itself. So, with that background, I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with respect to this bill whether there is any intention of expanding the scope of the Davis-Bacon Act, or is it the intention of the committee that the Davis-Bacon Act should apply as it has been written?

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I would first want to say that I appreciate the gentleman's raising the question, because I think it should be made abundantly clear what is the intention. The provision of the Davis-Bacon Act to which the gentleman refers is a subject matter under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor. There is no intention on the part of this committee of robbing the jurisdiction of that committee as far as that action is concerned. We merely incorporate the language, which we do as a general feature of bills that come before the House, to make it doubly clear that the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act, which the gentleman's committee reported, are carried out, and this committee approved. There is no intention to expand or change the provisions of that act whatsoever. This merely states that that act does apply.

Mr. GRIFFIN. The Davis-Bacon Act, as I said before, refers to projects of a character similar to the contract work "in the city, town, village, or other civil subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed." In the use of the term "locality" in line 14 on page 75, of this bill, and also where it appears on page 64, I assume from the comment made by the chairman that the language has no special significance and is not intended in any way to expand the scope of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Mr. HARRIS. I can assure the gentleman again and again that there is no intention on the part of this committee, by this provision being in the bill, to modify or expand or otherwise change the provisions of the law or its applicability.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I thank the chairman very much. In view of the fact that the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], who is chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, and has gone into this matter very thoroughly, is on the floor, and because the legislative history on this point is very important, I should like to ask him if he would agree with the remarks I have made and if he would agree insofar as the assurance given by the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I can just say I am in full agreement with what the gentleman has said up to this point and with the assurance given by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I would point out, of course, the subcommittee held hearings to which the gentleman has referred, which has raised a question as to the interpretation of the phrase as now existing Davis-Bacon Act. It is our intention, as the gentleman knows, as soon as possible and as time permits to review that interpretation; as I understand the distinguished chairman, his assurance is that this is

our job and he is not undertaking to do our job.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS], a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding this time to me, and I want to say as a member of the Health and Safety Subcommittee, I commend my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for going into this bill most thoroughly and for bringing to the House a bill unanimously. So often I think in legislation that we pass, we sometimes forget to relate it to the people whom it will affect. I think if we will spend a little time today thinking about the effect that this legislation can have on 17 million Americans and on the untold millions who will be affected in the years to come by mental illness and if we think of the 5 to 6 million mentally retarded children and the untold millions who will follow them—hopefully, fewer and fewer each year if we pass this legislation, then I think we can say that this legislation can be the same kind of breakthrough in the medical field in the treatment of mental illness and mental retardation that the orbital flight was for us in space and the undersea trip of the nuclear powered submarine around the world was for the submarine. This is the first step in a most exciting and far-reaching way of changing the treatment of mental illness and mental retardation from warehousing human beings, in huge hospitals, which we have done in State after State, to one of immediate treatment in their own communities for less cost, with the dramatic results of cure. I have listened to the testimony, and if you will read it, you will see that it is exciting and dramatic as to what can happen as a result of this legislation.

For instance, if a person were taken mentally ill, and these are proved statistics, as shown on pages 100 to 107 of the hearings, and such person spent 4 years in a mental hospital, for instance, in Missouri—and the average time is 13 years—there would be only one chance—think of that—only 1 chance out of 20 of recovering. Yet, if you go to one of these community mental health centers, as has been demonstrated in the State of Missouri, you have 9 chances out of 10 of recovering. Also, the time of treatment of the same type of patient is reduced from 255 days to 32 days. Think of what this means for our entire Nation.

As for the cost, with this new approach we can change it from the present cost now, which is \$2,000 to \$2,500 per patient, to \$600 to \$800 per patient per year.

Now, what about mental retardation? Have you ever thought of a parent who has a mentally retarded child and realizes it for the first time and goes to a hospital in his local community? When he gets there he sees a ward for cancer patients, a ward for heart patients, and a ward for the TB patients, but is there

a ward for anyone who knows how to take care of the mentally retarded? No. The testimony has brought this out time after time. This legislation will change all of this—and bring hope at last to those afflicted.

My colleagues, this is one bill that will be the most sane act that this Congress can take in the year 1963. I strongly urge its passage.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this far-reaching legislation and urge its adoption.

Mr. Chairman, we are considering today a most far-reaching piece of legislation—the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. S. 1576 represents what the President has called a "bold new approach" to the problems of mental health and mental retardation which are being confronted for the first time with a coordinated program for their treatment. I rise in support of the construction of community facilities and the intensification of research into the means of rehabilitating the mentally handicapped.

In the early days of this session President Kennedy sent to the Congress the first major executive message devoted exclusively to the problems of mental retardation and mental illness. In this statement he deplored the paradoxical situation of a society in which, although man has found means for controlling disease and ill health, "the public understanding, treatment, and prevention of mental disabilities have not made comparable progress since the earliest days of modern history." The mental health legislation pending before us gives us the opportunity to take the first steps toward alleviating these critical national problems, problems which, as described in the President's message:

Occur more frequently, affect more people, require more prolonged treatment, cause more suffering by the families of the afflicted, waste more of our human resources, and constitute more financial drain upon both the public treasury and personal finances of the individual families than any other single condition.

There is a changing legislative attitude toward the disturbing incidence of mental retardation and mental illness among Americans. The President deserves credit for bringing this matter into the prominence which it has long been denied and has long deserved.

No longer can we afford to shunt aside into overcrowded, understaffed custodial institutions the large number of Americans afflicted by mental illness or mental retardation. No longer can we, in all conscience, ignore the costs—in manpower, in dollars and in needless anguish—that these mental problems impose on our people. It has been estimated by the National Committee Against Mental Illness that about 1 in every 10 persons suffers from some form of mental illness. In addition to those approximately 17 million people, there are some 5,400,000 more children and adults who are mentally retarded, a group altogether comprising 13 percent of our total population. Thirteen percent, then, of our people are, in some way, directly afflicted with mental illness or retardation, and,

as the President indicated in his message, the families of this 13 percent bear heavy emotional and economic burdens as well.

The national committee further estimates that mental illness and mental retardation annually cost the American public well in excess of \$3½ billion. The astronomical cost includes not only maintenance expenses for mental hospitals and welfare payments to ill and defective people, but also, most significantly, dollar value of work-years lost by resident patients in mental hospitals and wages lost through absenteeism caused by mental illness. We must seek revision of our methods for assuring mental health and effective treatment to our citizens.

I would like to consider the ways in which S. 1576 will benefit the mentally ill. Title II provides for the construction of community mental health centers. Under title II \$115 million in appropriations would be authorized during a 2-year period to be allocated among the States for the payment of between one-third to two-thirds of the construction costs of public or other nonprofit community mental health centers.

Late last year *Parade* magazine published an article entitled "Mental Patients in Jail—a National Disgrace." This article exposes the practice, in some communities, of jailing mentally disturbed people because of the inadequacy or lack of proper facilities for their care or because of the indifference of local and State hospitals. The article states:

According to an admittedly "very conservative" estimate by the National Sheriffs Association, this type of barbaric treatment is meted out to 40,000 persons a year. Other sources say the number may range much higher—between 100,000 and 300,000. (*Parade*, Nov. 11, 1962, pp. 18-20.)

Had we a network of community centers, designed to handle these cases, the mentally ill need not have been accorded this indignity—need not have suffered the deleterious effects of such treatment. Through the legislation before us, members of a community afflicted with mental problems, and their families, will have the chance to function in an atmosphere approaching normality. The patient's treatment will combine the beneficial effects of a familiar environment and familiar people with all the advantages professional care and treatment can afford.

The creation of community centers emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation. These centers would not separate the mentally disabled citizen from his community. The mentally ill would feel that there is hope and confidence that they may still function in a near-normal capacity in their homes, on their jobs, and in their leisure. The existence of the centers would remove some of the stigma which has always, unfortunately, been attached to mental illness. Their existence would combat the theory underlying what has been called the "asylum position" by Professor of Social Work Martin B. Loeb:

This position has developed an increasingly benevolent type of custodial care. This theory holds that most mentally ill people in mental hospitals will be there for a long

time—many even for a lifetime—and, within budgetary limits, their life in the institution ought to be as comfortable, happy, and productive as possible. (*The Nation*, May 18, 1963, pp. 418-421.)

We must no longer work on the assumption that the mentally ill—their talents and skills—are permanently lost to society.

The stigma which has been associated with mental disorders, the resignation with which mental illness has been stoically accepted—are factors that have obstructed progress in effective treatment techniques; these are the reasons that as few as 40,000 or as many as 300,000 people per year are jailed for no crime except that of being mentally ill; these are the reasons that mentally ill people can look forward to life and death in an outdated mental institution when they might have had—or might still have—the opportunity to be reoriented to society.

Titles I and III of S. 1576 deal with construction of research centers and facilities for the mentally retarded and with the training of teachers for the retarded and other handicapped children.

The problems of the retarded differ from those of the mentally ill in several vital respects. Retardation is, in its most severe forms, a birth defect, for which there is little or no hope of cure at the present time. The common characteristic of mental retardation is, as the report terms it, "inadequately developed intelligence" and not, as in mental illness, an inability to cope with the pressures and realities of normal life.

The President's Panel on Mental Retardation conducted an exhaustive year-long study into all aspects of retardation and have produced a definitive report on national action to combat this problem. Many of its findings and conclusions are embodied in S. 1576. The report emphasizes—and this bill is designed to implement—the necessity and importance of establishing a "continuum of care" for the retarded.

In order to provide the "continuum" of services, it is essential to create centers for the coordination of all forces in a community which can be brought to bear in coping with retardation. The advantages of such a system are described in the report:

Advantages of the area center as a major component in statewide programming for the retarded arise from the ease of coordination and administrative supervision and of referral from service to service within the center. There are fewer opportunities for interruption of the "continuum of care." Qualified professional staff can easily give guidance to a number of different ongoing activities, no one of which would merit full-time attention. By its high visibility the center fosters community awareness of the retarded and of the many positive things that can be done for them (pp. 170-171).

Research and training are the other areas on which S. 1576 concentrates. So little is known about the nature of retardation that it is possible to pinpoint the causes of retardation in only 15 to 25 percent of the cases. These, too, are the most severe cases in which organic pathology as a result of disease or in-

juries is often evident. Community centers alone—without the guidance and cooperation of research—can only be partially effective. For these reasons, a major provision of the bill applies to the construction of university associated facilities for the retarded so that new methods can be devised, tested and approved while benefiting the disabled.

Title III would expand existing programs for training teachers for the retarded and other handicapped children and provide for research or demonstration projects relating to the education of the handicapped. There is a critical need for a sufficient number of highly trained teachers to work with the retarded.

The logical succession of provisions for the handicapped in this bill—construction of community and university affiliated centers, provisions for research, and authorization for the training of qualified personnel—are inextricably connected. It is only in the creation of broadly effective programs that we may hope to decrease the burdens mental retardation has caused for so many Americans.

Mr. Chairman, the dollars spent so far for the mentally disabled have been primarily maintenance dollars—for welfare aid and for custodial care. In transferring the treatment of the mentally ill to community centers, our dollars will lead to the reduction of disability and to the successful reintegration of the mentally ill into the mainstream of community life. Further support for the community centers project comes from the director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Robert M. Felix. Dr. Felix has estimated that as many as 90 percent of the 500,000 patients now in public mental hospitals could be released and returned to their homes if communities had the facilities to provide for their continuing care—*Business Week*, February 9, 1963, pages 104-106. We have before us today a vehicle to put us on the road toward this goal.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that the committee deleted the provisions of the bill which was passed by the other body to authorize Federal grants for initial staffing of community mental health centers. Grants for the initial staffing of centers owned or operated by public or nonprofit private agencies or organizations would be of great assistance in the inauguration of the centers.

I also want to call the attention of members of the committee to the language defining the term "community mental health center" in the bill before us at page 84 compared to the definition in the bill which passed the other body. Under title IV of the Senate version it is stated:

And such term may include facilities for provision of such services for narcotic addicts if such facilities are part of facilities providing services for other mentally ill persons.

Section 401(c) of title IV of the bill before us omits that language.

The omission, I assume, does not mean that the committee intended to exclude services for narcotic addicts from the scope of the activities of the community

mental health centers. Certainly that is the view of the administration. The committee report—House Report No. 694—includes at page 27 an agency report from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. On page 29 Secretary Celebrezze made the following observation:

The definition of a "community mental health center" in section 401(c) of S. 1576 specifically provides that such centers may include facilities for the provision of services for narcotic addicts. While no corresponding provision is included in H.R. 3688, we believe that the provisions of the House bill could be so construed. We therefore believe that the language of S. 1576 is consistent with our proposal in this respect.

The committee used the definition of a community mental health center as written in H.R. 3688. There is no reason to believe that this indicates any hostility to services for narcotic addicts. The committee must have felt that the general language of the definition in H.R. 3688 adequately provided for such services in the centers established under the bill.

Qualified authorities seem to agree that narcotic addiction is a form of mental illness. Recognition of this is reflected in the large number of projects on addiction handled by and through the National Institute of Mental Health.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I urge the adoption of this forward looking legislation which will initiate a coordinated attack upon some of our Nation's major problems.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON] for the purpose of a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I enthusiastically support the concept of Federal assistance for programs to aid the tragic victims of mental illness and mental retardation.

For too long we have been locking up those persons suffering from mental illness and figuratively throwing away the key. The measure under consideration is a step toward seeing that they get the type of treatment needed in order to rehabilitate them.

I am particularly pleased that the legislation provides for funds for research into the causes of mental retardation. This is a field in which our knowledge is woefully inadequate by 20th century standards. We must provide the research which may conceivably lead to prevention of mental retardation, and will probably lead to improved treatment of such cases.

The bill under consideration is a compassionate and humane one which attacks one of the great problems of our time. It is shocking but true that half of the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by victims of mental illness. At long last we are facing up to our responsibility in this area.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York, who had done such an outstanding job on the subcommittee and full committee in this and other fields, the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN].

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I venture to intrude on the time of my colleagues at this late hour because I had the privilege of serving on the subcommittee and full committee which drafted this bill and because I have the human desire to contribute a few words in support of a bill which I regard as a legislative milestone.

Why is that so? Why, in my opinion, will history look back on the 1963 congressional record and place a gold star of accomplishment beside S. 1576?

The answer is simple. Through this legislation our States and our people will be helped across the threshold of a new and enlightened approach to mental health.

For many years, our States have been trapped by the existing costly, clumsy, and inefficient system of custodial care.

We cannot abandon such care, now or in the future.

But, we can gradually reduce the numbers of those exiled to factories of despair on windswept moors. And, as that reduction occurs, the States will be enabled to channel more and more of their money from the pipelines of hopelessness into the arteries of cure and hope and humanity.

Mr. Chairman, as a demonstration of the widespread and knowledgeable backing for this bill, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point the following resolutions and tables:

ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES CALLS FOR RESOLUTION OF ENACTMENT OF KENNEDY MENTAL HEALTH BILL WITH 4-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PERIOD—8 YEARS STAFFING

Whereas in the last few years new and revolutionary methods have been developed for treatment of the mentally ill and retarded; and

Whereas these methods rely upon treatment of the ill in centers in, or near, the community in which they live; and

Whereas such methods embrace a philosophy of restoring responsibility to the local community, away from State and Federal control; and

Whereas the new "community center" treatment concepts promise radical cost-savings per patient to local and State government over present "custodial" methods; and

Whereas such "community mental health centers" are designed to serve populations of 100,000 and will thereby involve counties or clusters of counties; and

Whereas these new-type centers, containing about 75 beds, will provide our counties with comprehensive care of our mentally ill with diverse services such as: diagnostic services, inpatient services, day or night care, 24-hour emergency walk-in clinics, sheltered workshop, consultative services, supervision of foster home facilities; and

Whereas for the counties themselves to initiate such a comprehensive mental health program the financial burden would be staggering to an extent where it would be assumed only over a period of many decades, if ever; and

Whereas President Kennedy in his historic message to Congress proposed a new program to combat mental illness and retardation, wherein the Federal Government will provide, for a limited number of years, "seed" money for initial construction and initial staffing of comprehensive community mental health centers on a matching basis with counties, cities and States, with control at the local levels; and

Whereas the counties, financially hard pressed as they are to support a wide range of necessary services, recognize at the same time that the care of their mentally ill and retarded citizens is principally a State, local and private obligation: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Counties endorses, and urges early passage this year, of President Kennedy's program, which will help get underway, at local levels, facilities for effective treatment of the mentally ill and retarded, by providing 4 years of Federal-State matching fund assistance in construction of community mental health and retardation centers and 8 years of assistance in staffing the centers with the minimum necessary trained personnel.

Adopted: Denver, Colo., July 31, 1963.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 30TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, HONOLULU, HAWAII, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1963

Whereas mental illness and mental retardation are among the Nation's most critical and complex health problems, afflicting millions of our citizens and placing heavy burdens on their families; and

Whereas overcrowding and inadequacy of many State hospitals and institutions, inadequate financial support and the shortage of professional personnel in both research and service efforts justify concerted action to end this tradition of neglect; and

Whereas many of the existing shortages and problems involving mental illness and mental retardation must be met at the community in which the patient lives requires that priority be given to a substantial construction program effected through Federal grants for community mental health centers, centers for comprehensive research in mental retardation, and facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded; and

Whereas because few communities have the resources necessary to meet the full cost, responsibility for the support and development of community mental health programs must be shared by local, State, and Federal agencies; and

Whereas professional manpower needed to implement programs of community action is insufficient and must be expanded: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U.S. Conference of Mayors urge prompt enactment of Federal legislation needed to initiate these programs.

STATES ON RECORD SUPPORTING THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR LOCAL-FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND RETARDATION CENTERS

The following States are on record in either the U.S. Senate or the House of Representatives as supporting the program in S. 755-756 and H.R. 3688-3689:

Alaska: Gov. William Egan.
Arkansas: Gov. Orval Faubus.
California: Gov. Edmund G. Brown.
Connecticut: Gov. John Dempsey.
Delaware: Gov. Elbert N. Carvel.
Georgia: Gov. Carl E. Sanders.
Guam: Gov. Manuel Flores Leon Guerrero.
Hawaii: Gov. John A. Burns.
Illinois: Gov. Otto Kerner.
Indiana: Gov. Matthew E. Welsh.
Iowa: Gov. Harold E. Hughes.
Kentucky: Gov. Bert Combs.
Minnesota: Gov. Karl Rolvaag.
Missouri: Gov. John M. Dalton.
Nebraska: Gov. Frank B. Morrison.
New Jersey: Gov. Richard J. Hughes.
New Mexico: Gov. Jack M. Campbell.
North Carolina: Gov. Terry Sanford.
Pennsylvania: Gov. William Scranton.
South Carolina: Gov. Donald S. Russell.

Tennessee: Gov. Frank G. Clement.
Washington: Gov. Albert D. Rosellini.
West Virginia: Gov. William Wallace Brown.

Wisconsin: Gov. John W. Reynolds.
Virgin Islands: Gov. Ralph Palewsky.
Alabama: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

Arizona: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.
Colorado: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

Kansas: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.
Louisiana: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

Maine: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.
Maryland: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

Minnesota: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.
New Hampshire: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

New York: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.
North Dakota: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

Oregon: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.
Rhode Island: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

Utah: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.
Vermont: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

Wyoming: Message of support from State authority other than the Governor.

STATES SUPPORT LOCAL-FEDERAL COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM

State support has been strong for the mental illness and retardation legislative program now being considered by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

A majority of the States and possessions (40) submitted expressions of support to the Congress.

Twenty-five Governors went on record in support of the program.

The Senate held hearings (on S. 755 and 756) on March 5, 6, and 7. The House held hearings (on H.R. 3688 and 3689 and similar bills) on March 26, 27, and 28. The bills provide for matching State-Federal funds for construction and operation of community mental health and retardation facilities.

The following States and possessions provided witnesses or sent messages to the Congress in support of the proposed legislation (in many cases to both the Senate and the House):

1. Alabama: State Senator Roland Cooper and State Representative Ashely Kemp, witnesses; J. S. Tarwater, M.D., superintendent, Alabama State hospitals.

2. Alaska: Gov. William A. Egan.

3. Arizona: Samuel A. Wick, M.D., acting director, division of mental health.

4. Arkansas: Gov. Orval E. Faubus, U.S. Senator J. W. Fulbright, presented Senate Concurrent Resolution 8, adopted by the Arkansas General Assembly; George Jackson, M.D., superintendent, State hospital; David D. Ray, superintendent, Arkansas Children's Colony, Conway, Ark.

5. California: Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Daniel Blain, M.D., director, State department of mental hygiene, witness; Daniel Lieberman, M.D., chief deputy director, State department of mental hygiene, witness.

6. Colorado: David A. Hamill, director, department of institutions, Denver, Colo.

7. Connecticut: Gov. John Dempsey; Wilfred Bloomberg, M.D., commissioner, department of mental health.

8. Delaware: Gov. Elbert N. Carvel, witness; Charles Bush, M.D., superintendent, State hospital, witness.

9. Guam: Gov. Manuel Flores Leon Guerrero.

10. Georgia: Gov. Carl E. Sanders; John H. Venable, M.D., director, department of public health.

11. Hawaii: Gov. John A. Burns; Congressman Spark Matsunaga, and Congressman Thomas P. Gill.

12. Illinois: Gov. Otto Kerner; Francis J. Gerty, M.D., director, Department of mental health.

13. Indiana: Gov. Matthew E. Welsh.

14. Iowa: Gov. Harold E. Hughes; W. I. Conway, chairman, board of control of State institutions; J. W. Cromwell, M.D., State director of mental health.

15. Kansas: Robert A. Haines, M.D., director of institutions, department of social welfare.

16. Kentucky: Gov. Bert Combs; Harold L. McPheeters, M.D., commissioner, department of mental health, witness; Robert C. Cherry, mayor, city of Paducah.

17. Louisiana: Winborn E. Davis, director, State department of hospitals.

18. Maine: U.S. Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH; William E. Schumacher, M.D., director, bureau of mental health.

19. Maryland: Isadore Tuerk, M.D., commissioner, department of mental hygiene.

20. Minnesota: Gov. Karl Rolvaag; David J. Vail, M.D., medical director, department of public welfare.

21. Missouri: Gov. John M. Dalton; George A. Ulett, M.D., director, division of mental diseases, department of health and welfare.

22. Nebraska: Gov. Frank B. Morrison; Cecil L. Whitton, M.D., director of mental health; Mrs. L. A. Enersen, chairman, Governors Interagency Committee on Mental Retardation.

23. New Hampshire: John L. Smalldon, M.D., director, division of mental health.

24. New Jersey: Gov. Richard J. Hughes; V. Terrell Davis, M.D., director, mental health and hospitals, department of institutions, witness.

25. New Mexico: Gov. Jack M. Campbell; Thomas Hoghead, M.D., supervisor, State hospital; Albert E. Ball, assistant supervisor, State hospital.

26. New York: Paul H. Hoch, M.D., commissioner, department of mental hygiene. Statement in support of President's program, issued with approval of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

27. North Carolina: Gov. Terry Sanford; Dr. Eugene A. Hargrove, commissioner of mental health.

28. North Dakota: Alfred F. Samuelson, M.D., director, mental health department.

29. Oregon: J. H. Treleven, M.D., administrator, mental health division.

30. Pennsylvania: Gov. William W. Scranton.

31. Rhode Island: Augustine W. Riccio, director, department of social welfare.

32. South Carolina: Gov. Donald S. Russell; W. P. Beckman, M.D., director, mental health.

33. Tennessee: Gov. Frank G. Clement, witness; Joseph J. Baker, M.D., commissioner, department of mental health.

34. Utah: H. Edward Beagler, M.D., associate superintendent, Utah State Hospital.

35. Vermont: R. A. Chittick, M.D., superintendent, State hospital.

36. Washington: Gov. Albert D. Rosellini; William R. Conte, M.D., supervisor, division of mental health; Garrett Heyns, director of institutions.

37. West Virginia: Gov. William Wallace Brown; Mildred Mitchell-Bateman, M.D., director, department of mental health.

38. Wisconsin: Gov. John W. Reynolds.

39. Wyoming: William M. Karns, Jr., M.D., superintendent, Wyoming State Hospital.

40. Virgin Islands: Gov. Ralph M. Palewsky.

State per capita expenditures for mental health as a percentage of per capita personal income during the past 10 years (1952-62)

| Rank | State | Percent relationship, State expenditures to personal income | Per capita expenditures for 10 years ¹ | Per capita income for 10 years ² |
|------|---------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vermont..... | 0.53 | \$86.54 | \$16,369 |
| 2 | New Hampshire..... | .52 | 95.00 | 18,146 |
| 3 | Massachusetts..... | .51 | 116.00 | 22,338 |
| 4 | New York..... | .509 | 125.00 | 24,513 |
| 5 | Kansas..... | .50 | 91.36 | 18,409 |
| 6 | Minnesota..... | .47 | 85.53 | 18,362 |
| 7 | Colorado..... | .46 | 91.91 | 19,776 |
| 8 | Connecticut..... | .456 | 120.00 | 26,306 |
| 9 | Alaska..... | .44 | 56.00 | 12,849 |
| 10 | Wisconsin..... | .42 | 82.34 | 19,396 |
| 11 | Rhode Island..... | .419 | 84.40 | 20,133 |
| 12 | North Dakota..... | .41 | 59.92 | 14,646 |
| 13 | Wyoming..... | .40 | 81.50 | 20,126 |
| 14 | New Jersey..... | .396 | 96.00 | 24,273 |
| 15 | Oregon..... | .395 | 78.84 | 19,936 |
| 16 | Michigan..... | .383 | 83.27 | 21,738 |
| 17 | Mississippi..... | .382 | 39.03 | 10,224 |
| 18 | North Carolina..... | .381 | 61.96 | 13,615 |
| 19 | Maine..... | .380 | 62.54 | 16,446 |
| 20 | Hawaii..... | .37 | 25.31 | 6,833 |
| 21 | Nebraska..... | .369 | 68.04 | 18,408 |
| 22 | Pennsylvania..... | .35 | 71.83 | 20,486 |
| 23 | Maryland..... | .347 | 74.75 | 21,482 |
| 24 | Washington..... | .335 | 70.54 | 21,072 |
| 25 | Virginia..... | .33 | 54.96 | 16,613 |
| 26 | California..... | .323 | 78.84 | 24,367 |
| 27 | South Dakota..... | .322 | 48.82 | 15,115 |
| 28 | South Carolina..... | .321 | 39.43 | 12,265 |
| 29 | Idaho..... | .320 | 52.93 | 16,517 |
| 30 | Delaware..... | .31 | 87.20 | 27,794 |
| 31 | Illinois..... | .30 | 71.64 | 24,006 |
| 32 | Louisiana..... | .297 | 43.44 | 14,621 |
| 33 | Indiana..... | .295 | 58.65 | 19,851 |
| 34 | Montana..... | .292 | 55.62 | 19,007 |
| 35 | Missouri..... | .28 | 54.63 | 19,386 |
| 36 | Arkansas..... | .275 | 32.11 | 11,651 |
| 37 | Oklahoma..... | .26 | 43.22 | 16,348 |
| 38 | Ohio..... | .256 | 62.84 | 24,499 |
| 39 | Iowa..... | .25 | 44.66 | 18,057 |
| 40 | Georgia..... | .247 | 11.91 | 4,817 |
| 41 | Florida..... | .239 | 41.99 | 17,530 |
| 42 | Alabama..... | .22 | 27.74 | 12,716 |
| 43 | Tennessee..... | .215 | 29.50 | 13,659 |
| 44 | Kentucky..... | .211 | 29.33 | 13,925 |
| 45 | West Virginia..... | .210 | 31.42 | 14,937 |
| 46 | Utah..... | .20 | 34.43 | 17,009 |
| 47 | Texas..... | .18 | 31.75 | 17,523 |
| 48 | New Mexico..... | .17 | 26.14 | 15,822 |
| 49 | Nevada..... | .16 | 39.62 | 25,579 |
| 50 | Arizona..... | .14 | 26.14 | 18,087 |

¹ Operating and capital expenditures as reported by the States to this office (includes expenditures on both retardation and mental illness).

² Per capita personal income data furnished by Commerce Department.

³ 5 years of data.

⁴ 3 years of data.

⁵ Expenditure figures for 3 States were not reported to this office. NIMH expenditure data was used.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Chairman, today we are focusing our attention on an area of vital interest to many—all too many—of our citizens. I speak of the victims, the families of victims, and the dedicated workers who have devoted their efforts to the national problems of mental illness and mental retardation.

These two disabling afflictions affect their victims in such a way that there is little hope for recovery. We know that the mentally retarded have no chance to develop a normal intelligence but they can be taught to work within their capacities. They are marked with their condition from birth. In recent years, there has been much excitement about new methods of curing the mentally ill—psychoanalysis, miracle drugs, group therapy—all these have helped some of the ill.

Yet, in the face of these discoveries we still have hundreds and thousands of the

mentally ill incarcerated in antiquated institutions—institutions, some of which are not very far removed from the ones Charles Dickens so deplored. We have the drugs, but we still don't have the facilities in which to use them or the qualified people to administer them on any sizable scale. We have the psychiatrists and the psychologists, but not in sufficient numbers to cope with the numbers of patients.

It is because of this discrepancy—modern science competing with outmoded institutions—that the following statement could be made in 1963:

A patient's first year in a mental hospital is a critical one. The patient has a 50-50 chance of recovering in the first 12 months of treatment. By the 2d year, his chances of getting out are 1 in 16, and if he doesn't respond, he is sent to a back ward in the hospital, where little is ever done for a patient.

In the 5th year of his hospital stay, the odds are 99 to 1 that the patient will die there (Look, Feb. 26, 1963).

The patient in essence is left to fend for himself. He is treated, but inadequately. All of our institutions are overcrowded. Cruelty is not intended, but when the capacity of our institutions is exceeded the staff can do little but act as custodians.

I am deeply concerned that these conditions be remedied. I sincerely believe that, through House passage of S. 1576, we can assure that new, more effective programs will be created to deal with mental disabilities.

Earlier this year, I introduced H.R. 3947 and H.R. 3948—identical to the administration bills H.R. 3689 and H.R. 3688 respectively. These two bills parallel the provisions of titles I and II of S. 1576. In the Senate these bills were consolidated and implemented by a section providing for the training of teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children, and for grants for research and demonstration projects. It is this bill we are debating today. I feel that the construction provisions of S. 1576 have been enhanced by this addition, an addition which can only lead to full and comprehensive use of the facilities to be constructed.

We have heard much about the advantages of the proposed community centers for mental health and mental retardation. One of the most eloquent statements in support of these provisions came in the House hearings last March. Mr. Charles H. Frazier, of the National Association for Mental Health, came before the Commerce Committee to speak in favor of H.R. 3688—the bill dealing with construction of community mental health centers. His words apply not only to mental illness, but to mental retardation as well. I would like to read to you from his testimony:

The tragic story of the State custodial institutions has been too often told to warrant repetition in detail here. But if all the abandonment and neglect, all the indifference and apathy, all the understaffing and inadequacy of facilities—if all that were corrected by some miracle today, and it would truly take a miracle to do it—if all that were to happen, it would still not provide an ultimately satisfactory solution to the problem, nor an ultimately satisfactory answer to the needs of the mentally ill.

There is one thing that physical change can never do for these hospitals, and that is to remove from them the quality of separateness and difference. Their isolation and their distance, their very identification as custodial institutions of the past, their very separateness from the community and hence from the mainstream of medicine serve to intensify and to make chronic the conditions which they are supposed to relieve. This is not just physical alienation. This is spiritual and philosophical alienation; and, even more important, it is medical alienation. So long as we continue to treat mental illness away from the community and away from community medical facilities, we will see the gigantic problem of mental illness intensify and grow worse.

We must not allow the separation Mr. Frazier speaks of to continue. It represents an injustice to the community, deprived of the services and talents of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, as well as to the patient, deprived of the sense of accomplishment and usefulness and, more important, deprived of the chance to live an even nearly normal life.

By bringing the treatment of the mentally retarded into the community rather than relegating it to isolated suburban and rural sites, we are creating an entirely new atmosphere around the problem. In the past—and even in the enlightened 1960's—mental disabilities have been shrouded in misunderstanding and fears. Those who became ill were whisked out of sight. Now all forces of the community will be able to see the services for the rehabilitation of the mentally disabled. All sectors of the community will be able to join in the effort to accustom the ill and retarded to a normal life. It is hoped that these centers will be as well accepted, as well supported—by volunteers and private groups as well as local, State and Federal aid—as are the hospitals for the treatment of the physically ill.

Last Spring, as part of their comprehensive study on the problems of mental retardation, a committee from the President's Panel on Mental Retardation traveled through Denmark and Sweden. Their report should be of vital interest to us during the consideration of this bill since community treatment centers for the mentally retarded are well established in these two Scandinavian countries.

A statement from the group's summary shows, to our disadvantage, the difference in the programs they saw and the services available in this country:

While the same democratic principles of the dignity and worth of the individual underlie programs for the retarded in the United States as well as Denmark and Sweden, the Scandinavians seem to have attained a fuller degree of implementation than we. Their total commitment in terms of state's responsibility toward the fullest development of each retarded individual by a continuum of educational, medical and social services, contrasts with many areas of this country where such services are spotty, uncoordinated, or unavailable (report of the mission to Denmark and Sweden by the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, p. 30).

The emphasis in these two countries is on rehabilitation of the retarded so that they may be given the opportunity to

function and be self-sufficient in society. The results of their systems—which include a variety of educational and vocational services and a diversity of facilities for housing and caring for the retarded—have had rather spectacular results. According to this report:

A followup study in Sweden of children who left the special day schools during the years 1936-45 showed that one-third were completely self-supporting; one-third were partially capable of self-support; and one-third still needed care. A study of the years 1946-50 showed that 40 percent were capable of self-support and about 47 percent of partial self-support.

The evidence is that the constructive approach of these two Scandinavian countries has shown that people who have long been considered in this country incapable of functioning self-sufficiently can become useful citizens.

The Danish Government estimates that its costs for maintaining a patient in an institution are a little more than \$9 a day. The comparable costs in the United States are \$4 per day—with some States expending as little as \$2. But the returns on the Danish investment have far exceeded the original investment.

By authorizing funds for the building of community mental health centers and facilities for the treatment and research into the problems of mental retardation, we are investing in the future of many Americans who have had all too little hope for a future.

I heartily urge House passage of S. 1576.

Mr. THOMPSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Chairman, there can be no doubt that as a nation, we have not provided adequately for the prevention and treatment of mental health and mental retardation. This fact is graphically illustrated by aging, hazardous mental institutions, inadequate individual care, and the presence of almost 6 million children and adults in America whose ability to learn and adapt to society is seriously impaired.

We have already passed legislation to extend Federal assistance to State and communities through the maternal and child health programs. The legislation before us is another indispensable part of our overall determination to prevent mental illness and mental retardation, to provide adequate care when it strikes, and to rehabilitate sufferers to a normal, productive life in their families and communities.

This bill introduces a new concept in our treatment of victims of mental illness: Community mental health centers. As obvious as it would seem that patients are more likely to respond to treatment in their own environments, surrounded by family and friends, too much of our effort in this field has involved isolated institutions where patients are not treated as those suffering from sickness and disease, but as strange, or peculiar

people who must be kept from the rest of society. Of course, we have made tremendous strides in our knowledge and treatment of mental illness and mental retardation, but how far we have still to travel is indicated by the large number of victims. I hope that the House will approve this bill and take another step in the direction of eliminating the tragic waste in human talent and human happiness which the present levels of mental illness represent.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us deals in part with construction of research and service facilities for the mentally retarded and in part with construction of community service facilities for the mentally ill. It also has provisions for encouraging the training of special educators, who are much needed for work with mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children, including the deaf.

The bill would implement certain specific recommendations of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation. It should be passed without further delay or deletion. Let no Member of Congress dwell under the illusion, however, that it is adequate for the task. I have stated publicly on numerous occasions that the report of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation is good as far as it goes but it does not go far enough. The bill before us falls shockingly short, even of the very moderate recommendations of the Panel.

I am sure that no one in this House doubts the importance of either mental illness or mental retardation. However, the characteristic problems associated with each are distinct and I ask this House to consider each in its own right according to its own merit. To take a concrete example, the average number of weeks during which a mentally ill person requires intensive care and treatment is being dramatically reduced. This is a trend we can and should hasten through creation of community mental health centers. By contrast the average number of years during which a seriously mentally retarded person may require care, education and supervision is continuing to increase. In short, the mental retardation problem is going to get worse before it gets better. It will get better only if we take giant steps toward both prevention and rehabilitation.

We have no cure for mental retardation. Hence, prevention must be pushed on every front. Prevention depends upon research. Scientists tell us that they have spotted more than 100 causes of mental retardation, many quite unrelated to one another, yet the majority of cases remain "cause unknown."

The first part of S. 1576 offers grants-in-aid for construction of laboratories and other facilities for research related to the causes or amelioration of mental retardation and similar developmental disorders. The language of the bill is broad but the official testimony made clear that the amount authorized will be entirely absorbed in building and equipping eight special research centers. The President's Panel on Mental Retardation pointed to the acute shortage of space for research. It is now far easier to obtain support for research than to house

it decently. Other kinds of facilities are needed also, especially to house research in the psychological and educational aspects of mental retardation.

These are not adequately provided for either in this bill or in existing legislation. In short, this bill makes a contribution but by no means meets the need.

Two weeks ago we passed an excellent bill here, H.R. 7544, one of whose objectives was prevention of certain forms of mental retardation which are associated with childbearing. This bill authorized some initial demonstration projects. What we learn from these pilot programs can have an important effect in the future, but we deceive ourselves and the public if we presuppose that our action will bring any immediate dramatic reduction in the urgent need for facilities and services for the mentally retarded. Those born last year, and those who will be born next year will be with us for many years to come.

THE PROBLEM IS COMPLEX

The problem of mental retardation is exceptionally complex. That simple statement has many implications for the families of the retarded, for physicians, nurses, educators, psychologists, rehabilitation personnel, social and welfare workers, lawyers, clergymen, and many others who are concerned with various kinds of human needs. It also has implications for this Congress.

Congress will not be able to dispose of this problem in a single bill or a single debate. Every major agency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be, and, I am happy to say, is, at long last, giving attention to this problem, as it relates to each agency's own function. In addition, we must expect the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and even the Departments of Interior and Agriculture to concern themselves to some extent with aspects of this problem. Poor pasturage for cows, for example, may increase the concentration of strontium 90 in milk which, if allowed to proceed beyond minimum levels, may contribute to mental retardation in a future generation. This thought should be of concern to at least four Federal departments.

Mental retardation is a complex problem because it originates in childhood and continues throughout the lifespan. Thus, it affects more than 5 million people in all age groups in our population. Mental retardation is a complex problem because it occurs in so many forms and degrees. We have mildly retarded, moderately retarded, severely retarded, and profoundly retarded people whose medical, educational, social and economic needs are very different from one another.

Mental retardation is a complex problem for the individual who is retarded, and his family, because it affects all aspects of his living. A person who is less intelligent and whose mental processes are impaired finds it harder to learn, to work, to play, to travel, or to look out for his own interests as well as other people do. However, retarded children and retarded adults can be helped,

and it is the duty of those of us to whom God has granted fuller faculties to extend this help through our personal efforts and through the efforts of Government.

LOCAL SERVICES ARE NOW DEVELOPING

In my home State of Rhode Island I have seen what this help can mean. I have seen children receiving the special instruction to which they can respond, from a well-trained and dedicated teacher. I have seen children who cannot sit still in an ordinary dentist's chair, getting their teeth attended to in a special dental clinic equipped for their requirements.

I am happy to say that by means of a very small grant from the Children's Bureau for a documentary film, it has been made possible to carry the message of the success of this clinic to other parts of the country, so that others might learn by our experience in Providence and thus, proceed more rapidly and efficiently toward the provision of such services in their own localities.

I have seen young adults too retarded to hold an ordinary job, nevertheless, contributing to the economy of our State and Nation through productive activities in a sheltered workshop supervised by people trained to understand their capabilities and limitations. We also have specialized facilities for residential care, public and private. I am sure that other Members of the House are familiar with an equal variety of activities in their own districts. I have not exhausted the list of kinds of services that can and should properly be provided by cooperative public and private effort, local, State, and Federal, and none of those I have mentioned are sufficiently available to reach all who need them.

RELATIONS OF MENTAL RETARDATION TO OTHER NEUROLOGICAL AND MENTAL DISORDERS

In many cases a particular aspect of the mental retardation problem is closely tied in with another problem of concern to this House. For example, the needs for specially trained teachers for the deaf and for the mentally retarded, are related but by no means identical. The problems of employment of the mentally retarded are related to but not identical with those of employment of other youths with minimal education. The problem of research into the causes of cerebral palsy is one which cannot be entirely separated from the problem of research into certain causes of mental retardation. The problem of providing a minimum decent level of subsistence for persons who cannot earn a living because of aging or other cause of disability is related to but not identical with the problem of the mentally retarded person who has never been able to contribute to his own support. The problem of mental incompetence arising from mental retardation is related to but not identical with the problem of incompetence arising from mental illness or mental deterioration.

As a result of these complex relationships and of the interest of Members of this Congress and others in this very serious national problem, we have had no less than seven distinct major pieces of legislation introduced this year each

of which have bearing on some different aspect of this problem. I am not referring to identical or similar bills but to bills which do not in any sense duplicate each other's purpose or provisions.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN 1963

Seven months ago I had the honor to present to this body the appropriations bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. That bill will make possible some additional effort to combat mental retardation by modest expansion of programs which are permissible under existing statutory authority.

ACTION FOR PREVENTION AND MEDICAL CARE AND PLANNING

Two weeks ago the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee received overwhelming approval from this body for H.R. 7544, the Maternal and Child Health, and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963. That bill, as the House will recall, would amend the Social Security Act and is concerned with four significant aspects of this complex problem:

First. Prevention through more adequate prenatal and immediately postnatal care for mothers and babies who might otherwise be more likely to contribute to the toll of mental retardation.

Second. Diagnosis and treatment: Through increasing the ceiling on the existing—and very successful—maternal and child health and crippled children services, so that remedial assistance can be brought to those children among our increasing child population, who, despite efforts at prevention, do develop physical or mental handicaps. The object here is to render services which will prevent or reduce disability resulting from such handicaps as far as possible.

Third. Applied program research: Through authority to permit the Children's Bureau to finance applied research projects closely related to maternal and child health and crippled children's services.

Fourth. Planning: Through provision of token one-time grants to the States to promote much-needed planning and coordination on an interagency and interdepartmental basis in this very complex field of mental retardation.

None of the above in any way authorizes Federal participation in the construction of buildings to house either service or research of any kind. Nor, does the bill previously debated and passed in this House relate itself in any way to the urgent problem of increasing the supply of properly trained special educators to educate and train children with mental or physical handicaps.

ACTION FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

These subjects are dealt with in S. 1576, the bill now before us, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. S. 1576 also incorporates, in title II, authorization for Federal grants to support the construction of community mental health centers. I agree, as does almost everyone who has studied these two bills, H.R. 7544 and S. 1576, in detail, and as has been repeatedly stated in previous debate, that there is no duplication between the construction act now

before us and the amendments to the Social Security Act already passed by this House. It is, of course, possible that in the future a research worker or therapist whose salary is being paid in part out of a grant under H.R. 7544 might be carrying on his work in a building constructed with the funds which I hope we will make available under S. 1576. But that is not duplication. That is coordination.

THE BUGABOO OF DUPLICATION

As I review the record, it occurs to me that this House is a bit redundant in its concern for duplication. In a field as complex as this, one which is interrelated, by its very nature, with many others, yet not adequately covered under any existing authorities, there is more real danger from gaps than from overlaps or duplication.

No Members of this House can be more conscious of the possibilities of duplication than are the members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Each year we hear the various agency heads describe their programs and it is quite clear that, where human needs are concerned, it is not possible to make complete and arbitrary distinctions between the welfare of a person and his health, for example, or between his vocational education and his vocational rehabilitation.

I share the conviction of other Members of this House that it is our obligation to review constantly the activities of our Federal agencies and to require that they work in a complementary rather than competitive manner and that they communicate and coordinate with one another on the common goal; namely, promoting the safety and well-being of our citizens. There are situations, however, where we should insist that this be brought about more by administrative accountability than by a statutory fiat which may do an injustice to a segment of our population.

Within the past 20 years, the mentally retarded have been the victims of just such a specific injustice in relation to the Hill-Burton program. Only since 1959 have any of the many productive millions of dollars expended under this excellent program been allocated for construction of any facilities specifically related to mental retardation. We are appropriating over \$200 million annually for hospital construction alone and yet in 1962, the most favorable year, only \$5.2 million was spent for mental retardation facilities. This meager allocation is attributable in part to a former narrow administrative interpretation of congressional intent and a misconception as to the ability of the mentally retarded to respond to medical attention. It is also due to inherent restrictions in the statutory authority which do not permit construction of many kinds of facilities which are essential parts of a comprehensive program to combat mental retardation.

The bill, S. 1576, makes some attempt to remediate this longstanding injustice by permitting grants for construction of a broader range of mental retardation facilities. Specifically, it defines a "facility for the mentally retarded" to

mean "a facility especially designed for the diagnosis, treatment, education, training or custodial care of the mentally retarded, including facilities for training specialists and sheltered workshops for the mentally retarded, but only if such workshops are part of facilities which provide comprehensive services for the mentally retarded." The last phrase is designed to prevent possible duplication with authority which might later be granted by the Congress if and when it gets around to considering the pending vocational rehabilitation act.

Unfortunately, the amounts of money to be made available under S. 1576 are totally inadequate to the need. The only funds provided for distribution by the States in accordance with the State plans for construction of "facilities for the mentally retarded" are those authorized under part C of title I of S. 1756. The amounts authorized to be appropriated under this part are \$12.5 million for fiscal 1965 and \$15 million for fiscal 1966.

It is estimated that the current deficit of physical facilities for programs for the mentally retarded amounts to \$3.2 billion. Needs occasioned by population growth, which will be particularly pronounced in the age groups among the mentally retarded which most critically require service, will bring this total to \$4.6 billion or more by 1970. Construction undertaken in 1965 and 1966, must, of course, be aimed at needs of 1970 and beyond.

Obviously, if the deficit arising from past neglect and future population growth is to be met, construction of units for day care, residential care, adult activities centers, sheltered workshops, nursery school programs and the like must proceed at the rate of at least one-half billion dollars a year. The task force of the President's panel concerned with this matter recommended that Federal contribution to overcoming this tremendous barrier to progress be not less than \$50 million annually, a modest fraction of the need. Against this need and this recommendation, S. 1756 proposes to appropriate a total of \$27.5 million over a 2-year period.

It is true that I have not included in this amount the authority granted under part B for project grants, for construction of university affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded. This provision is important and valuable, but I do not believe that we should place too much reliance on it for meeting the basic needs for housing of service facilities for the mentally retarded of all ages. We are all acutely aware that many mentally retarded children and adults live, learn, and work in towns other than college towns. Moreover, the total appropriation contemplated, for the 3-year period, for construction of university related service facilities amounts to only \$22.5 million.

Such university related facilities to accommodate model programs of hospital and clinical care and of training and rehabilitation of the retarded are urgently needed to add realistic experience to the training of physicians, nurses, and special educators of the retarded, among

others, and to facilitate research. The U.S. Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau are already empowered to give grants for research projects or training of personnel in the health related fields, once the buildings are available.

There is not now, however, adequate authority for the training of personnel in the field of education of the mentally retarded and handicapped. The pioneer legislation which I sponsored in 1958 and in 1961 on behalf of the retarded and deaf has proven that many young people desire to enter this field of service and that scholarships, fellowships, traineeships, and teaching grants are needed to make it possible for them to prepare for this important life work. Title III of S. 1576, therefore, very appropriately complements the provisions for construction of university related service facilities, by providing such stipends and grants on a sounder basis than was possible in the initial legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that we are moving in the right direction in passing S. 1576—House Report No. 694—better known as the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act.

Those of us who have been interested in the serious problems of mental health legislation find that much remains to be done in this area of public health.

One thing we can be sure of and history will so record: This generation of lawmakers has moved further in their search for an answer to the age-old problems of mental diseases than any other generation in history.

Opposition to this legislation can only be from a misguided notion that we cannot afford expenditures in this field of endeavor. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Of all the moneys this Nation has spent in this decade, both here and abroad, none will bring more enduring and beneficial results.

To quote President Kennedy's views:

Mental illness and mental retardation are among our most critical health problems. They occur more frequently, affect more people, require more prolonged treatment, cause more suffering by the families of the afflicted, waste more of our human resources, and constitute more financial drain upon both the Public Treasury and the personal finances of the individual families than any other single condition.

If we launch a broad new mental health program now, it will be possible within a decade or two to reduce the number of patients now under custodial care by 50 percent or more. Many mentally ill can be helped to remain in their own homes without hardship to themselves or their families. Those who are hospitalized can be helped to return to their own communities. All but a small proportion can be restored to useful life. We can spare them and their families much of the misery which mental illness now entails.

We can save public funds and we can conserve our manpower resources.

On February 5, 1963, President Kennedy became the first President to submit to the Congress a program to combat mental illness and retardation, our largest health problem. In his message the President set forth a broad program centered around the establishment of comprehensive community mental health centers designed to provide more rapid detention, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Presently about 800,000 persons are confined to mental institutions in the United States, 600,000 for mental illness and 200,000 for mental retardation.

Each year another 1.5 million persons receive treatment in mental institutions.

Almost 20 percent of the 278 State mental institutions are fire and health hazards. Two-thirds of these were opened prior to 1900.

Of the 530,000 persons in State institutions more than half are in overcrowded institutions housing over 3,000 patients. Under such conditions individual care is impossible.

The majority of these institutions have less than half the professional staff required, with less than 1 psychiatrist for every 360 mentally ill patients; 94 percent of our mental hospitals do not merit the full approval of the American Psychiatric Association; and 45 percent of the patients in these institutions have been there continuously for 10 years or more.

It has been proven that two out of three schizophrenics—the largest group of mentally ill—can be treated and released within 6 months, but, under present conditions the average stay in an institution for this illness is 11 years.

Of the 278 hospitals no more than 20 percent have participated in innovations to make them therapeutic rather than custodial institutions.

More than one-half of the 530,000 patients institutionalized in State hospitals receive no active treatment designed to improve their mental condition.

SENATE ACTION

On May 27, 1963, the Senate passed S. 1576 on a 72-to-1 rollcall vote—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 27, 1963, pages 9477-9479; pages 9503-9530. As passed, the bill contains the major provisions of the administration's program. The Senate version of the bill provides: first, \$848.5 million for a 10-year program of grants to States and to public and private institutions for (a) construction of research centers and facilities for treatment of mental retardation; (b) construction of community centers for care and treatment of mental patients; (c) portion of staffing costs of community mental health centers; and (a) training teachers of mentally ill, retarded and handicapped children.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION (H. REPT. NO. 694)

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee favorably reported an amended version of S. 1576 on August 21, 1963—House Report No. 694.

As reported the bill provides \$238 million for a 3-year program of grants for

the construction of mental retardation facilities and research centers; and community mental health centers; and to train teachers of the mentally retarded and other handicapped children.

The amended bill provides \$610.5 million less than the 10-year program authorized by the Senate. The most substantial cut was the elimination by the committee of \$427 million for an 8-year program of grants to help in the initial staffing cost of the community mental health centers.

As reported, S. 1576, as amended, provides—first, \$70 million over 3 years in grants for construction of mental retardation research centers and facilities (a) \$20 million for construction of research centers—grants to pay maximum of 75 percent of construction costs; (b) \$22.5 million for construction of college or university associated facilities—grants to pay maximum of 75 percent of construction costs; (c) \$27.7 million for construction of public and other non-profit facilities—grants allocated among States and will pay 33⅓ to 66⅔ percent of costs; (d) \$115 million over 2 years for construction of community mental health centers—grants allocated among the States and will pay 33⅓ to 66⅔ percent of costs; (e) \$47 million for 3 years in grants for training teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children; and (f) \$6 million for 3 years in grants for research or demonstration projects relating to education of the handicapped.

These facts must awaken in all of us a desire to strike a blow in behalf of a better program for a great number of hopeless and helpless victims of a terrible and destructive disease.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to rise in support of S. 1576, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. It is the result of a recommendation made by President Kennedy for the establishment of comprehensive community health centers designed to provide more rapid detention, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill. It is a bold new approach to attack mental illness and mental retardation for they are among our most critical health problems.

When we stop and consider that presently about 800,000 persons are confined to mental institutions in the United States, 600,000 for mental illness and 200,000 for mental retardation, and that each year another 1.5 million persons receive treatment in mental institutions, it is time that action should be taken to provide adequate facilities to combat these diseases.

It is difficult to comprehend that this great Nation of ours, leaders in scientific achievements, leaders in discovering new products and means of making our way of life easier, has failed to make an all-out effort to seek out the causes of mental illness and of mental retardation and eradicate them. I wonder if we have failed in this area because we are ashamed to associate ourselves with these afflicted people and will hide this knowledge if it strikes in our own families. Up to now mental illness has been a

stigma on society and we have tried to erase it by ignoring it. And we certainly have been successful in ignoring it.

Our State institutions for the mentally ill are greatly overcrowded, which makes it impossible to provide individual care for the unfortunate souls confined in these institutions. And of the 278 State mental institutions, 20 percent of them are fire and health hazards. Two-thirds of them were opened prior to 1900.

These institutions are understaffed, with the majority of them having only one psychiatrist for every 360 mentally ill patients. And yet facts show that two out of three schizophrenics—the largest group of mentally ill—can be treated and released within 6 months, but, under present conditions, the average stay in an institution for this illness is 11 years. More than one-half of the 530,000 patients institutionalized in State hospitals receive no active treatment designed to improve their mental condition. This is deplorable in this modern day and age. These are human beings and deserve to be treated as such. To allow these people to slowly deteriorate is a waste of human resources.

We have taken too long in acting to help these poor people. If we concentrate on providing proper care for these unfortunate, and research for new cures for their afflictions, we can return a number of them to society. Through concerted effort maybe one day we can check the disease and isolate it to a minimum of persons.

I am pleased that we are finally taking steps to remove the cloak of ignorance surrounding mental illness and mental retardation. This bill before us is a humanitarian measure. By approving it we can begin construction of mental retardation facilities and research centers; and community health centers; and to train teachers of the mentally retarded and other handicapped children.

S. 1576 is one of the most important bills that we will consider in this Congress. It deserves the full support of this body and I ask for its unanimous approval.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. On March 26, 1963, I appeared as the first witness before the Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety on this legislation, in support of this legislation.

During World War II I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which made a study of the problems and needs with respect to mental illness and mental ill health in the United States. That subcommittee held a number of hearings on the health needs of our veterans and our civilian population.

In January 1945 the subcommittee issued its interim report No. 3 in which the staggering extent of mental illness was first disclosed. For example, the report pointed out that of 4,212,000 young men 18 to 37 years of age who were rejected for military duty by the Selective Service as of June 1, 1944, 1,282,000 or over 25 percent of the total

rejected were for mental diseases and deficiencies. The report stated:

It has long been known that approximately two-thirds of the illness encountered in general medical practice is essentially neuropsychiatric in origin and that half of the patients in hospitals at any one time are there because of serious mental disorders. Indeed, one may safely predict that in any group of 15-year-olds 1 out of 22 will someday be committed to a mental institution.

Our subcommittee recommended the establishment of community psychiatric clinics, hospitals in planned medical centers, and for the training and education of professional personnel. The subcommittee said:

From a longer range point of view, the establishment of child-guidance clinics in all communities is urgently needed to prevent early social maladjustments.

In 1946 the late Honorable Percy Priest, Representative from Tennessee, sponsored H.R. 4512, and I sponsored in the Senate S. 1160. These two bills were merged into Public Law 487 of the 79th Congress which authorized the establishment of the National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda, a broad national program of research into the causes and prevention of mental ill health, training of personnel in the treatment of psychiatric disorders with some experimental research in community mental health centers.

This act gave the impetus to Congress for a rapid growth in the appropriations for a national mental health program. This growth is reflected in the following figures of Federal funds provided in 1946, 1950, and 1963. Funds for this activity were \$66,000 in 1946; \$10,019,000 in 1950, and \$143,599,000 in 1963.

My interest in this legislation is of long standing, and I strongly support it and urge its enactment.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the committee has found it necessary to cut so deeply into the funds for the mental health bill, and particularly into the funds earmarked for the staffing of community mental health centers, which I feel is an essential part of the bill.

I hope very much that the legislation as finally enacted will authorize funds for staffing as well as for the other purposes in the bill. I might say that this is a hope which is shared by many physicians and mental health associations in the Third Congressional District of Indiana.

A sampling of my correspondence on this subject indicates that my constituents are fully aware of the need for this legislation. For example, Dr. Richard L. See, president of the Elkhart County Association for Mental Health, wrote to me:

The Elkhart Association for Mental Health has followed with great interest and concern the House action on S. 1576. We regret the slash by \$258 million made by the subcommittee.

Mrs. Ray Swanson, president, La Porte County, Ind., Association for Mental Health, Inc., wrote:

We of the La Porte County Association are proud of our record of dedicated service in the fight against the increasingly alarming

problem of mental illness. Perhaps because we have, located in our county—in your district—the finest mental hospital in the State, we are more and more aware that the rising incidence of mental illness and mounting costs of custodial institutions such as Beatty Memorial Hospital, strongly indicate that present facilities are becoming inadequate for the rehabilitation of our mentally ill citizens. Indeed, it is now accepted by the enlightened leadership in this war against mental illness that custodial institutions are not the complete answer to the problem.

We believe that the unanimity of support for the objectives of H.R. 3677 and 3678 by every mental health agency will have already recommended them to your best efforts. We add herewith our personal entreaty.

Mrs. Arthur L. Reed, executive secretary, St. Joseph County Association for Mental Health, Inc., wrote:

Effective treatment for the mentally ill within the community can mean a long stride forward in our efforts to alleviate the suffering of the mentally ill and their families and offer a much better chance for early recovery and a return to productive living.

Mr. Speaker, I have received many other letters from physicians and organizations who are concerned with the treatment of the mentally ill, and in every instance their support for this legislation was enthusiastic. I am indeed hopeful that the final bill will more nearly reflect what I am sure is both a public recognition of the problem of mental illness and a public willingness to support legislation to enable us to deal effectively with the problem.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of this bill (S. 1576) to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for construction of research centers and facilities related to the mentally retarded; to provide financial assistance in the construction of community mental health centers; and financial assistance in the training of teachers of children who are mentally retarded or mentally ill as well as other handicapped children.

This legislation before us today embodies the substance of my two bills, H.R. 4622 and H.R. 4623, introduced on March 7, and based on the recommendations of President Kennedy to launch a major national effort in behalf of the mentally ill and retarded. I say "launch" to describe the purpose of these two bills, because I feel the President, himself, christened this national effort when he delivered his moving and comprehensive message to Congress on February 5 of this year outlining the breadth of the program he hopes we will enact today.

Mr. Speaker, President Kennedy did not mince his words in telling the Congress and the Nation that the twin problems of the mentally ill and retarded are the responsibility of everyone:

The time has come for a bold new approach. New medical, scientific, and social

tools and insights are now available. A series of comprehensive studies initiated by the Congress, the executive branch and interested private groups have been completed and all point in the same direction.

Governments at every level—Federal, State, and local—private foundations and individual citizens must all face up to their responsibilities in this area.

The impact of President Kennedy's proposed program was heightened by the fact that it was sent to Congress in the form of a historic, "first time" special message on mental illness and mental retardation. Never before have these two problem areas been placed before the Congress and the American people by way of a special Presidential message. I am sure that it was done, in this way, to dramatize the magnitude and seriousness of the problem.

Mental illness and mental retardation are among our most critical health problems. They occur more frequently, affect more people, require more prolonged treatment, cause more suffering by the families afflicted, waste more of our human resources, and constitute more financial drain upon the Public Treasury and personal finances of the individual families than any other single condition.

The backbone of the President's program is contained in the two bills I introduced, and has been incorporated into this bill before us now. This is a bold new approach to the problem of mental illness and mental retardation—the idea of having programs that are essentially community oriented and administered. Moreover, the legislation would provide for the construction of facilities where much of the future work in mental health and mental retardation will take place for years to come—the community level.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is the foundation, and a good solid foundation, upon which future programs in this field can grow. Title III of the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$47 million over 3 years beginning fiscal year 1964, to extend and strengthen the existing programs for training teachers of mentally retarded children, and to expand these programs to include the training of teachers of other handicapped children such as the visually handicapped, the speech impaired, and the emotionally disturbed.

I strongly favor this title which would also authorize the appropriation of \$6 million over the 3 years beginning fiscal year 1964 to finance grants for research or demonstration projects relating to the education of the handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago I sponsored legislation which was enacted into law 2 years ago setting up the existing programs for training teachers of the deaf children, and I am very pleased that the extension of this program is embodied in this legislation.

I would like to see the provisions for staffing community mental health centers be restored to this legislation. I received a telegram today from Dr. Martha M. Eliot, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth in Boston, concerning this pro-

vision and ask that it be included with my remarks:

Re S. 1567.

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Strongly urge that provisions for staffing community mental health centers not only be restored to community mental health bill, but that bill be amended to provide continuing financial support for staffing at 75 percent level. Failure to provide for staffing will cripple or destroy this critically important legislation.

MARTHA M. ELIOT, M.D.,
Chairman, Massachusetts Committee on
Children and Youth.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to support a program in an area of health that is often overlooked or avoided. Nearly one-half of the Nation's hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering from mental illness. The efforts of many dedicated people have overcome the past public prejudices with respect to the mentally ill, and it is up to Congress to see that the needs that have been brought to light are adequately met.

Since this bill proposes new research centers, new clinical facilities, community mental health centers, and teacher training, all new Federal programs, I am pleased to see a limitation of 3 years on the program, in contrast to the 8-year program envisioned by the other body. There is a definite need to check on results, and on future needs before such a long period as 8 years goes by.

This limitation has also decreased the authorizations to manageable sizes, without prejudicing future needs. I hope, too, that the elimination of Federal payments for personnel at local clinics will remain in the bill in conference, since it places the responsibility on the local level for the conduct of the health care, where it belongs.

Twenty million dollars of the authorization would be allocated to pay the cost for new research centers designed to develop new knowledge for the prevention and cure of mental retardation. Coupled with the \$53 million made available for training teachers and educating the handicapped, this bill meets needs that are particularly acute among the young. I consider S. 1576 to be an opportunity for the future that all Americans can be proud of today.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the legislation, and wish to commend the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for having brought before the House this much needed legislation to bring relief from and assistance to mental retardation and mental illness.

This approach of supporting community facilities for the treatment of mental illness, and community facilities for training the mentally retarded, as well as clinics to investigate and combat the causes of mental retardation, will not only rescue the human lives involved, but reduce the cost in these fields. In the case of mental illness, the treatment at local community facilities is already known to be more successful—in such circumstances, the mental patient, by already established records, would have 9

chances in 10 of recovery, and in a much shorter period of time; whereas mental patients "warehoused" in a mental institution after 4 years would have less than 1 chance in 5 of recovery. The cost of local community-facility treatment is only one-third the cost of housing, feeding, and treating a mental patient in an institution. We have much less experience with the mentally retarded, but undoubtedly, it would follow the same pattern.

In this field, we suffer greatly from the lack of adequate facilities and the absence of a coordinated program. The care is largely of a custodial nature in crowded facilities. The cost of caring for the retarded person is three to four times the cost of educating and rearing the normal child.

I submit that with greater investigation and experience, we will reduce the per capita cost of treating and training the mentally retarded, and experience the pleasure of rescuing these human lives. I urge the adoption of the legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLYNT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman, the care and treatment of those suffering from mental illness and mental retardation has long been a neglected area of medical research. For years society has virtually ostracized those suffering from mental illness and other handicaps, due to apathy, ignorance, fear, and a general lack of understanding of their condition. During the past few years there has been an increased effort to encourage research in this area and to better educate the general public on mental health problems and to make them more aware of the critical need in this field.

This bill, S. 1576, presents a unique opportunity for the Congress to accept its responsibility in the area of mental health. The program outlined in this legislation would be a full-scale assault on the entire mental health problem. This bill would authorize grants for the construction of research facilities to overcome our general lack of knowledge concerning the causes of mental retardation; it would authorize Federal participation in the construction of community mental health facilities, which have proved a valuable tool in the reduction in the number of mental patients requiring permanent institutional care; it would also provide scholarships for the training of teachers specially trained to teach mentally ill, mentally retarded, and otherwise handicapped children.

During several years' service as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with my colleagues I became aware of the pressing need for this legislation. I commend the committee and its able chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] on the presentation and explanation of this bill. They have done an

outstanding piece of work and deserve the commendation of the House.

The National Association for Mental Health has pointed out that one of every 10 persons has some form of mental or emotional illness that needs psychiatric treatment. This dramatic statistic points to the vital need for immediate action in this field. Mr. Chairman, I support this legislation and respectfully urge its approval by this body.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly urge unanimous approval of the fundamental objective contained in this measure before us, S. 1576, namely to provide for the cooperation of the Federal Government and the various States in fighting against two of our major national health problems, mental retardation and mental illness. I also very earnestly hope that provisions will be adopted here to permit the adequate staffing of the research centers and facilities involved, because it would appear obvious that the best facilities in the world cannot be used for maximum benefit unless and until they are adequately staffed by professionally trained people, particularly in the field of mental health.

Authoritative statistics reveal that approximately 800,000 individuals are now confined to this country's mental institutions; 600,000 for mental illness and over 200,000 for mental retardation. Each year nearly 1½ million people are treated in these institutions. Further statistics disclose that the average expenditure for care per patient in State facilities is not more than \$4 a day, and in some the average is less than \$2 per day. It would, indeed, be difficult to attempt to measure the immaterial cost in terms of family misery, personal tragedy, and loss of untold human talents.

This bill represents a recognition and an attempted correction of a dark shadow that has hovered over our American society for too long, namely the tendency to take mentally ill or disturbed individuals and remove them to some remote and questionable treatment institution, with the unfortunate and unhappy thought that there was no way to help them toward recovery.

Today, with modern psychiatry and treatment we realize that with proper care, guidance, and encouragement, a great many of these people can be cured and enabled to go back again into their communities to pursue useful lives.

Today, thank providence, we realize that many hundreds of our young boys and girls with some mental defects can, with patient care and modern treatment, be trained to regain confidence in themselves and obtain gainful employment; in other words their lives have been truly saved, and the Nation has been greatly benefited. I submit that we have now reached the point in our history where this national problem should be vigorously pursued in the public interest and this bill is the means through which we can accelerate that pursuit.

One of the main purposes of this measure is to provide centers for the mentally retarded and mentally ill so that such persons may be treated in the centers under ordinary living conditions.

In many instances they will be able to remain within their own homes, with their own families in normal surroundings and be treated by psychiatrists in their own community.

Mr. Chairman, mental illness has no respect for income or social class; it can occur in rural areas as readily as in the metropolitan, in the richest regions as well as in the poorest.

Thankfully, we are today undergoing practically a revolution in the advanced professional and technological care of the mentally ill. Concepts of treatment and care have drastically changed in modern times, and they call for new types of community-based hospital facilities with adequate staffing. In order to speedily get under construction these vitally needed new community-based treatment centers a special financial impetus is required, and it is quite generally agreed among the authorities that Federal matching money offers the best means to expedite this program.

The various States have done a remarkable job in their war against mental retardation and illness, and I am certain there is no intention, now, on the part of any State to reduce this effort, but they need help to expand their effort and they need it now. I ask you to approve this measure, in the national interest, without delay.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Chairman, who is going to foot the bill? Of course, we are all for helping the mentally retarded. We should debate the merits of the Federal role, State and local governments' role, and private facilities.

But deficit financing once again overshadows the merits of legislation during our deliberations. How can we discuss the merits of any spending proposition when we do not have the money. So we charge the cost to the future. Can we take comfort from such refusal to face up to fiscal responsibility by assuring each other we want to help the mentally retarded.

If indeed the merits of this mentally retarded facilities construction are so worthy, why must we overlook how it will be paid for, as though cost does not matter.

We are told that the States and localities lack the financial means. Well, where do we get the Federal funds—from the same States and localities through individual and corporate taxes. There is no other or magical source of Federal funds for Federal programs.

In this bill we are talking about expenditures of \$238 million or \$850 million in the Senate version. Where is this money we are going to spend?

As to the merits of the legislation there is more to be said for Federal research projects as I see it than construction of other facilities in a matching grant. The latter can be done through existing State and local programs. So can teacher training and staffing.

The private sector must not be downgraded nor impoverished by competing Federal encroachment.

If the Federal Government would balance the budget, reduce taxes, and debt; the private sector and State and local government could do much more. Therein lies the answer as I see it.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have been on duty today at the United Nations attending the session as one of the congressional observers on the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

I took a plane back, on notice from my office, but was delayed by traffic at the National Airport. If I had been present during the rollcall, I would have voted aye on S. 1576 this afternoon.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this very important legislation which will go a long way in helping the United States establish facilities to combat mental retardation.

This is a bold and imaginative program. It has drawn the support of outstanding Americans throughout the country who realize the tremendous need that exists today to deal with this problem of mental retardation.

Mr. Chairman, it has always seemed tragically paradoxical to me that during the past 2,000 years of civilized history, mankind has been able to make fantastic progress in virtually every single field of human endeavor except in the field of mental retardation.

Mankind has witnessed imposing medical breakthroughs; science has learned to harness the atom; we have spent billions of dollars in reaching for the moon, and yet, Mr. Speaker, throughout our land, hundreds of thousands of families have suffered the great pain of seeing one of their loved ones afflicted with mental retardation.

I should like to congratulate the committee for bringing this very important piece of legislation before us today. This bill proposes to meet the tragic problem of mental retardation with a vigor and determination unequalled in our history.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to take this opportunity to call attention of the House to a letter which I recently received from Mr. Stuart List, publisher of Chicago's American, in support of this legislation.

Mr. List is known not only throughout Chicago but also throughout the entire United States for his dedicated interest in trying to help resolve our Nation's problem of mental retardation among young people. Mr. List is one of Chicago's most outstanding citizens who, as a working newspaperman all of his life, has had an opportunity to observe first hand the social erosion that follows in the wake of mental retardation among our citizens. Chicago's American, which Mr. List heads as publisher, has been in the forefront for many years in leading the fight in our community to establish adequate facilities to deal with this tragic problem of mental retardation. You can be certain that Mr. List has completely exhausted all local resources to deal with this problem and if he today supports Federal assistance, it is only because he has grasped the full magnitude of the challenge ahead. It

is significant that this very responsible publisher of one of our Nation's most highly respected newspapers has recognized that local communities can no longer meet this problem with their own resources.

Mr. Chairman, I consider it a privilege to be able to read Mr. List's letter to my colleagues.

Mr. List's letter follows:

CHICAGO'S AMERICAN,
Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1963.

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI,
Congress of the United States, House of
Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: It is my firm opinion that the time has come for a bold new attack on the problems posed by mental illness.

We are familiar with the fact that half of our hospital beds are devoted to the care of the several mental illnesses. We are aware of the exorbitant dollar costs in private funds and the tax funds of local, State, and Federal Governments, not to mention the anguish of illness visited on individuals and their families.

In spite of the enormity of these problems, recent events have given us cause to be hopeful.

We now know that with an appropriate array of services in the community, many patients do not have to be hospitalized at all. It has been shown that intensive treatment by adequate staffs results in a shorter stay for those who must go to the hospital, and with less likelihood of readmission. Aftercare services help to keep ex-patients earning on the job, and with fewer returns to the hospital.

So it is prudent to provide a comprehensive array of services for diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and community consultation and education near the patient's home and community.

Here in Illinois we are proud of the fine start we have made to provide six centers throughout the State in which comprehensive services may be provided. We see these centers as complying with the recommendations of the Congress-enacted Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. In these centers we expect to provide the services and leadership which, indeed, will constitute a bold and imaginative new approach to our mental illness problems. We also see this program as meeting the approval of the citizens of Illinois, who voted the funds for construction in referendum.

Our problem will be in staffing these centers—in supplying the brains for doing this job.

Without staff, these centers will degenerate into miniature models of large custodial State hospitals, which must be avoided.

Senate bill 1576 anticipates this problem by providing assistance to the States for staffing mental health centers over a period of time. While we endorse this bill in its entirety, we are particularly appreciative of the staffing provision. This will enable us to staff appropriately from the very beginning, assuring on optimal demonstration of the feasibility of the program. We believe that local support will come more easily after such a successful demonstration.

We feel that the intent of Senate bill 1576 is an important element of a bold attack on our unsolved problems in mental illness. We strongly urge its passage.

I would be most appreciative if you would be good enough to present my views to the committee.

Very sincerely,

STUART LIST,
Publisher.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask that all Members who wish to do so may extend their remarks in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the Clerk will now read the substitute committee amendment printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The Clerk read 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 "Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963".

TITLE I—CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH CENTERS AND FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Short title

SEC. 100. This title may be cited as the "Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act".

Part A—Grants for Construction of Centers for Research on Mental Retardation and Related Aspects of Human Development

SEC. 101. Title VII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting immediately below the heading thereof "Part A—Grants for Construction of Health Research Facilities" and by changing the words "this title" to "this part" wherever they appear, and by adding at the end of such title the following new part:

"Part D—Centers for Research on Mental Retardation and Related Aspects of Human Development

"Authorization of appropriations

"SEC. 761. There are authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, for project grants to assist in meeting the costs of construction of facilities for research, or research and related purposes, relating to human development, whether biological, medical, social, or behavioral, which may assist in finding the causes, and means of prevention, of mental retardation, or in finding means of ameliorating the effects of mental retardation. Sums so appropriated shall remain available until expended for payments with respect to projects for which applications have been filed under this part before July 1, 1966, and approved by the Surgeon General thereunder before July 1, 1967.

"Applications

"SEC. 762. (a) Applications for grants under this part with respect to any facility may be approved by the Surgeon General only if—

"(1) the applicant is a public or nonprofit institution which the Surgeon General determines is competent to engage in the type of research for which the facility is to be constructed; and

"(2) the application contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that (A) for not less than 20 years after completion of construction, the facility will be used for the research, or research and related purposes, for which it was constructed; (B) sufficient funds will be available for meeting the non-Federal share of the cost of constructing the facility; (C) sufficient funds will be available, when the construction is completed, for effective use of the facility

for the research, or research and related purposes, for which it was constructed; and (D) all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of work on construction of the center will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5), and will receive compensation at rates not less than the rates determined in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (Public Law 87-581); and the Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this clause (D) the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 1332-15), and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

"(b) In acting on applications for grants, the Surgeon General shall take into consideration the relative effectiveness of the proposed facilities in expanding the Nation's capacity for research and related purposes in the field of mental retardation and related aspects of human development, and such other factors as he, after consultation with the national advisory council or councils concerned with the field or fields of research involved, may by regulation prescribe in order to assure that the facilities constructed with such grants, severally and together, will best serve the purpose of advancing scientific knowledge pertaining to mental retardation and related aspects of human development.

"Amount of grants; payments

"SEC. 763. (a) The total of the grants with respect to any project for the construction of a facility under this part may not exceed 75 per centum of the necessary cost of construction of the center as determined by the Surgeon General.

"(b) Payments of grants under this part shall be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, in such installments consistent with construction progress, and on such conditions as the Surgeon General may determine.

"(c) No grant may be made under any provision of this Act other than this part, for any of the three fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1963, and ending June 30, 1966, for construction of any facility described in this part.

"Recapture of payments

"SEC. 764. If, within twenty years after completion of any construction for which funds have been paid under this part—

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

"(2) the facility shall cease to be used for the research purposes, or research and related purposes, for which it was constructed, unless the Surgeon General determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to do so,

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

"Noninterference with administration of institutions

"SEC. 765. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this part, nothing contained in this part shall be construed as authorizing

any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over, or impose any requirement or condition with respect to, the research or related purposes conducted by, and the personnel or administration of, any institution.

Definitions

"SEC. 766. As used in this part—

"(1) the terms 'construction' and 'cost of construction' include (A) the construction of new buildings and the expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, including architects' fees, but not including the cost of acquisition of land or off-site improvements, and (B) equipping new buildings and existing buildings, whether or not expanded, remodeled, or altered;

"(2) the term 'nonprofit institution' means an institution owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Part B—Project Grants for Construction of University-Affiliated Facilities for the Mentally Retarded

Authorization of appropriations

SEC. 121. For the purpose of assisting in the construction of clinical facilities providing, as nearly as practicable, a full range of inpatient and outpatient services for the mentally retarded and facilities which will aid in demonstrating provision of specialized services for the diagnosis and treatment, education, training, or care of the mentally retarded or in the clinical training of physicians and other specialized personnel needed for research, diagnosis and treatment, education, training, or care of the mentally retarded, there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, \$7,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. The sums so appropriated shall be used for project grants for construction of public and other nonprofit facilities for the mentally retarded which are associated with a college or university.

Applications

SEC. 122. Applications for grants under this part with respect to any facility may be approved by the Secretary only if the application contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that—

(1) the facility will be associated, to the extent prescribed in regulations of the Secretary, with a college or university hospital (including affiliated hospitals), or with such other part of a college or university as the Secretary may find appropriate in the light of the purposes of this part;

(2) the plans and specifications are in accord with regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 133(3);

(3) title to the site for the project is or will be vested in one or more of the agencies or institutions filing the application or in a public or other nonprofit agency or institution which is to operate the facility;

(4) adequate financial support will be available for construction of the project and for its maintenance and operation when completed; and

(5) all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of work on construction of the project will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5), and will receive compensation at rates not less than the rates determined in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (Public Law 87-581); and the Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this para-

graph the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

Amounts of grants; payments

SEC. 123. (a) The total of the grants with respect to any project for the construction of a facility under this part may not exceed 75 per centum of the necessary cost of construction thereof as determined by the Secretary.

(b) Payments of grants under this part shall be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, in such installments consistent with construction progress, and on such conditions as the Secretary may determine.

Recovery

SEC. 124. If any facility with respect to which funds have been paid under this part shall, at any time within twenty years after the completion of construction—

(1) be sold or transferred to any person, agency, or organization which is not qualified to file an application under this part, or

(2) cease to be a public or other nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded, unless the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to continue as such a facility,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferor or the transferee (or, in the case of a facility which has ceased to be a public or other nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded, from the owners thereof) an amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by the agreement of the parties or by action brought in the district court of the United States for the district in which the facility is situated) of so much of the facility as constituted an approved project or projects, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of the construction of such project or projects.

Nonduplication of grants

SEC. 125. No grant may be made under any provision of the Public Health Service Act, for any of the three fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1963, and ending June 30, 1966, for construction of any facility for the mentally retarded described in this part.

Part C—Grants for Construction of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded

Authorization of appropriations

SEC. 131. There are authorized to be appropriated, for grants for construction of public and other nonprofit facilities for the mentally retarded, \$12,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

Allotments to States

SEC. 132. (a) For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall, in accordance with regulations, make allotments from the sums appropriated under section 131 to the several States on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the extent of the need for facilities for the mentally retarded, and (3) the financial need of the respective States; except that no such allotment to any State, other than the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam, for any fiscal year may be less than \$100,000. Sums so allotted to a State for a fiscal year for construction and remaining unobligated at the end of such year shall remain available to such State for such purpose for the next fiscal year (and for such year only), in addition to the sums allotted to such State for such next fiscal year.

(b) In accordance with regulations of the Secretary, any State may file with him a request that a specified portion of its allotment under this part be added to the allotment of another State under this part for the purpose of meeting a portion of the Federal

share of the cost of a project for the construction of a facility for the mentally retarded in such other State. If it is found by the Secretary that construction of the facility with respect to which the request is made would meet needs of the State making the request and that use of the specified portion of such State's allotment, as requested by it, would assist in carrying out the purposes of this part, such portion of such State's allotment shall be added to the allotment of the other State under this part, to be used for the purposes referred to above.

(c) Upon the request of any State that a specified portion of its allotment under this part be added to the allotment of such State under title II, and upon (1) the simultaneous certification to the Secretary by the State agency designated as provided in the State plan approved under this part to the effect that it has afforded a reasonable opportunity to make applications for the portion so specified and there have been no approvable applications for such portion, or (2) a showing satisfactory to the Secretary that the need for the community mental health centers in such State is substantially greater than for the facilities for the mentally retarded, the Secretary shall, subject to such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe, promptly adjust the allotments of such State in accordance with such request and shall notify such State agency and the State agency designated under the State plan approved under title II, and thereafter the allotments as so adjusted shall be deemed the State's allotments for purposes of this part and title II.

Regulations

SEC. 133. Within six months after enactment of this Act the Secretary shall, with the approval of the Federal Hospital Council (established by section 633 of the Public Health Service Act and hereinafter in this part referred to as the "Council"), by general regulations applicable uniformly to all the States prescribe—

(1) the kinds of services needed to provide adequate services for mentally retarded persons residing in a State;

(2) the general manner in which the State agency (designated as provided in the State plan approved under this part) shall determine the priority of projects based on the relative need of different areas, giving special consideration to facilities which will provide comprehensive services for a particular community or communities;

(3) general standards of construction and equipment for facilities of different classes and in different types of location; and

(4) that the State plan shall provide for adequate facilities for the mentally retarded for persons residing in the State, and shall provide for adequate facilities for the mentally retarded to furnish needed services for persons unable to pay therefor. Such regulations may require that before approval of an application for a facility or addition to a facility is recommended by a State agency, assurance shall be received by the State from the applicant that there will be made available in such facility or addition a reasonable volume of services to persons unable to pay therefor, but an exception shall be made if such a requirement is not feasible from a financial viewpoint.

State plans

SEC. 134. (a) After such regulations have been issued, any State desiring to take advantage of this part shall submit a State plan for carrying out its purposes. Such State plan must—

(1) designate a single State agency as the sole agency for the administration of the plan, or designate such agency as the sole agency for supervising the administration of the plan;

(2) contain satisfactory evidence that the State agency designated in accordance with paragraph (1) hereof will have authority to

carry out such plan in conformity with this part;

(3) provide for the designation of a State advisory council which shall include representatives of State agencies concerned with planning, operation, or utilization of facilities for the mentally retarded and of non-government organizations or groups concerned with education, employment, rehabilitation, welfare, and health, and including representatives of consumers of the services provided by such facilities;

(4) set forth a program for construction of facilities for the mentally retarded (A) which is based on a statewide inventory of existing facilities and survey of need; (B) which conforms with the regulations prescribed under section 133(1); and (C) which meets the requirements for furnishing needed services to persons unable to pay therefor, included in regulations prescribed under section 133(4);

(5) set forth the relative need, determined in accordance with the regulations prescribed under section 133(2), for the several projects included in such programs, and provide for the construction, insofar as financial resources available therefor and for maintenance and operation make possible, in the order of such relative need;

(6) provide such methods of administration of the State plan, including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis (except that the Secretary shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, or compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods), as are found by the Secretary to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan;

(7) provide minimum standards (to be fixed in the discretion of the State) for the maintenance and operation of facilities which receive Federal aid under this part;

(8) provide for affording to every applicant for a construction project an opportunity for hearing before the State agency;

(9) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time reasonably require, and will keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Secretary may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and

(10) provide that the State agency will from time to time, but not less often than annually, review its State plan and submit to the Secretary any modifications thereof which it considers necessary.

(b) The Secretary shall approve any State plan and any modification thereof which complies with the provisions of subsection (a). The Secretary shall not finally disapprove a State plan except after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the State.

Approval of projects

Sec. 135. (a) For each project for construction pursuant to a State plan approved under this part, there shall be submitted to the Secretary through the State agency an application by the State or a political subdivision thereof or by a public or other nonprofit agency. If two or more such agencies join in the construction of the project, the application may be filed by one or more of such agencies. Such application shall set forth—

(1) a description of the site for such project;

(2) plans and specifications therefor in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 133(3);

(3) reasonable assurance that title to such site is or will be vested in one or more of the agencies filing the application or in a public or other nonprofit agency which is to operate the facility;

(4) reasonable assurance that adequate financial support will be available for the con-

struction of the project and for its maintenance and operation when completed;

(5) reasonable assurance that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of work on construction of the project will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5), and will receive compensation at rates not less than the rates determined in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (Public Law 87-581); and the Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this paragraph the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 1332-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c); and

(6) a certification by the State agency of the Federal share for the project.

The Secretary shall approve such application if sufficient funds to pay the Federal share of the cost of construction of such project are available from the allotment to the State, and if the Secretary finds (A) that the application contains such reasonable assurance as to title, financial support, and payment of prevailing rates of wages; (B) that the plans and specifications are in accord with the regulations prescribed pursuant to section 133; (C) that the application is in conformity with the State plan approved under section 134 and contains an assurance that in the operation of the facility there will be compliance with the applicable requirements of the State plan and of the regulations prescribed under section 133(4) for furnishing needed facilities for persons unable to pay therefor; and with State standards for operation and maintenance; and (D) that the application has been approved and recommended by the State agency and is entitled to priority over other projects within the State in accordance with the regulations prescribed pursuant to section 133(2). No application shall be disapproved by the Secretary until he has afforded the State agency an opportunity for a hearing.

(b) Amendment of any approved application shall be subject to approval in the same manner as an original application.

Withholding of payments

Sec. 136. Whenever the Secretary after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency designated as provided in section 134(a)(1), finds—

(1) that the State agency is not complying substantially with the provisions required by section 134 to be included in its State plan or with regulations under this part;

(2) that any assurance required to be given in an application filed under section 135 is not being or cannot be carried out;

(3) that there is a substantial failure to carry out plans and specifications approved by the Secretary under section 135; or

(4) that adequate State funds are not being provided annually for the direct administration of the State plan,

the Secretary may forthwith notify the State agency that—

(5) no further payments will be made to the State from allotments under this part; or

(6) no further payments will be made from allotments under this part for any project or projects designated by the Secretary as being affected by the action or inaction referred to in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section,

as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances; and, except with regard to any project for which the application has already been approved

and which is not directly affected, further payments from such allotments may be withheld, in whole or in part, until there is no longer any failure to comply (or to carry out the assurance or plans and specifications or to provide adequate State funds, as the case may be) or, if such compliance (or other action) is impossible, until the State repays or arranges for the repayment of Federal moneys to which the recipient was not entitled.

Nonduplication of grants

Sec. 137. No grant may be made under any provision of the Public Health Service Act, for any of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1964, and ending June 30, 1966, for construction of any facility for the mentally retarded described in this part.

Mr. HARRIS (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that title I be considered as read and open for amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HARRIS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARRIS: On page 49, line 2, correct the spelling of the word "behaviorial".

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD, at which time I will pose a number of questions affecting this title and then answer them for the RECORD in order that the information may be available for the Members.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. These are the questions and answers to which I referred:

Question. What kinds of facilities will these construction grants help to build?

Answer. That question requires a three-part answer, because title I contains three separate but related construction grant authorizations.

Part A of title I authorizes grants for the construction of a limited number of regional research centers, where comprehensive programs of research relating to mental retardation can be conducted. The importance of building research centers is indicated by the fact that in 75 to 85 percent of the cases of mental retardation the specific cause is unknown.

Part B of title I authorizes construction grants specifically for certain kinds of university-affiliated facilities. These include:

First, clinical facilities providing a full range of medical services; second, facilities for demonstration of improved methods of diagnosis, treatment, training, or care of the mentally retarded; and third, facilities for the clinical training of physicians and other specialized personnel in matters pertaining to mental retardation.

Facilities built with grants under this part will help us to apply the results of research and to increase the number of

professional personnel who know how to diagnose and treat mental retardation.

Part C of title I authorizes grants to help States and communities build the various kinds of facilities required by the approximately 5 million retarded persons. These will include special "homes" and other residential facilities for retarded children and adults who cannot be cared for at home. Also eligible for construction grants will be special clinics, schools, and training facilities for mentally retarded children who live at home but who need special training or treatment to improve their capacity to be self-sufficient—or in some cases to earn a living.

Question. Why are there three different construction programs in title I? Could not one grant program cover all facilities?

Answer. There are three different construction programs in title I because the purposes of each program differ and could not as effectively be covered under one program. Research centers would carry out a broad program of research in the biological, medical, and behavioral sciences focused on the developmental problems that are associated with the cause of mental retardation. The emphasis in the university-affiliated program would be on the training of personnel who provide specialized services for the diagnosis and treatment, education, training, or care of the mentally retarded. Grants for research centers and for university-affiliated facilities do not contemplate such facilities in every State, so direct Federal project grants are therefore provided for these programs.

On the other hand, facilities for the care and treatment of mentally retarded are needed more uniformly throughout the Nation, in greater numbers and in relation to specific local needs. These can best be aided through a formula grant program.

Question. Why do we need new grant programs; why not use the existing Hill-Burton program and the existing research facilities grant program?

Answer. While existing construction grant programs have helped to build a few of the mental retardation facilities we need, they are not well suited to the particular needs in this field.

The Hill-Burton program is concerned with hospitals and other medical care facilities. It does not permit grants for the construction of residential facilities or facilities for the education or training of retarded children.

Under the existing research facilities construction program, a few facilities have been built that will concentrate on mental retardation research, but none of these could be classified as a comprehensive research center of the type contemplated by part A of title I. Such comprehensive centers are costly to build. The best way to assure construction of these special regional research centers is to earmark grant funds for this purpose only, with more liberal matching terms as in part A.

Question. Have we not already helped to build many such facilities under existing programs?

Answer. We have built some, but not many.

Under the Hill-Burton program only 42 facilities for the retarded have been built, mostly rehabilitation facilities. Under the terms of the Hill-Burton Act only health facilities are eligible for grants. This means that residential and training facilities are ineligible—except perhaps for some part of the facility—such as an infirmary—that is to be used for health purposes.

Under the existing research facilities grant program, only seven facilities particularly for mental retardation research have been built. Some of the more generalized medical research facilities built under this program will, of course, help to some degree in advancing research relating to retardation. But there is a particularly urgent need, as pointed out by the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, for several regional research centers where comprehensive programs of research relating to many aspects of retardation can be conducted. These comprehensive centers will do a great deal to accelerate the whole pace of retardation research and will help to train the research workers' needs by other research institutions.

Question. How much does it cost to build one of these mental retardation research centers? How many could be built with the funds authorized in title I?

Answer. The wording of the bill does not specify the number of facilities to be constructed. Although the cost of each research center will vary somewhat, it is anticipated that the average cost of construction will be approximately \$4 to \$5 million. It is estimated that this total authorization of \$20 million over a 3-year period would provide for the construction of approximately five to seven such centers with 75 percent Federal participation.

Question. What will it cost to construct a community facility for care of the mentally retarded?

Answer. This will vary greatly by size of community and presently existing facilities. If, for example, a community decided it needed and constructed a mental retardation facility of 200 custodial beds, 50 beds for day care, space for 50 patients in a sheltered workshop, and a halfway house for 10 patients, the cost would be as follows:

| Type of unit | Number of patients | Cost |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Custodial..... | 200 | \$2,400,000 |
| Day care..... | 50 | 115,000 |
| Sheltered workshop..... | 50 | 135,000 |
| Halfway house..... | 10 | 45,000 |
| Total..... | | 2,695,000 |

Question. If we enact this new legislation, will it not overlap or duplicate our existing programs?

Answer. No, the bill contains specific provisions to prevent any duplication. Under these provisions no grant can be made under any other provision of the Public Health Service Act for any facility described under the authorizations in title I of S. 1576. This covers both the Hill-Burton program—title VI of the Public Health Service Act—and the research facilities construction grant pro-

gram—title VII of the Public Health Service Act.

Question. How do the terms of the Federal grants authorized under title I compare with those under the existing Hill-Burton program? With the existing research facilities grant program? Why the differences?

Answer. In general, the grant provisions in title I are patterned after those in existing programs, with differences only to meet the particular needs with respect to mental retardation facilities.

Most of the grant terms and conditions in part C of title I parallel the Hill-Burton Act provisions—including the matching requirements. The principal differences—other than the kinds of facilities eligible for grants—are in the formula governing State allotments and in the priority provisions. The Hill-Burton provisions were specifically developed to fit the national distribution of hospital bed shortages, which required extra attention to low-income States and to rural areas. These provisions are not appropriate, however, to the distribution of mental retardation facilities.

The principal difference between the grant conditions in part A—research centers—and those in the existing research facilities grant program is that grants under part A may be made up to 75 percent of construction costs. There is a 50-percent ceiling under the existing program. There are two reasons for the more liberal matching provisions of part A:

First, these comprehensive research centers are comparatively costly to build, and few medical schools or other research centers are likely to undertake this burden without special inducements.

Second, these research centers will be, in effect, regional facilities. As such they warrant somewhat more liberal construction grant assistance than ordinary research facilities.

Since grants under part B will also go to colleges and universities—in some cases the same institutions—where a research center is to be located, these provisions also permit grants up to 75 percent of construction costs.

Question. Part C calls for a single State agency. Will that be the same agency that administers the Hill-Burton program? If not, should it not be in order to avoid overlapping or duplication?

Answer. The selection of the State administering agency will be left to the States to determine. The State Hill-Burton agency—ordinarily the State health department—could be chosen and undoubtedly will be in many cases. If the State so chooses, however, it can create or designate another agency for this purpose. It should be noted that many of the facilities to be built under this program will not be health facilities, as the term is used in the Hill-Burton program, and there are many public and voluntary agencies interested in mental retardation programs in addition to the health departments.

As far as duplication is concerned, that is taken care of by specific nonduplication provisions in the bill itself. It is not necessary, therefore, to have the

same State agency in order to avoid duplication.

Question. The bill includes provisions to prevent overlapping or duplication, but are there any provisions to assure the necessary coordination with existing programs?

Answer. Yes, there are several provisions that will contribute to this end.

In the first place, the new grant authorizations closely parallel the provisions governing existing programs.

Second, the agencies administering the existing programs will be used in the administration of the new programs. For example, the Federal Hospital Council—which assists in administering the Hill-Burton program—will assist in administering the State grant program under part C of title I. Similarly existing NIH advisory councils will be utilized in administering the research center construction grants under part A. While the bill does not specifically specify this, all provisions of title I are expected to be administered through the Public Health Service, which administers the existing programs.

Question. Where will the mental retardation research centers—part A—get their operating budget funds—will this lead to another new institute at NIH?

Answer. There will be no standard or uniform source of research program support for all centers. Like most research centers in other fields, their research budgets will come in part from the parent institution, in part from foundations, and in part from Federal research grants.

There will be no need for another NIH institute, because existing institutes already have adequate authority. The newly established Institute of Child Health and Human Development will have the broadest interests in the field of mental retardation, but important support for certain aspects of research will also come from other institutes—including the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Question. Why do the grant authorizations in parts A and B start in 1964 and run for 3 years, while the grants under part C do not start until 1965 and run for only 2 years?

Answer. The reason for the different starting dates is that the grants under part C are to be made in accordance with a State plan—as in the case of the Hill-Burton program. Therefore, the actual construction grants are different for a year to allow the States to develop their plans and to have these plans reviewed and approved by the Federal agency. Grants under parts A and B, however, are direct project grants to the individual research agency or university, so this additional planning time is not needed.

In order to give the Congress an early opportunity to review and appraise these new programs it was determined that all of the grant authorizations should terminate at the end of 3 years. This leaves only 2 years of actual program operations for the part C grant program.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 67, line 18:

TITLE II—CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

Short title

SEC. 200. This title may be cited as the "Community Mental Health Center Act".

Authorization of appropriations

SEC. 201. There are authorized to be appropriated, for grants for construction of public and other nonprofit community mental health centers, \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and \$65,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

Allotments to States

SEC. 202. (a) For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall, in accordance with regulations, make allotments from the sums appropriated under section 201 to the several States on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the extent of the need for community mental health centers, and (3) the financial need of the respective States; except that no such allotment to any State, other than the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam, for any fiscal year may be less than \$100,000. Sums so allotted to a State for a fiscal year and remaining unobligated at the end of such year shall remain available to such State for such purpose for the next fiscal year (and for such year only), in addition to the sums allotted for such State for such next fiscal year.

(b) In accordance with regulations of the Secretary, any State may file with him a request that a specified portion of its allotment under this title be added to the allotment of another State under this title for the purpose of meeting a portion of the Federal share of the cost of a project for the construction of a community mental health center in such other State. If it is found by the Secretary that construction of the center with respect to which the request is made would meet needs of the State making the request and that use of the specified portion of such State's allotment, as requested by it, would assist in carrying out the purposes of this title, such portion of such State's allotment shall be added to the allotment of the other State under this title, to be used for the purpose referred to above.

(c) Upon the request of any State that a specified portion of its allotment under this title be added to the allotment of such State under part C of title I and upon (1) the simultaneous certification to the Secretary by the State agency designated as provided in the State plan approved under this title to the effect that it has afforded a reasonable opportunity to make applications for the portion so specified and there have been no approvable applications for such portion or (2) a showing satisfactory to the Secretary that the need for facilities for the mentally retarded in such State is substantially greater than for community mental health centers, the Secretary shall, subject to such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe, promptly adjust the allotments of such State in accordance with such request and shall notify such State agency and the State agency designated under the State plan approved under part C of title I, and thereafter the allotments as so adjusted shall be deemed the State's allotments for purposes of this title and part C of title I.

Regulations

SEC. 203. Within six months after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, with the approval of the Federal Hospital Council (established by section 633 of the Public Health Service Act), by general regulation applicable uniformly to all the States prescribe—

(1) the kinds of community mental health services needed to provide adequate mental

health services for persons residing in a State;

(2) the general manner in which the State agency (designated as provided in the State plan approved under this title) shall determine the priority of projects based on the relative need of different areas, giving special consideration to projects on the basis of the extent to which the centers to be constructed thereby will, alone or in conjunction with other facilities owned or operated by the applicant or affiliated or associated with the applicant, provide comprehensive mental health services (as determined by the Secretary in accordance with regulations) for mentally ill persons in a particular community or communities or which will be part of or closely associated with a general hospital;

(3) general standards of construction and equipment for centers of different classes and in different types of location; and

(4) that the State plan shall provide for adequate community mental health centers for people residing in the State, and shall provide for adequate community mental health centers to furnish needed services for persons unable to pay therefor. Such regulations may require that before approval of an application for a center or addition to a center is recommended by a State agency, assurance shall be received by the State from the applicant that there will be made available in such center or addition a reasonable volume of services to persons unable to pay therefor, but an exception shall be made if such a requirement is not feasible from a financial viewpoint.

State plans

SEC. 204. (a) After such regulations have been issued, any State desiring to take advantage of this title shall submit a State plan for carrying out its purposes. Such State plan must—

(1) designate a single State agency as the sole agency for the administration of the plan, or designate such agency as the sole agency for supervising the administration of the plan;

(2) contain satisfactory evidence that the State agency designated in accordance with paragraph (1) hereof will have authority to carry out such plan in conformity with this title;

(3) provide for the designation of a State advisory council which shall include representatives of nongovernment organizations or groups, and of State agencies, concerned with planning, operation, or utilization of community mental health centers or other mental health facilities, including representatives of consumers of the services provided by such centers and facilities who are familiar with the need for such services; to consult with the State agency in carrying out such plan;

(4) set forth a program for construction of community mental health centers (A) which is based on a statewide inventory of existing facilities and survey of need; (B) which conforms with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 203 (1); and (C) which meets the requirements for furnishing needed services to persons unable to pay therefor, included in regulations prescribed under section 203(4);

(5) set forth the relative need determined in accordance with the regulations prescribed under section 203(2), for the several projects included in such programs, and provide for the construction, insofar as financial resources available therefor and for maintenance and operation make possible, in the order of such relative need;

(6) provide such methods of administration of the State plan, including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis (except that the Secretary shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, or compensation of any individual

employed in accordance with such methods), as are found by the Secretary to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan;

(7) provide minimum standards (to be fixed in the discretion of the State) for the maintenance and operation of centers which receive Federal aid under this title;

(8) provide for affording to every applicant for a construction project an opportunity for hearing before the State agency;

(9) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time reasonably require, and will keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Secretary may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and

(10) Provide that the State agency will from time to time, but not less often than annually, review its State plan and submit to the Secretary any modifications thereof which it considers necessary.

(b) The Secretary shall approve any State plan and any modification thereof which complies with the provisions of subsection (a). The Secretary shall not finally disapprove a State plan except after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the State.

Approval of projects

SEC. 205. (a) For each project for construction pursuant to a State plan approved under this title, there shall be submitted to the Secretary through the State agency an application by the State or a political subdivision thereof or by a public or other non-profit agency. If two or more such agencies join in the construction of the project, the application may be filed by one or more of such agencies. Such application shall set forth—

(1) a description of the site for such project;

(2) plans and specifications therefor in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary under section 203(3);

(3) reasonable assurance that title to such site is or will be vested in one or more of the agencies filing the application or in a public or other nonprofit agency which is to operate the community mental health center;

(4) reasonable assurance that adequate financial support will be available for the construction of the project and for its maintenance and operation when completed, including staffing;

(5) reasonable assurance that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of work on construction of the project will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5), and will receive compensation at rates not less than the rates determined in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (Public Law 87-581); and the Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this paragraph the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 1332-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c); and

(6) a certification by the State agency of the Federal share for the project.

The Secretary shall approve such application if sufficient funds to pay the Federal share of the cost of construction of such project are available from the allotment to the State, and if the Secretary finds (A) that the application contains such reasonable assurance as to title, financial support, and payment of prevailing rates of wages and overtime pay; (B) that the plans and specifications are in accord with the regulations prescribed pursuant to section 203; (C)

that the application is in conformity with the State plan approved under section 204 and contains an assurance that in the operation of the center there will be compliance with the applicable requirements of the State plan and of the regulations prescribed under section 203(4) for furnishing needed services for persons unable to pay therefor, and with State standards for operation and maintenance; (D) that the services to be provided by the center, alone or in conjunction with other facilities owned or operated by the applicant or affiliated or associated with the applicant, will be part of a program providing, principally for persons residing in a particular community or communities in or near which such center is to be situated, at least those essential elements of comprehensive mental health services for mentally ill persons which are prescribed by the Secretary in accordance with regulations; and (E) that the application has been approved and recommended by the State agency and is entitled to priority over other projects within the State in accordance with the regulations prescribed pursuant to section 203(2). No application shall be disapproved by the Secretary until he has afforded the State agency an opportunity for a hearing.

(b) Amendment of any approved application shall be subject to approval in the same manner as an original application.

Withholding of payments

SEC. 206. Whenever the Secretary, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency designated as provided in section 204(a) (1), finds—

(1) that the State agency is not complying substantially with the provisions required by section 204 to be included in its State plan, or with regulations under this title;

(2) that any assurance required to be given in an application filed under section 205 is not being or cannot be carried out;

(3) that there is a substantial failure to carry out plans and specifications approved by the Secretary under section 205; or

(4) that adequate State funds are not being provided annually for the direct administration of the State plan,

the Secretary may forthwith notify the State agency that—

(5) no further payments will be made to the State from allotments under this title; or

(6) no further payments will be made from allotments under this title for any project or projects designated by the Secretary as being affected by the action or inaction referred to in paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this section,

as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances; and, except with regard to any project for which the application has already been approved and which is not directly affected, further payments from such allotments may be withheld, in whole or in part, until there is no longer any failure to comply (or to carry out the assurance or plans and specifications or to provide adequate State funds, as the case may be) or, if such compliance (or other action) is impossible, until the State repays or arranges for the repayment of Federal moneys to which the recipient was not entitled.

Nonduplication of grants

SEC. 207. No grant may be made under any provision of the Public Health Service Act, for any of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1964, and ending June 30, 1966, for construction of any facility described in this title.

Mr. HARRIS (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that title II be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD, where I shall pose a number of questions and insert answers thereto for the information of the Members.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. These are the questions and answers to which I referred:

Question. What is a comprehensive community mental health center? What services will it provide?

Answer. A comprehensive community mental health center is a community facility that will provide a full range of services appropriate to all degrees and stages of mental illness. It will provide 24-hour-a-day intensive hospitalization for the very sick, part-time hospitalization during the night only for those who can work, and outpatient treatment, and followup services. The patient will be able to move freely from one service to another as the course of his illness determines.

The services and programs of the comprehensive community mental health center will usually include: A general diagnostic and evaluation service, an inpatient service for acute cases, an outpatient service, a day-care service, a night-care service, an emergency service available around the clock, rehabilitation services, consultation services, public information and education services, and supervision of foster homes, for both children and adults.

The primary consideration for any community is the provision of services rather than bricks and mortar. The buildings necessary will be those needed to provide such services. Special consideration will be given to rounding out facilities and services already in existence and a large proportion of the centers will, of course, be developed in conjunction with general hospitals. Facilities necessary include inpatient wards, outpatient treatment rooms, for groups and individuals, appropriate space for day and night care programs, and space for preventive and consultative activities.

Question. How does a comprehensive community mental health center differ from a State mental hospital? From a community mental health clinic?

Answer. The typical State mental hospital is a large institution, usually caring for several thousand patients admitted from communities all over the State. It is often located in a rural or outlying area. Because of its size, and because it is far from the homes of most of its patients, it gives primary emphasis to inpatient treatment and custodial care, although most hospitals include some diagnostic or outpatient services. Some hospitals provide transitional and followup services, but since most patients are far from home these services are limited to a small proportion of the patients served.

The typical community mental health clinic, on the other hand, concentrates

on diagnostic and outpatient services, often limited to certain categories of patients. It is usually not equipped to provide inpatient care for the acutely ill, transitional services—day or night care only—or rehabilitation services for those recovering from a mental illness.

The comprehensive community mental health center will provide the whole spectrum of services for persons in one local community. Furthermore, these services will be provided in centralized or coordinated facilities, so that a patient can proceed from diagnosis to treatment, and to followup care without having to make new admissions arrangements to meet his changing needs.

Question. Will these centers be a part of or affiliated with a community hospital?

Answer. Yes, this will be the most common arrangement. If the hospital already has a psychiatric wing or services, additional construction for outpatient and day facilities will be necessary. Many general hospitals will, under impetus of this program, develop psychiatric inpatient services for the first time by construction of an additional wing, or renovation of existing facilities.

Other arrangements will include the establishment of centers as a part of or affiliated with a State hospital or health department facility. As for the community hospital, additional construction would be required where necessary to provide a comprehensive program of services. In all cases, maximum consideration will be given to existing resources in order to avoid duplication, to hold down costs, to achieve the best possible utilization of manpower.

Question. How much does it cost to build such a center?

Answer. Costs of construction will, of course, depend on the size of the facility and the range of services to be provided. A completely new comprehensive center providing a total spectrum of services will cost approximately \$1,700,000. A lesser cost, of course, will be involved when one or two components are added to existing facilities to achieve comprehensiveness. On the average, it is estimated that projects will cost about \$1.3 million. These costs include construction, fees, and all equipment but not the cost of the site.

There are total cost figures, including both the Federal grant and the local matching funds. The Federal grant will range from one-third to two-thirds of the construction costs—averaging one-half for the Nation as a whole.

Question. How many centers can be built with the funds authorized in title II?

Answer. It is estimated that a total of 177 centers could be constructed with the \$115 million authorized for this purpose for the 2 years of the grant authorization. This estimate is based on an average total cost of \$1.3 million for each center and an average Federal grant of one-half of the project cost.

Question. Why do we need a new grant program? Why not use the existing Hill-Burton program to build these mental health facilities?

Answer. The existing Hill-Burton program has helped to build some community mental health facilities—particularly psychiatric wings or units in general hospitals—but, over the life of the program, only about 3 percent of the total grant funds appropriated have been used to build mental health facilities.

There are many reasons for this lack of emphasis on mental health facilities under the Hill-Burton program. It provides no earmarking of funds for this purpose. The allotment and priority provisions are geared primarily to general bed shortages and to needs of rural areas and smaller cities. Furthermore, the existing categorical grant authorizations—for hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic centers, et cetera—do not lend themselves readily to such multipurpose facilities as community mental health centers.

It would have been possible, of course, to add an entirely new categorical amendment to the existing program authority, but this would have required many revisions and amendments of existing provisions of law.

Furthermore, the existing Hill-Burton authority expires next June 30. The President has indicated that he intends to submit legislative recommendations to extend and modify this authority, but these recommendations have not yet been submitted.

Under these circumstances the simplest and most direct means of meeting the need for a grant program to build mental health facilities is to enact new program legislation embodying the tested concepts and provisions of the Hill-Burton Act, but specifically designed to meet the requirements for mental health facilities.

Question. Will the State agency required by title II be the same agency that administers the Hill-Burton program in the State?

Answer. The bill leaves the selection of the appropriate agency to the discretion of each State. In some cases the States will undoubtedly choose the agency now administering the Hill-Burton program, which is usually the State health agency. In other cases, particularly where there is a separate State mental health agency, another agency may be chosen.

Question. What provision does the bill make to prevent duplication with the Hill-Burton program?

Answer. In order to eliminate any duplication between the two programs, the committee has included language in the bill which would prohibit grants under any provision of the Public Health Service Act for the construction of facilities described in title II of the bill. This applies, of course, to title VI of the Public Health Service Act, which contains the statutory authority for the Hill-Burton program.

Question. What provision is made to assure the necessary coordination with the Hill-Burton program?

Answer. The bill provides for coordination with the Hill-Burton program through the Federal Hospital Council, which is the responsible advisory body to the Hill-Burton program. The Fed-

eral Hospital Council is expanded by the legislation to include a person of particular competence in the field of mental health. The regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this bill, will require the approval of the Federal Hospital Council. This same group approves regulations for the Hill-Burton program.

Further, the bill requires a statewide inventory of existing facilities and a survey of need. Such a survey would necessarily take into account relevant existing and planned general medical facilities which might serve as a core facility for a community mental health center.

Question. Where will these new centers obtain their professional staff? Is not there already such a shortage of mental health specialists that existing facilities have manpower shortages?

Answer. The high priority currently being put on efforts at increasing manpower for the mental health professions will result in the production of increased manpower. Such efforts include increasing the number of medical schools, increased recruitment into the mental health professions, and increasing the scholarship funds available for those who are interested in such training.

There is a current shortage. However, experience has shown that professional personnel will seek employment in settings which challenge their professional skills and where continued professional development is likely. The new centers will attract not only newly trained personnel seeking this challenge, but also the more experienced personnel.

The presence of the centers within communities will attract personnel who previously were reluctant to work in geographically isolated State mental hospitals. In addition greater use will be made of family physicians by their having available the centers for the direct care of their patients.

Question. Why do we have to replace our State mental hospitals instead of improving what we already have?

Answer. In some cases it will be feasible and desirable to convert existing hospitals, at least in part, to the needs of the communities in which they are located. And for some years to come we will have to rely on what is already available. For the long run, however, there are many reasons why replacement will be required in most cases:

Two-thirds of our State mental hospitals were built before 1900; less than one-third are accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals; 18 percent of the beds are rated as nonacceptable, on the basis of fire and health hazards, by appropriate State agencies; a large majority are located far from the population centers they serve; the magnitude of renovation needed would be very costly in most cases; and in the long run, community centers will be more effective and more economical.

Question. Where will the operating funds for these centers come from?

Answer. In addition to fees from patients, the States and communities have varied plans for support of these centers. For example: First, some States have enacted community mental health

acts with authorization of funds for support of community centers; second, additional funds will be provided through welfare payments; third, increasing numbers of mentally ill patients will be covered by insurance; fourth, after a few years of successful operation the effectiveness of a center will become an accepted fact within the community; and the center will be in a position to make effective demands for local tax support, and of equal importance, will be in a position to conduct effective fund raising campaigns; and fifth, because more emphasis can be given to early diagnosis and intensive shorttime treatment, many patients will be able to pay for all or part of their treatment—just as they do for physical illnesses and injuries.

Question. It is claimed that replacing State mental hospitals with community centers will save money in the long run. How can we save money by building and staffing new centers?

Answer. Services of the comprehensive community mental health center will make available early and prompt care of many cases that now remain untreated until prolonged State hospital care is necessary. The length of stay of psychiatric admissions in general hospitals now averages less than 30 days as contrasted with several months or years at State mental hospitals. Even with the higher per diem rates in general hospitals this results in a considerable saving of money during the illness. Prompt convenient care and treatment will rapidly return the majority of patients to their jobs and family responsibilities, keep them productive, and thus save money in the long run. The center will also serve as a base for preventive consultation and education programs, reducing the predictable increase in new cases of mental illness.

Question. If the States will be saving money, why can they not put these savings into the building of community mental health centers?

Answer. The savings to the State will not be immediate. When a number of communities are operating community mental health centers the number of new admissions to State hospitals will drop significantly, and this will reduce State expenditures for the administration of these hospitals.

For the immediate future, however, the States will continue to carry heavy financial burdens for the care of the mentally ill. Furthermore, to improve the quality of care to patients in existing State hospitals will in many cases require additional expenditures in the immediate future.

Under these circumstances, it is more reasonable for the communities to look to the States for some help in meeting the operating costs of local facilities than for the substantial outlays required for construction costs.

Question. Will the community mental health centers also take care of the mentally retarded?

Answer. Only to a limited extent. Diagnostic services will be available to them, because in many cases it is difficult to determine whether the lack of mental development is due to retardation

or to an emotional problem. In addition, mentally retarded persons often develop emotional problems because of their handicaps, and they could go to a community mental health center for treatment of these problems, just as other people who have emotional problems.

Community mental health centers will not be used, however, to provide residential care or educational or training services for the mentally retarded.

Question. Will these centers be used for the compulsory treatment of mentally ill persons—that is, will people be committed to these institutions?

Answer. There will be some commitments—but far fewer than in the typical State mental hospital. The primary emphasis will be on early diagnosis and treatment, before the mental illness is so severe as to require commitment procedures.

As a rule, patients will be admitted voluntarily to the center and therefore legal commitments will be unnecessary. Only in exceptional circumstances as, for example, when the center offers diagnostic and treatment services to courts and child care agencies, may patients be under commitment.

Question. Is there anything in the bill, S. 1576, that will modify or require changes in State laws relating to the commitment or treatment of the mentally ill?

Answer. No, title II simply provides for Federal construction grants to help build community facilities. It leaves the administration of these facilities—and all matters relating to legal commitment—to the communities and to the States.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this time to comment briefly upon the provisions of this bill which establish requirements for a State plan and those which provide for judicial review in the event that a State plan is determined to be not satisfactory by the Secretary, or in the event that a project proposed is rejected by the Secretary.

The committee in this case, in this particular bill, has done a good job. From time to time, the Committee on Education and Labor deals with Federal grant-in-aid programs; most of them utilize a State plan. It is important, in my opinion, that such legislation set forth definite and meaningful criteria, and that the question of whether a proposed State plan or a project is satisfactory not be left completely to the discretion of an official in the executive branch.

If a State plan meets the criteria laid down in the legislation the Secretary or executive official should be required to approve it. I am happy to note that, in this legislation, the committee has done a very careful job in that respect. The legislation does not leave a great deal of discretion to the Secretary. It provides that if the plan meets the legislative criteria the Secretary shall be required to approve it.

I make these points because of an experience which the State of Michigan

has had with another program, specifically the program of aid for dependent children of unemployed parents. That program is similar in some respects.

Under the ADC-U program, unfortunately—and I do not think it was deliberate on anyone's part—there are no requirements which compel the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to follow the letter and spirit of the law in passing upon State programs. After the Secretary refused to approve the program adopted by Michigan, there is little that the State can do because that particular law contained no provision for judicial review. Under that law, an arbitrary and unreasonable disapproval cannot be challenged.

In this bill and in the college construction bill which we recently passed, there is a provision for judicial review in the event the executive branch should decide that a plan is unsatisfactory.

I raise this matter at this time for another reason. There is a bill now pending before another committee, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I refer to H.R. 3846. That bill is designed to provide Federal funds to assist States in developing recreational areas. I have looked at the bill as it has gone to the committee. I hope some of the members of the committee will take note that H.R. 3846 contains no provision for judicial review, and it would establish practically no criteria or meaningful limitations on the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

That bill would vest the Secretary of the Department of the Interior with a great deal of discretion and arbitrary power.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that bill will be corrected along the lines of the one now before this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—TRAINING OF TEACHERS OF MENTALLY RETARDED AND OTHER HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
Training of teachers of handicapped children

SEC. 301. (a) (1) The second sentence of the first section of the Act of September 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-926), is amended by striking out "Such grants" and inserting in lieu thereof "Grants under this section" and by striking out "fellowships" and inserting in lieu thereof "fellowships or traineeships".

(2) Such section is further amended by inserting before the second sentence thereof the following new sentence: "He is also authorized to make grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist them in providing professional or advanced training for personnel engaged or preparing to engage in employment as teachers of handicapped children, as supervisors of such teachers, or as speech correctionists or other specialists providing special services for education of such children, or engaged or preparing to engage in research in fields related to education of such children."

(3) The first sentence of such section is amended by striking out "mentally retarded children" and inserting in lieu thereof "mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health impaired children (hereinafter in this Act referred to as 'handicapped children')". Section 2 of such Act is amended by striking out "mentally retarded children" and inserting in lieu thereof "handicapped children".

(4) The second sentence of section 3 of such Act is repealed. Section 7 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated for carrying out this Act \$11,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964; \$14,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965; and \$19,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966."

(5) The amendments made by this subsection shall apply in the case of fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1963, except that deaf children shall not be included as "handicapped children" for purposes of such amendments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964.

(b) Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1964, the first section of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Commissioner is also authorized to make grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist them in establishing and maintaining scholarships, with such stipends as may be determined by the Commissioner, for training personnel preparing to engage in employment as teachers of the deaf."

(c)(1) The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 6 of the Act of September 22, 1961 (Public Law 87-276, 20 U.S.C. 676) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: ", and \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964".

(2) Subsection (b) of such section 6 is amended by striking out "1963" and inserting in lieu thereof "1964".

Research and demonstration projects in education of handicapped children

SEC. 302. (a) There is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and each of the next two fiscal years, the sum of \$2,000,000 to enable the Commissioner of Education to make grants to States, State or local educational agencies, public and nonprofit private institutions of higher learning, and other public or nonprofit private educational or research agencies and organizations for research or demonstration projects relating to education for mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health impaired children (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "handicapped children"). Such grants shall be made in installments, in advance or by way of reimbursement, and on such conditions as the Commissioner of Education may determine.

(b) The Commissioner of Education is authorized to appoint such special or technical advisory committees as he may deem necessary to advise him on matters of general policy relating to particular fields of education of handicapped children or relating to special services necessary thereto or special problems involved therein.

(c) The Commissioner of Education shall also from time to time appoint panels of experts who are competent to evaluate various type of research or demonstration projects under this section, and shall secure the advice and recommendations of such a panel before making any such grant in the field in which such experts are competent.

(d) Members of any committee or panel appointed under this section who are not regular full-time employees of the United States shall, while serving on the business of such committee or panel, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, but not exceeding \$50 per day, including travel time; and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for

persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(e) The Commissioner of Education is authorized to delegate any of his functions under this section, except the promulgation of regulations, to any officer or employee of the Office of Education.

Mr. HARRIS (interrupting the reading of title III). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that title III be considered as read and printed at this point in the RECORD and open for amendment at any point. I also ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD questions and answers relating to title III of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, the questions and answers to which I referred are as follows.

Estimate of allocation of funds by area of exceptionality: It is estimated that for the first year depending upon the demands and the advice of committees authorized by the law would be about as follows: 50 percent for the mentally retarded; 10 percent for the emotionally disturbed; 12 percent for the deaf; 15 percent for speech and hearing; 7 percent for the crippled and the health impaired; and 6 percent for the visually handicapped.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963—Title III: Training of Teachers of Handicapped Children (sec. 301)

| FISCAL YEAR 1964 | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Category | Estimated number of grants | Estimated average cost per grant | Total cost |
| Grants for teachers and specialists..... | 1,600 | 14,500 | \$7,200,000 |
| Supervisors and program directors..... | 500 | 16,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Short-term trainees..... | 4,000 | 1,500 | 2,000,000 |
| Stimulation grants to institutions of higher education..... | 16 | 50,000 | 800,000 |
| Total..... | | | \$13,000,000 |

| FISCAL YEAR 1965 | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Category | Estimated number of grants | Estimated average cost per grant | Total cost |
| Grants for teachers and specialists..... | 1,700 | 14,500 | \$7,650,000 |
| Supervisors and program directors..... | 725 | 16,000 | 4,350,000 |
| Short-term trainees..... | 4,000 | 1,500 | 2,000,000 |
| Stimulation grants to institutions of higher education..... | 10 | 50,000 | 500,000 |
| Total..... | | | \$14,500,000 |

| FISCAL YEAR 1966 | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Category | Estimated number of grants | Estimated average cost per grant | Total cost |
| Grants for teachers and specialists..... | 2,500 | 14,500 | \$11,250,000 |
| Supervisors and program directors..... | 1,000 | 16,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Short-term trainees..... | 3,500 | 1,500 | 1,750,000 |
| Stimulation grants to institutions of higher education..... | 10 | 50,000 | 500,000 |
| Total..... | | | \$19,500,000 |

¹ Includes costs to institutions (tuition, fees, etc.) and living allowances to awardees and dependents.

² Includes \$1,000,000 already authorized for expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded. Approximately 160 grants are supported.

Cooperative research funds expended for general and special education of handicapped

| Fiscal year | Total budget | Amount expended for special education of handicapped ¹ |
|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1957..... | \$1,000,000 | \$710,712 |
| 1958..... | 2,300,000 | 1,304,792 |
| 1959..... | 2,700,000 | 1,173,216 |
| 1960..... | 3,200,000 | 868,179 |
| 1961..... | 3,300,000 | 546,722 |
| 1962..... | 4,600,000 | 529,033 |
| 1963..... | 6,900,000 | 747,049 |
| Total..... | 24,000,000 | 5,879,793 |

¹ From pp. 162-166, hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 88th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1576.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

First. Who are considered handicapped children?

The categories used by the Office of Education in collecting national statistics on the education of handicapped children and understood generally by special educators, based as it is on continuous communication with the school systems maintaining programs for the handicapped children, probably represents a list which is as generally accepted and used among educators as one can find—see reference 1. This list includes:

1. Partially seeing.
2. Blind.
3. Deaf.
4. Hard of hearing.
5. Speech impaired.
6. Crippled.
7. Special health problems.
8. Emotionally disturbed.
9. Mentally retarded ("educable" and "trainable").

See reference 2 for definitions on some categories.

Second. How many children are there in need of special education?

There are a total of about 10 percent of the school-age population—or a little less than 6 million children—who require special education. For prevalence estimates according to area of exceptionality see reference No. 1, estimates of the number of school-age exceptional children in the United States who will need special education in 1963 and the number of special educational teachers that will be needed. For example, the prevalence of deafness among school-age children is about .075.

Third. What proportion of handicapped children are estimated to be receiving special education?

On the basis of fact and estimates, it appears that only about one-quarter or about 1¼ million of the school-age children in need of special education in the Nation are receiving it—see reference No. 3, page 3.

Fourth. Is there a shortage of professional personnel to instruct and to direct programs?

It is estimated that 200,000 are needed and only about 50,000 are available. Development of special education is hampered not only by shortages of teachers and speech correctionists but also by a shortage of experienced persons to organize and supervise programs in the schools and to conduct programs of

teacher preparation in colleges and universities—see reference No. 4.

Fifth. Are there professional standards for teachers of handicapped children?

Every State educational agency has certification requirements for teachers. Within the last quarter of century special certification requirements have been developing for teachers of handicapped children. Every State has a special requirement in one or more areas, but in many States standards are still in a developmental stage. Furthermore, many teachers in special education have not fully met their certification requirements. To say that there is a shortage of special educators is to tell only a part of the story. These statistics on certification are based on preliminary Office of Education data on State certification standards for teachers of exceptional children.

Sixth. What is the Federal Government doing to contribute to the solution of the personnel problem?

The Office of Education conducts two fellowship grant programs. One, under Public Law 85-926 approved in 1958 for a 10-year period, is in the field of education of the mentally retarded and limited to \$1 million appropriation per year. The other, under Public Law 87-276, is a grant-in-aid program for the training of teachers of the deaf which is limited to \$1½ million appropriation each year. The latter program, approved in September 1961, expired on June 30 of this year. The Office also conducts a relevant information and consultative service.

Seventh. What has been done under Public Law 85-926, the graduate fellowship program in the education of the mentally retarded?

During the 4 years that the program has been in operation, about 667 fellowships have been awarded to nearly 470 individuals in every State except Vermont. It is estimated that, by the end of fiscal year 1964, a total of 835 fellowships will have been awarded to about 560 persons. Since there were some regions in the Nation where opportunities did not exist for individuals to study at the doctoral level under the program authorized by Public Law 85-926, stimulation grants of \$10,500 each have been made in an effort to rectify this geographic inequity.

Twenty-five institutions have been allocated fellowships under section 1 of Public Law 85-926 from academic year 1959-60 to 1963-64. Seven institutions have received stimulation grants—see reference No. 5.

Information available on 172 former fellows shows that almost 90 percent are engaged in some type of special education activity and over 70 percent—of the 172 former fellows—are working specifically in the area of mental retardation. The majority of the 172 former fellows are currently employed in various types of leadership positions. There are, however, some former fellows who are, at present, teaching in special classes for mentally retarded children, but some of them will move into leadership positions as they develop.

When the program was initiated, those advising the Office of Education recommended that the funds be used for training leadership personnel in the field of education of the mentally retarded. At the present time, emphasis is on training college and university instructors and directors of educational programs. Teachers may be trained under section 2 of this program, but this has not been implemented although it is planned to do so.

Eighth. What has been done under Public Law 87-276, the program for training teachers of the deaf?

Public Law 87-276, the program for training teachers of the deaf, was enacted in September 1961. During its first year of operation, the 1962-63 academic year, there were 446 training grants allocated to 43 colleges and universities in 29 States and the District of Columbia. Although 370 students actually received support under Public Law 87-276 during 1962-63, there were 470 students preparing to become teachers of the deaf according to the American Annals for the Deaf. For the 1963-64 academic year there are 496 fellowships awarded to 46 institutions of higher education in 29 States and the District of Columbia. The increased number of scholarships represents more complete utilization of funds remaining from the 1962-63 academic year.

The favorable impact of Public Law 87-276 is evidenced by the doubling of first, student inquiries concerning the field; second, student applications and ultimately increased enrollments of higher caliber persons. The need has not been eliminated but progress such as this should substantially reduce the great shortage of well-trained personnel in the field of education of the deaf.

Ninth. In making these grants what are the Federal requirements?

They are minimal relating to citizenship and educational experience—see references 6 and 7.

Tenth. Are there colleges prepared to accept students?

The number of colleges and universities offering preparation in one or more areas has almost doubled between 1953-54 and 1961-62. According to the study on College and University Programs for the Preparation of Teachers of Exceptional Children, the number of institutions of higher learning giving a minimum sequence in one or more areas of special education during academic year 1961-62 was about 225, compared to only 122 8 years earlier. A number of other institutions are involved in the preparation of special education personnel to a lesser degree or have initiated new programs since the completion of the study—see reference No. 8.

Eleventh. Is there a need for Federal fellowships in areas of special education where they are not now available?

Yes. It is estimated that only about one-fourth of the Nation's handicapped children now have access to special education they require. It appears that the greatest single obstacle to the initiation of new programs is the shortage of qualified teachers to direct and supervise school programs for them and to conduct

university programs of teacher preparation. If the present rate of development of special education continues, by 1968 the Nation will be little more than holding its own. At the present rate of preparation, one-third of the handicapped children instead of one-fourth would have access to some kind of special education. Increased Federal support would help to close this gap more rapidly. Considerable progress was made in the number of degrees granted in special education from 1954 to 1961. The number more than doubled. Here again the progress is too slow—see references No. 8 and No. 9.

Twelfth. Would the Federal fellowships programs be completely federally supported?

It appears that the colleges and universities which train students under the Public Law 85-926 graduate fellowship program in the education of the mentally retarded, and under the Public Law 87-276, grants-in-aid program for training teachers of the deaf, are spending more for training such students than they are receiving from the Federal Government. The present programs, in effect, are being supported in part by the States and colleges and universities involved as well as by the Federal Government.

Thirteenth. What is the relationship between health and care and special education?

A team approach involving persons from many disciplines including health is essential in the education of handicapped children. Most of these children require frequent medical attention. The special teacher must be prepared to communicate with medical authorities, to utilize the information they provide and to understand the educational implications of each child's disabling condition. The close working relationship between special education and health is apparent. Many special teachers instruct children who are in hospitals or convalescent homes and those who are fitted with special prosthetic devices and hearing and optical aids.

Fourteenth. Why should there be a legally designated research and demonstration program for exceptional children?

In a new and developing field such as special education, research demonstration and program activities need to be closely related. Professional nurture is required to make sure that the most crucial issues are funded for research and demonstrations and that findings are quickly disseminated for field testing and application in the actual instruction of children.

Creative research in education today demands specialization of background on the part of the research worker combined with a long-time systematic program in that specialty. On this reasoning, a great deal of federally sponsored research has been channeled. A good illustration may be found in the NIH, where programs for such problems as cancer, heart diseases, or dental problems are set up under separate institutes.

The same reasoning applies to research in the education of exceptional children. Only by specific designation

of the areas can effective research be done. Research, moreover, in areas as new and unexplored as these must be closely related to the practical problems and programs in the field. This is essential for the adequate identification of significant problems.

Mr. Chairman, I include at this point a list of the references referred to in my preceding remarks:

1. Table of preliminary estimates of the number of special education teachers needed in 1963 to instruct each type of handicapped child included in S. 1576.
2. Memorandum on some categories of exceptional children in special education.
3. Mackie, Romaine P. and Robbins, Patricia P. "Exceptional Children and Youth: A Chart Book of Special Education Enrollments in Public Day Schools of the United States," OE-35019.
4. Mackie, Romaine P. "Education of Exceptional Children: Program, Progress, Problems," OE-35043; reprint from School Life, July 1962.
5. List of institutions allocated fellowships under section 1, Public Law 85-926, academic years 1959-60 and 1963-64.
6. "The Grants-in-Aid Program for the Training of Teachers of the Deaf, Under the Provisions of Public Law 87-276"; a leaflet.
7. "The Graduate Fellowship Program for the Preparation of Leadership Personnel in the Education of Mentally Retarded Children," OE-35001A; a leaflet.
8. Mackie, Romaine P., Neuber, Margaret A., and Hunter, Patricia P. "College and University Programs for the Preparation of Teachers of Exceptional Children"; a reprint from School Life, March 1963.
9. Mackie, Romaine P., and Dunn, Lloyd M. "College and University Programs for the Preparation of Teachers of Exceptional Children," bulletin 1954, No. 13.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. QUIE

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. QUIE: On page 80, line 10, insert the word "seriously" before "emotionally"; on line 11 after the word "children" insert "who by reason thereof require special education."

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take long on this amendment. However, I would like to say that this is offered in an effort to make the description of the categories of handicapped children in conformity with the same descriptions contained in the bill that was reported out of the Committee on Education and Labor. It pins it down to those who are seriously handicapped to such an extent that they require special education in order to make sure that the efforts placed on the specialists will be toward those who need special education.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman from Minnesota was very cordial and courteous in giving us on the committee an opportunity to observe the amendment. After analyzing it and discussing it with other members, we are prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE].

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. QUIE

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. QUIE: On page 81, lines 4 through 12, strike out all of subsection (b); on line 13 strike out "(c)" and insert in lieu thereof "(b)".

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to remove the special treatment for the teachers of the deaf. The program for the teachers of the deaf which has been in effect for the last 2 years provided for scholarship grants for undergraduate training. Under the provisions of the bill, if my amendment is adopted, this program would be continued for 1 more year. The law which expired on June 30 of this year would extend for 1 year, but that would be the end of it. After that a teacher of the deaf would be trained exactly the way in which the teachers of all the other handicapped are trained; that is, they would receive fellowships or traineeships for the people who had already completed their undergraduate training.

Now, Mr. Chairman, under this provision, the only reason why some people can say you need any scholarship money is to induce people to go into the training of these handicapped groups in their senior year, and if such could be worked out, I would be willing to accept this to be worked out in conference. However, I think we set a principle last year to the effect that the House would not accept scholarship grants for undergraduate training, that anyone suited in their undergraduate training by the Federal Government would be so helped by loans through this action of the Federal Government. Through the use of grants you induce someone into a special work and I think it is unwise for the Federal Government to induce someone into any occupation. I think the assistance ought to be rendered to all needing this because of the ability of the students. I think this amendment would bring all the handicapped groups, after a period of transition, into conformity with each other, because there would be a uniform standard for all.

Mr. Chairman, because of this I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I can fully realize the purposes the gentleman from Minnesota has in mind in offering the amendment. I fully realize that he has in mind the idea to make uniform the position of Congress with reference to the principle of scholarships in these various programs.

It will be recalled that when H.R. 12 was reported by our committee and passed the House the members of our committee, and I think it was unanimous in our committee, took the position that scholarships would not be provided, therefore we eliminated the provision on scholarships. I think that is the general position of the committee. However, I feel that in any broad general program there are exceptions that may be necessary, and I have a feeling this may be one of those exceptions.

So far as I am personally concerned, I am going to accept the gentleman's amendment at this time, but I want to make it clear that I do so with a feeling that more information is necessary before we conclude definitely what the situation should be in the application of the policy at this point. We will take it to conference and there we will undertake to obtain further information. We have a great deal of information which was developed in the course of the hearings which I think may justify an exception in this case. I do think there is a way it can be worked out. With that reservation, we will take it to conference and I will do my best to work it out accordingly.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. I think our two States are peculiarly affected by this amendment. I wish to go along with the same reservation that the gentleman makes.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Where are the loans coming from? In lieu of scholarships the gentleman from Minnesota said it would be set up under the loan program, but where is the money coming from?

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman from Minnesota has in mind that it is a training program and fellowships are applicable at the graduate level, is that true?

Mr. QUIE. Yes, special assistance for the teachers of the handicapped at the graduate level. We also have a program for loans for all teachers and their forgiveness of 50 percent of the loan for the teachers. If we can get the bill out and before the House it will pass. We should expand this and take the limit off, and I believe this would be quickly accepted by the House.

Mr. HARRIS. We were told during the course of the hearings that they had to look to the senior year of the undergraduate level to obtain people that would become interested in this program. It occurs to me if that is true, in conference we could work out some compromise on this that would permit these funds to be used at that level, instead of perhaps tying them down to the graduate level which the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. FOGARTY. The point I want to make is \$90 million is authorized for student loans, which is not half enough at the present time. In my State 50 percent of the students applying for these loans are not going to get them because we are not appropriating sufficient funds. We do not have the authorization at this time.

Our committee gave the full amount of \$90 million, but it is not half enough, and I do not think we should mislead anyone that in lieu of scholarships they are going to get loans.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman is correct, but I believe he is talking about the budget for the National Defense Education Act program. This is a different program altogether.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman from Minnesota referred to it.

Mr. HARRIS. I understand that. The gentleman makes the point no funds are available for this loan program which is correct. This, however, is a different program. I accept the gentleman's amendment with the reservation I have made.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. QUIE

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. QUIE: On page 81, line 25, strike "States,". On page 82, line 1, strike "or local"; line 3, strike "educational or"; line 6, insert the word "seriously" before "emotionally"; line 7, after the word "children" insert "who by reason thereof require special education."

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, what this amendment would do would be to require that grants for research or demonstration projects would be made only to State educational agencies, who in turn could engage the assistance of local educational agencies and school districts. They also could be made to public or nonprofit private institutions of higher learning, who in turn could turn to the local school districts, and other public or nonprofit private research agencies, so the commissioner would have the choice of these three agencies he could turn to.

The reason I say this is that it would set up a new principle, if this was continued without the amendment being adopted, of the Federal Government's going direct to the school districts or the local education agencies. At no time has this been permitted to be done. When people talk about Federal control of education, they are concerned about going to the local school districts. I think in a research and demonstration program it would be unwise to do that. It would be better to go through the State educational agency or the institution of higher learning to which the grant was made.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I can see only one phase of the gentleman's amendment that I seriously question. May I ask a question of the gentleman to see if I have proper understanding of it? Is it the intention of the gentleman to eliminate such projects on a local educational level?

Mr. QUIE. Not to eliminate them from taking part but to eliminate the authority for the commissioner to go direct to the local school district.

Mr. HARRIS. How are you going to get to the school district?

Mr. QUIE. By making a grant to the State educational agency, which in turn would make it to the local school district, or by making the grant to the institution of higher learning, which would make it available to the local school district.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman would have the university reallocate the grant? I do not know of anything that would prevent that. Would the commissioner have any authority over what the higher

institution is going to do with the grant funds after the institution once gets them?

Mr. QUIE. It would be the same as in the cooperative research program now, where the commissioner makes his grants to the State educational agency or to the institution, who in turn works out its program in this way.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman does not intend to eliminate the local educational agencies if it seems to be appropriate to the commissioner?

Mr. QUIE. No, the local educational agency is not eliminated, but it must go through the State, either the higher educational institution or the State educational agency. He must do it through them, so he is not dealing directly with the local school district, circumventing the State educational agency.

Mr. HARRIS. The State educational agency then may arrange with a local educational agency for such projects?

Mr. QUIE. That is correct. That is what I would expect.

Mr. HARRIS. With that understanding, Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] a question with regard to title II of the bill. The committee in reporting this legislation to the House has deleted the authorization which was in the Senate version of this legislation for Federal assistance in the case of the initial staffing of these community health centers. I would like to ask the gentleman from Arkansas if, when this legislation goes to conference, the conferees will feel bound to stand by the House version of this bill, as reported by the committee, and not grant this money for the initial staffing of these centers.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course, I have always believed it is the duty of the House Committee of Conference to adhere insofar as it can to the position of the House. That is generally my concept of the duty of a conference committee from the House that goes into session with the other body. I have already made it abundantly clear that the committee took a position against providing for initial staffing of the mental health centers. That is our committee's position, and now that position has been accepted by the Committee of the Whole. We will hold to that position just so long as we feel it is the appropriate thing to do. So far as I am personally concerned, I will not approve any provision that will include outright initial staffing. I cannot finally bind myself or the committee, however, because we know when we get into a conference we have to compromise—we have to do the best we can to get the best legislation out that is possible under the circumstances.

Mr. WAGGONER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that title IV of the bill be considered as read and be printed in the RECORD and open for amendment, and that I be permitted to insert a series of questions and answers concerning title IV.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, the questions and answers to which I referred are as follows:

Question. What is meant by "medical transportation facilities?" See page 85, line 2.

Answer. "Medical transportation facilities" refers to ambulances or other vehicles needed for transporting patients to or from a health facility. This is the same definition of "initial equipment" that is in the Hill-Burton Act.

Ambulances may be required by at least the larger community mental health centers. In the case of mental retardation facilities there will ordinarily be no need for an ambulance, but they may need station wagons or other conveyances to transport retarded children to and from the facility for rehabilitation or recreational purposes.

Question. Can an applicant receive a grant for buying an existing building and remodeling it, rather than building a new one?

Answer. Under the definition of "construction" in the bill, a grant could be made for a part of the costs of altering or remodeling a building. It could not, however, cover the costs of purchasing any land or existing building.

This exclusion of land and building acquisition costs is the same as in the Hill-Burton authority.

The reason for this exclusion of property acquisition costs is that it would be very difficult for the Federal agency administering the program to evaluate the reasonableness of such acquisition costs. In the case of actual construction costs it is relatively easy to check them with reliable construction cost data. But land costs are much more difficult to evaluate, and it is particularly difficult to distinguish between the value of land and the value of existing structures on such land.

Question. Why is it that some of the authorities in the bill are vested in the Surgeon General or in the Commissioner of Education and others in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare?

Answer. The provisions of part A of title I—mental retardation research centers—amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act, which authorizes the existing research facilities grant program. Since the statutory authority under the existing law is vested in the Surgeon General, the proposed amendments follow this pattern.

The same situation prevails with respect to the provisions in title III of the bill, which would amend various statutes under which authority is now vested in the Commissioner of Education.

All of the other authorities, which are "new legislation" rather than amendments, are vested in the Secretary. It is expected, of course, that the Secretary will delegate most of these authorities—other than the promulgation of regulations—to existing agencies of his Department. The various construction grant programs for mental retardation and mental health facilities, for example, will be administered through the Public Health Service, where they can be coordinated with related construction grant programs.

Title IV is as follows:

TITLE IV—GENERAL

Definitions

SEC. 401. For purposes of this Act—

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

(b) The term "facility for the mentally retarded" means a facility specially designed for the diagnosis, treatment, education, training, or custodial care of the mentally retarded, including facilities for training specialists and sheltered workshops for the mentally retarded, but only if such workshops are part of facilities which provide or will provide comprehensive services for the mentally retarded.

(c) The term "community mental health center" means a facility providing services for the prevention or diagnosis of mental illness, or care and treatment of mentally ill patients, or rehabilitation of such persons, which services are provided principally for persons residing in a particular community or communities in or near which the facility is situated.

(d) The terms "nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded", "nonprofit community mental health center", and "nonprofit private institution of higher learning" mean, respectively, a facility for the mentally retarded, a community mental health center, and an institution of higher learning which is owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and the term "nonprofit private agency or organization" means an agency or organization which is such a corporation or association or which is owned and operated by one or more of such corporations or associations.

(e) The term "construction" includes construction of new buildings, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of any such buildings (including medical transportation facilities); including architect's fees, but excluding the cost of off-site improvements and the cost of the acquisition of land.

(f) The term "cost of construction" means the amount found by the Secretary to be necessary for the construction of a project.

(g) The term "title", when used with reference to a site for a project, means a fee simple, or such other estate or interest (including a leasehold on which the rental does not exceed 4 per centum of the value of the land) as the Secretary finds sufficient to assure for a period of not less than fifty years undisturbed use and possession for the purposes of construction and operation of the project.

(h) The term "Federal share" with respect to any project means—

(1) if the State plan under which application for such project is filed contains, as of the date of approval of the project application, standards approved by the Secretary pursuant to section 402 the amount determined in accordance with such standards by the State agency designated under such plan; or

(2) if the State plan does not contain such standards, the amount (not less than 33½ per centum and not more than either 66½ per centum or the State's Federal percentage, whichever is the lower) established by such State agency for all projects in the State: *Provided*, That prior to the approval of the first such project in the State during any fiscal year such State agency shall give to the Secretary written notification of the Federal share established under this paragraph for such projects in such State to be approved by the Secretary during such fiscal year, and the Federal share for such projects in such State approved during such fiscal

year shall not be changed after such approval.

(i) The Federal percentage for any State shall be 100 per centum less that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the United States, except that the Federal percentage for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands shall be 66½ per centum.

(j) (1) The Federal percentages shall be promulgated by the Secretary as soon as possible after the enactment of this Act on the basis of the average of the per capita incomes of the States and of the United States for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation shall be conclusive for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1964, and ending June 30, 1966.

(2) The term "United States" means (but only for purposes of this subsection and subsection (i)) the fifty States and the District of Columbia.

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

State standards for variable Federal share

SEC. 402. The State plan approved under part C of title I or title II may include standards for determination of the Federal share of the cost of projects approved in the State under such part or title, as the case may be. Such standards shall provide equitably (and, to the extent practicable, on the basis of objective criteria) for variations between projects or classes of projects on the basis of the economic status of areas and other relevant factors. No such standards shall provide for a Federal share of more than 66½ per centum or less than 33½ per centum of the cost of construction of any project. The Secretary shall approve any such standards and any modifications thereof which comply with the provisions of this section.

Payments for construction

SEC. 403. (a) Upon certification to the Secretary by the State agency, designated as provided in section 134 in the case of a facility for the mentally retarded, or section 204 in the case of a community mental health center, based upon inspection by it, that work has been performed upon a project, or purchases have been made, in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, and that payment of an installment is due to the applicant, such installment shall be paid to the State, from the applicable allotment of such State, except that (1) if the State is not authorized by law to make payments to the applicant, the payment shall be made directly to the applicant, (2) if the Secretary, after investigation or otherwise, has reason to believe that any act (or failure to act) has occurred requiring action pursuant to section 136 or section 206, as the case may be, payment may, after he has given the State agency so designated notice of opportunity for hearing pursuant to such section, be withheld, in whole or in part, pending corrective action or action based on such hearing, and (3) the total of payments under this subsection with respect to such project may not exceed an amount equal to the Federal share of the cost of construction of such project.

(b) In case an amendment to an approved application is approved as provided in section 135 or 205 or the estimated cost of a project is revised upward, any additional payment with respect thereto may be made from the applicable allotment of the State for the fiscal year in which such amendment or revision is approved.

Judicial review

SEC. 404. If the Secretary refuses to approve any application for a project submitted under section 135 or 205, the State agency through which such application was

submitted, or if any State is dissatisfied with his action under section 134(b) or 204(b) or section 136 or 206, such State, may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located, by filing a petition with such court within sixty days after such action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Secretary, or any officer designated by him for that purpose. The Secretary thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Secretary or to set it aside, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, but until the filing of the record, the Secretary may modify or set aside his order. The findings of the Secretary as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Secretary to take further evidence, and the Secretary may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence. The judgment of the court affirming or setting aside, in whole or in part, any action of the Secretary shall be final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code. The commencement of proceedings under this section shall not, unless so specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Secretary's action.

Recovery

SEC. 405. If any facility or center with respect to which funds have been paid under section 403 shall, at any time within twenty years after the completion of construction—

(1) be sold or transferred to any person, agency, or organization (A) which is not qualified to file an application under section 135 or 205, or (B) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency designated pursuant to section 134 (in the case of a facility for the mentally retarded) or section 204 (in the case of a community mental health center), or its successor; or

(2) cease to be a public or other nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded or community mental health center, as the case may be, unless the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to continue as such a facility or center, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferor or the transferee (or, in the case of a facility or center which has ceased to be public or other nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded or community mental health center, from the owners thereof) an amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by the agreement of the parties or by action brought in the district court of the United States for the district in which the center is situated) of so much of such facility or center as constituted an approved project or projects, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of the construction of such project or projects. Such right of recovery shall not constitute a lien upon such facility or center prior to judgment.

State control of operations

SEC. 406. Except as otherwise specifically provided, nothing in this Act shall be construed as conferring on any Federal officer or employee the right to exercise any supervision or control over the administration, personnel, maintenance, or operation of any facility for the mentally retarded or community mental health center with respect to

which any funds have been or may be expended under this Act.

Conforming amendment

Sec. 407. (a) The first sentence of section 633(b) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "eight" and inserting in lieu thereof "twelve". The second sentence thereof is amended to read: "Six of the twelve appointed members shall be persons who are outstanding in fields pertaining to medical facility and health activities, and three of these six shall be authorities in matters relating to the operation of hospitals or other medical facilities, one of them shall be an authority in matters relating to the mentally retarded and one of them shall be an authority in matters relating to mental health, and the other six members shall be appointed to represent the consumers of services provided by such facilities and shall be persons familiar with the need for such services in urban or rural areas."

(b) The terms of office of the additional members of the Federal Hospital Council authorized by the amendment made by subsection (a) who first take office after enactment of this Act shall expire, as designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment, one at the end of the first year, one at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, and one at the end of the fourth year after the date of appointment.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I can assure the members of the Committee that at this hour I shall not take 5 minutes, but I do want to take long enough to commend this great committee not only for giving us a bill of great substance but for giving us a bill of great excellence in legislative language. You know sometimes in drawing legislation, it gets a little sloppy and I recall in many of our bills intended to apply to all Americans, there would be the description—"to include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territories, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone."

If you will notice here, the definition of the term "States" include "Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia." It gives a dignity to Guam. It gives a dignity to the Virgin Islands.

May I ask the chairman this question. I notice the Canal Zone is not included. Was there a reason for that?

Mr. HARRIS. I regret to say I do not know there is any reason for it. The matter has not been raised heretofore.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I am not raising the question, but I am commending you on your language here in giving dignity to the Virgin Islands and to Guam and to American Samoa. If by inadvertence you have eliminated the Canal Zone, perhaps, in conference you might want to think it over.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in further explanation to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, I would like to say on behalf of the committee that I appreciate his very fine accolade. We know of the gentleman's interest. I do not believe, however, that any of these construction programs of the type provided in this bill

have been applicable to the Canal Zone. I think probably that is the reason why the Canal Zone was not included.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the consideration of what I believe is one of the most important bills that we will pass on in this Congress. This bill affects many unfortunate people, people who need help. The members of the subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS], have done a splendid job. I want to compliment them highly for the work they have done in working this program out. This is a program that is greatly needed and, in my judgment, is a program which should be acceptable to every Member of this House.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the entire membership of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for the attention they have given to this matter, and for their outstanding achievements in working this bill out so as to do something effective in this field.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the distinguished chairman that I do not know anyone on the committee who has worked harder on this bill, as well as the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. ROBERTS, or Mr. SCHENCK on this side. Even though I was not a member of the subcommittee, I was present on three occasions to be sure we were following the Hill-Burton Act. I think we have a precedent for this legislation in the Hill-Burton Act. It has worked over a long period of time during which time it has had good experience. Based on that I believe this is good legislation which is in the public interest and should pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment as amended. The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. VANIK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1576) to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for construction of research centers and grants for facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for construction and initial staffing of community mental health centers, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 513, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 335, nays 18, not voting 80, as follows:

[Roll No. 144]

YEAS—335

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Abele | Flood | Madden |
| Addabbo | Fogarty | Mahon |
| Albert | Forrester | Mailliard |
| Anderson | Fountain | Marsh |
| Andrews | Fraser | Martin, Calif. |
| Ashley | Frelinghuysen | Matthews |
| Ashmore | Friedel | May |
| Aspinall | Fulton, Tenn. | Meador |
| Auchincloss | Fuqua | Michel |
| Ayres | Garmatz | Miller, Calif. |
| Baker | Gary | Miller, N.Y. |
| Baldwin | Gavin | Milliken |
| Baring | Gialmo | Mills |
| Barrett | Gibbons | Minish |
| Bass | Gilbert | Minshall |
| Bates | Gill | Monagan |
| Battin | Glenn | Moore |
| Becker | Gonzalez | Moorhead |
| Beckworth | Goodell | Morgan |
| Belcher | Goodling | Morris |
| Bell | Grabowski | Moss |
| Bennett, Fla. | Grant | Multer |
| Betts | Gray | Murphy, Ill. |
| Blatnik | Green, Pa. | Murphy, N.Y. |
| Boggs | Griffin | Murray |
| Boland | Griffiths | Natcher |
| Bolling | Gross | Nedzi |
| Bonner | Grover | Nelsen |
| Bow | Gubser | Nix |
| Brademas | Gurney | Norblad |
| Bray | Hagan, Ga. | O'Brien, N.Y. |
| Brock | Hagen, Calif. | O'Hara, Ill. |
| Bromwell | Haley | O'Hara, Mich. |
| Brooks | Hall | Olsen, Mont. |
| Broomfield | Halleck | Olson, Minn. |
| Brotzman | Halpern | O'Neill |
| Brown, Calif. | Hanna | Osmer |
| Brown, Ohio | Hansen | Ostertag |
| Broyhill, N.C. | Harding | Patman |
| Broyhill, Va. | Hardy | Patten |
| Bruce | Harris | Pelly |
| Burke | Harrison | Perkins |
| Burkhalter | Harvey, Ind. | Philbin |
| Burton | Harvey, Mich. | Pike |
| Byrne, Pa. | Hawkins | Poff |
| Cahill | Healey | Price |
| Cameron | Hechler | Pucinski |
| Cannon | Hemphill | Purcell |
| Carey | Henderson | Quile |
| Casey | Herlong | Quillen |
| Chamberlain | Holfield | Rains |
| Chelf | Holland | Randall |
| Chenoweth | Horan | Reid, Ill. |
| Clancy | Horton | Reid, N.Y. |
| Clausen, | Huddleston | Reifel |
| Don H. | Hull | Reuss |
| Clawson, Del. | Ichord | Rhodes, Ariz. |
| Cleveland | Jarman | Rhodes, Pa. |
| Cohelan | Jennings | Rich |
| Conte | Jensen | Riehlman |
| Corbett | Joelson | Rivers, S.C. |
| Corman | Johansen | Roberts, Ala. |
| Cramer | Johnson, Calif. | Roberts, Tex. |
| Cunningham | Johnson, Wis. | Robison |
| Curtin | Jonas | Rodino |
| Curtis | Karsten | Rogers, Colo. |
| Daniels | Karth | Rogers, Fla. |
| Davis, Ga. | Kastenmeier | Rooney, N.Y. |
| Davis, Tenn. | Kelth | Rooney, Pa. |
| Dawson | Kelly | Roosevelt |
| Delaney | Keogh | Rosenthal |
| Dent | Kilgore | Rostenkowski |
| Denton | King, N.Y. | Roudebush |
| Derounian | Kirwan | Roush |
| Devine | Kluczynski | Roybal |
| Diggs | Knox | Rumsfeld |
| Dingell | Kornegay | Ryan, Mich. |
| Dole | Kunkei | Ryan, N.Y. |
| Donohue | Kyl | St Germain |
| Dorn | Landrum | Saylor |
| Downing | Langen | Schadegberg |
| Dulski | Lankford | Schenck |
| Duncan | Latta | Schneebell |
| Dwyer | Leggett | Schweiker |
| Edmondson | Lennon | Schwengel |
| Edwards | Lindsay | Secrest |
| Elliott | Lipscomb | Senner |
| Ellsworth | Lloyd | Shibley |
| Everett | Long, Md. | Shriver |
| Evins | McClary | Sibal |
| Fallon | McCulloch | Sickles |
| Farbstein | McDade | Sikes |
| Fascell | McDowell | Siler |
| Feighan | McFall | Sisk |
| Findley | McIntire | Skubitz |
| Finnegan | McMillan | Slack |
| Fino | Macdonald | Smith, Iowa |
| Fisher | MacGregor | Snyder |

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Springer | Thornberry | White |
| Staebler | Toll | Whitener |
| Stafford | Tuten | Widnall |
| Steed | Udall | Wilson, Bob |
| Stinson | Ullman | Wilson, |
| Stratton | Van Deerlin | Charles H. |
| Stubblefield | Vanik | Wilson, Ind. |
| Sullivan | Van Pelt | Wright |
| Taft | Wallhauser | Wydler |
| Taylor | Watson | Wyman |
| Teague, Calif. | Watts | Young |
| Thomas | Weaver | Younger |
| Thompson, N.J. | Weltner | Zablocki |
| Thompson, Tex. | Westland | |
| Thomson, Wis. | Wharton | |

NAYS—18

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Abbitt | Dowdy | Smith, Va. |
| Abernethy | Foreman | Tuck |
| Alger | Passman | Utt |
| Ashbrook | Pillion | Waggonner |
| Beermann | Pool | Whitten |
| Burleson | Smith, Calif. | Williams |

NOT VOTING—80

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Adair | Hays | Pilcher |
| Arends | Hébert | Pirnie |
| Avery | Hoeven | Poage |
| Barry | Hoffman | Powell |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hosmer | Rivers, Alaska |
| Berry | Hutchinson | Rogers, Tex. |
| Bolton | Jones, Ala. | St. George |
| Frances P. | Jones, Mo. | St. Onge |
| Bolton, | Kee | Scott |
| Oliver P. | Kilburn | Selden |
| Buckley | King, Calif. | Shelley |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Laird | Sheppard |
| Cederberg | Lesinski | Short |
| Celler | Libonati | Staggers |
| Clark | Long, La. | Stephens |
| Collier | McLoskey | Talcott |
| Colmer | Martin, Mass. | Teague, Tex. |
| Cooley | Martin, Nebr. | Thompson, La. |
| Daddario | Mathias | Tollefson |
| Dague | Matsunaga | Trimble |
| Derwinski | Montoya | Tupper |
| Flynt | Morrison | Vinson |
| Ford | Morse | Whalley |
| Fulton, Pa. | Morton | Wickersham |
| Gallagher | Mosher | Willis |
| Gathings | O'Brien, Ill. | Winstead |
| Green, Oreg. | O'Konski | |
| Harsha | Pepper | |

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Morse for, with Mr. Hutchinson against.

Mr. Laird for, with Mr. Hoffman against.

Until further notice:

Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Cooley with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. Montoya with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Libonati with Mr. Collier.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Ford.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Trimble with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Hays with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Whalley.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. McLoskey.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Berry of South Dakota.

Mr. Stephens with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.

Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Hoeven.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Avery.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Harsha.

Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Short.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. O'Konski.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Barry.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Dague.
Mr. Selden with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Colmer.
Mr. Powell with Mrs. Kee.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Winstead.
Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Scott.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I was listening when my name should have been called when the Clerk was calling the Members who did not respond on the first call. My name was not called and I am informed that I am recorded as having voted "Yes." I did not vote "Yes" and wish my vote to show originally as "No." Mr. Speaker.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for construction of research centers and grants for facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for construction of community mental health centers, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H.R. 2332, A BILL TO INCREASE THE PENSIONS OF VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I today introduced Discharge Petition No. 4 for the discharge of House Resolution 496, making in order the consideration of H.R. 2332. This is a bill which I introduced and which provides for an increase in pensions for the veterans of World War I. It applies to veterans who served for a period of 90 days and increases the pension to \$100 per month.

At the present time there are two laws applicable to pensions for veterans of World War I. One is section 3 of the Economy Act, under which veterans over 65 years of age with a 10-percent disability received a pension of \$78.75 monthly. The other is Public Law 86-211 which provides pensions varying between \$40 and \$85 monthly for veterans without dependents and \$45 to \$100 for veterans with three or more dependents. The same age and disability requirements hold for both laws.

My bill also provides for an increase in pensions for widows of veterans of World War I to \$75. Under the Economy Act, section 3, they are entitled to \$50.40 monthly and under Public Law 86-211 their pensions vary from \$26 to \$60 for a widow without children and from \$50 to \$75 for a widow with one child.

World War I ended nearly 45 years ago and I feel it is time that proper compensation is afforded its veterans.

It was George Washington who first proposed the pension—for veterans of

the Revolutionary War as a reward for their services.

In regard to pensions, Abraham Lincoln said, "It is the duty of all of us to provide for those who bore the brunt of battle."

And Theodore Roosevelt said:

No other citizen deserves so well of the Republic as the veteran. They did the one deed which if left undone, would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast promise all our annals would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure.

The platform of the Democratic Party, in 1960, contained the following statement:

Veterans of World War I, whose Federal benefits have not matched those of subsequent service, will receive the special attention of the Democratic Party looking toward equitable adjustments.

It is now 1963. Let us put that promise behind us.

I am a veteran of both World War I and World War II and am fully cognizant of the disparity of benefits afforded veterans of the two conflicts. The veterans of World War II received mustering out pay immediately on being discharged from service. It took 18 years for the veterans of World War I to obtain mustering out payments.

In addition, veterans of World War II received unemployment insurance for 6 months after their separation, or until they were able to find employment on their return to civilian life; pay for terminal leave accrued before separation; social security credits for the time they were in service, and perhaps most important of all, the benefits from the GI bill of rights. The GI bill gave World War II veterans assistance in obtaining an academic education leading to a college degree, or vocational, on-the-job training which would prepare them for a civilian occupation. It provided guaranteed loans for homes, businesses, or farms, and provided protection and guarantees of the jobs the veterans left to enter the service.

The veterans of the Korean war received similar, although not quite as great, benefits.

The amount of money expended on veterans of World War II has been 30 times as great as that expended on the veterans of World War I. The number of veterans of World War II is much greater, of course, than that of World War I, but even so the per capita expenditure for World War II veterans has been four times that for World War I veterans.

I am confident that the promise of the Democratic platform did not mean that there should be on-the-job training; college training, or even guaranteed home loans for these World War I veterans, now of an average age between 69 and 70. The only adjustment that could have been meant for persons of that age group would be some form of pension or annuity.

There are currently statutes providing for pensions for World War I veterans, therefore the only way to meet

this promise of equitable treatment would be for an increase in those pensions. This is what my bill proposes.

My bill provides for bringing the benefits of these veterans, small though they may be by comparison, into line with current modes of living.

Using the consumer prices of the years 1957-59 as a base of 100, let us analyze the pension status of World War I veterans. In 1933 a means clause was placed in the World War I veterans' pension law which allowed a single veteran a maximum of \$1,000 annual income and a married veteran a maximum of \$2,500 annual income to qualify for the pensions. In that year—using our agreed standards—45 cents bought a dollar's worth of goods. Today it takes \$1.07 to buy that same dollar's worth of goods, indicating a shrinkage in the buying power of the dollar of 138 percent.

This loss of buying power, coupled with the fact that greater productivity in this country has brought about a higher standard of living, has caused many other changes in the laws of our country. It is now time to consider the World War I pensions.

Since 1939 when the first minimum wage law was enacted it has become necessary to increase that rate from 25 cents to \$1.25—an increase of 400 percent.

In 1933 the jurisdictional amount for cases in the Federal courts, based on the diversity of citizenship, was a minimum of \$3,000. Today it is \$10,000—an increase of 233 percent.

Since that time the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has risen 73 percent; Associate Justices salaries have risen 75 percent, and Cabinet members' salaries have risen 66½ percent.

Similar increases have been granted our servicemen; other Federal employees; in retirement allowances; public assistance payments, and most all civilian salary schedules.

For example, in 1932 a private entering the Army received \$21 per month. Today he receives \$78—an increase of 271 percent. A civil servant in the equivalent grade of GS-2 made \$1,440 annually in 1932. Today the salary is \$3,560—an increase of 147 percent. In 1940 the average monthly benefit for a retired worker under the old-age and survivors insurance program was \$22.10. Today it is \$76.19—an increase of 244 percent. Under public assistance programs average monthly payments for old-age assistance in 1936 were \$16.31. Today they are \$77.89—an increase of 377 percent. Aid to dependent children payments were \$8.13 in 1936. Today they are \$31.24—an increase of 284 percent. Aid to the blind payments then were \$21.42. Today they are \$81.72—a 281-percent increase. Railroad retirement benefits have risen from an average of \$26.47 in 1945 to \$91.44 today—an increase of 245 percent.

The term applied to the reasons for these necessary increases is "the cost of living." The cost of living for veterans of World War I has not remained magically stationary. It, too, has increased.

The income limitation on which a veteran of World War I pension qualification is based was raised in 1952 to \$1,400

for single veterans and \$2,700 for married veterans, under section 3 of the Economy Act. Under Public Law 86-211 there are various limits—the highest being \$1,800 for a single veteran and \$3,000 for a married veteran.

Therefore the highest family income which a veteran may now receive and still be eligible for a pension is \$3,000.

Mr. Walter W. Heller, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, this year, at Kansas City, said, "A family with an income below \$3,000 a year is living in poverty status."

Certainly a veteran of World War I should not have to be in a poverty status to be eligible for a pension. The country owes a greater obligation than this to its veterans.

My bill would increase the maximum income a veteran could have to \$2,400 and \$3,600, respectively, for single and married veterans. At the same time it would allow them a maximum of \$1,200 in additional income from public or private pensions or annuities before making them ineligible for pensions. I feel that the pensions or annuities that these men have paid for outside their service to the United States should not be held against their claim for just compensation for their service. The \$1,200 limit in my bill is a compromise measure.

This proposed increase in allowances and pensions does not begin to equal those granted in other cases and is definitely justified by the increase in the cost of living.

It is true that World War I was of rather short duration. But that was because it was necessary to throw American troops into action before they were adequately trained and equipped, causing their casualties to be extremely high compared with other conflicts. By helping to bring that war to a speedy conclusion they saved the Federal Government many times the amount of money it would require to pay them a just compensation.

Now, turning to the cost of my bill. Whenever the question of just compensation for these veterans is raised, we always hear the cost estimated in astronomical figures. For some reason an estimate is always made through the year 2000, or for 37 years. If we were to forecast our national defense costs, our farm program costs, or our foreign aid expenditures for a period of 37 years they would be astounding.

No one knows what the condition of the country will be during the next 37 years, how conditions will affect the number of veterans eligible for the pension, or the number who will claim the pension. Further, no one knows what legislation might be enacted by future Congresses. Nor does anyone know for a certainty how long the remaining veterans of World War I will remain alive.

Last year I introduced a similar pension bill, H.R. 3745. The income limitation in that bill was more liberal than in this bill. In both bills the means test was \$3,600 for a married veteran and \$2,400 for a single veteran. In addition, under H.R. 3745, a veteran would have been permitted to receive any sum from public or private annuities.

Under this bill, the sum is limited to \$1,200 from pensions or annuities. Nevertheless, the Veterans' Administration estimates that there will be more veterans drawing compensation under this bill, H.R. 2332, than under the former bill, H.R. 3745.

In addition to this fact, the pension is not as liberal under this bill as it was proposed under the previous bill, H.R. 3745. However, the Veterans' Administration estimates that this bill, H.R. 2332, with a more strict means test and lower payments, will cost nearly twice as much as they estimated for H.R. 3745.

It is true that the present bill provides for increased pensions for the widows of veterans of World War I, but by the Veterans' Administration's own figures this sum would not nearly account for this great discrepancy. It should be quite obvious that these figures set out by the Veterans' Administration do not even qualify for the title of a good "educated guess."

The Veterans' Administration estimates that the first year's cost of the program, for the veterans themselves, under H.R. 2332 would be approximately \$1 billion. Naturally the amount would decline each year as death claims more and more of the veterans.

The Government is now paying out \$5,300 million in veterans' payments. With this law it would be raised to about \$6,300 million for the first year.

In 1947 the Government paid out \$8,300 million to veterans. In that year the gross national product in this country was \$234,300 million. The latest estimated gross national product for 1963 is \$580 billion. Certainly if the Government could afford to pay the \$8,300 million in 1947 it can afford to pay \$6,300 million out of a more than doubled gross national product now.

As I said, the average age of veterans of World War I is 69 to 70 years. It is estimated that the greatest number of deaths among those now surviving will occur in the next 7 years. Figures given say there will be 841,000 World War I veterans die between now and 1970. That gives us an average of more than 329 veterans dying each day over the next 7 years.

Also, as I said before, World War I ended nearly 45 years ago. General pensions for Revolutionary War veterans were provided 35 years after the end of that conflict; pensions were provided 39 years after the Mexican War; between 26 and 53 years after various campaigns of the Indian Wars; 24 years after the Civil War, and 18 years after the Spanish-American War. There was a need clause in two instances—the Revolutionary War and the Mexican War—but in both cases it was removed. In all cases, pensions have not been considered as a charity, but as a delayed payment for services rendered.

That is what the veterans of World War I are asking—delayed payment, not charity.

The Department of Commerce has estimated that an annual income of \$3,600 for a single person and \$4,000 for a married couple is necessary to maintain the average standard of living in this country. Those figures include all people and

do not make allowances for the higher medical expenses of people whose average age is that of the veterans of World War I.

If we are ever going to equalize the benefits received by the veterans of World War I with those paid to veterans of other wars, now is the time.

If we fail to do it now there will be few veterans living to receive the promised equitable benefit adjustments.

WHO DETERMINES "INNOCENCE" OF RUSSIAN TRAWLERS?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to read in the Miami Herald of September 4, a statement by Admiral Stephens, commander of the 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, to the effect that the Russians have a legal right to run their trawlers within our territorial waters. This is apparently based on the "innocent passage" doctrine of international law.

"Passage" is legal only if it is in fact "innocent" and not detrimental to our national security. The admiral is presuming the passage to be innocent—a presumption without the slightest foundation and entirely in favor of the Russians.

In testimony before the Hardy subcommittee investigating the trawler activity, Chairman PORTER HARDY asked the Coast Guard:

Have you made a determination, for instance, that they—the trawlers—are not actually conducting espionage? Have you made a determination that they are not mapping our defenses?

The Coast Guard witness replied:

No, sir.

Congressman LANKFORD, of Maryland, asked Admiral Stephens:

I asked you if you had a patrol in this area (southeast Florida) where the normal sealand would bring vessels within the 3-mile limit?

Admiral Stephens replied:

We have no patrol in the area you are talking about.

Further testimony from the Coast Guard indicated they do not know for sure where the trawlers come from or go to, or why; have no idea of the makeup of the crews; if the trawlers carry fish or something else; the nature or purpose of the electronic equipment on board; a pattern of activity along our coastlines or much of anything at all which would lead to a presumption one way or the other.

To neglect the patrol of our own coastline, to say that there is "no evidence" that the Russians are up to something when there is nothing to indicate the Coast Guard or anyone else has done much to find out, and then to make all

the assumptions in favor of the Russians is unrealistic.

A committee of the Congress has made recommendations against this Russian trawler traffic within our territorial waters and has asked for regular patrols. It has completely exposed this "innocent passage" nonsense by bringing out into the open that no one has any idea if the passage is in fact innocent or not.

It is interesting that the British say that Russian trawlers in the North Sea are spy ships. The naval officers in the recent NATO fleet operations in the Bay of Biscay say that the Russian trawlers who entered that area were spy ships. Only when these trawlers come within the territorial waters of the United States do they become "innocent."

The Russians are apparently not so careless about their own coastal defenses. When the U.S. Coast Guard oceanographic vessel was recently operating some 15 miles from the Russian coast, the Russians placed it under surveillance.

The statement by Admiral Stephens would not have been so disturbing if it had come before the congressional hearing. Coming after the results of the hearing and the request for regular patrols, and the pointed dangers in "presuming" in favor of the Russians, I would hope that these opinions are not those of the Coast Guard officially. In any event they are ill advised and ill conceived. The interest of the security of the United States demands that our coastline be protected. Any officer of the United States who does not believe this to be necessary might consider his position in light of the question and answer by Chairman Hardy and Admiral Stephens at the trawler investigation:

Chairman HARDY. At the time that two Japs visited the Department of State on the morning of December 7, 1941, it was presumed that they were honest and that there wasn't anything going on that was prejudicial to the security of the United States. Isn't that so?

Admiral STEPHENS. This is correct, sir.

Chairman HARDY. Then we get ourselves in one awful mess by accepting at face value this kind of a presumption, and you are making the presumption all on the side of the Russians.

Now, no one is saying that the Russians are going to use these trawlers to launch a military attack, although we do not know. But they certainly are not just fishing. If anyone wants to make any presumptions, it might be wise and in the interest of our national security to presume that the trawlers are being used as radio relay points for spy activity in this country, that they are mapping our coastline, listening in on our military and civilian communications, carrying agents to or from Cuba or even the United States, or any number of other espionage activities. Any one of which would rule out "innocent" passage.

The point of all this, of course, is not whether Russian trawlers should be permitted within our 3-mile limit, or within 12 or 15 miles of our coast but rather whenever any Soviet vessel, trawler, freighter, or naval ship comes anywhere near our shores in our own waters or

international waters it should immediately be placed under surveillance.

To do less is to invite trouble, and we cannot afford to gamble with our national security.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, over 2 years ago I addressed the House and urged the prompt consideration of my bill to create a joint congressional committee to supervise the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. At that time there was a great hue and cry for an investigation of the CIA in the wake of the disaster of the Bay of Pigs. As so often happens, the furor over the abortive Cuban affair subsided and so did criticism of the CIA. The Cuban fiasco was the consequence of permitting a secret Government organization, which is not subject to the usual congressional scrutiny, to conduct its own foreign policy. There is a saying that those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

Now we have reports that the CIA is once more involved in policymaking—this time in South Vietnam. As we know, the South Vietnam Government has been engaged in suppressing its own people through a campaign of religious persecution. On August 21 this campaign resulted in a series of ruthless and bloody raids on Buddhist pagodas. These raids were carried out by the special forces of Col. Le Quang Tung. According to yesterday's New York Times, the CIA pays as "direct under-the-table aid" \$3 million a year for the salaries and maintenance of these forces. Although these forces, under the direct control of South Vietnam's strong man, Ngo Dinh Nhu, are carrying out the policy of religious persecution, the New York Times reports that the CIA last week decided to continue the \$250,000 monthly payments to these troops.

Mr. Speaker, it is incredible that the CIA is supporting the very forces in South Vietnam which are undermining U.S. policy. President Kennedy has pointed out that the campaign of religious persecution is not the way to win in that area.

The role of the CIA in South Vietnam again demonstrates that vital necessity of a congressional watchdog committee over the CIA. The operations of the CIA are not being scrutinized by the Congress. Even its budget is concealed from almost every Representative and Senator. The CIA has consistently overstepped its role as an intelligence-gathering agency by engaging in policy formulation and execution. It is in essence a secret government. The existence of a secret government is totally inconsistent with our democratic values and procedures. I

again urge the adoption of my resolution—House Joint Resolution 145—calling for the establishment of a joint congressional watchdog committee over the CIA. It is time for Congress to make the CIA accountable for its actions.

PRAYER AND BIBLE READING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, as the Members of the House well know, there are 57 Members of this body who introduced resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States to permit prayer in public schools and Bible reading and to provide against further litigation in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, the 57 Members who have introduced these resolutions appointed 6 Members—the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BARRING], the gentlemen from Florida [Mr. CRAMER and Mr. FUQUA], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATTI], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KORNEGAY], and myself—to act as a committee to draw up an amendment which we could all support rather than having 57 different resolutions. That amendment is now prepared and has been approved not only by the 6 Members of the House acting as a committee, but many of the 57 Members who have introduced resolutions. We are introducing the joint resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting a copy of the resolution in the RECORD at this point so that every Member can read it and understand it and know when they sign the discharge petition that this is the one which will be substituted for House Joint Resolution 407 under discharge petition No. 3. All Members can now sign the discharge petition knowing just what the amendment will do.

The resolution referred to follows:

H. RES. 407

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution only if ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall be deemed to prohibit the offering, reading from, or listening to prayers or biblical scriptures, if participation therein is on a voluntary basis, in any governmental or public school, institution, or place.

"SEC. 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall be deemed to prohibit making reference to belief in, reliance upon, or invoking the aid of, God or a Supreme Being, in any governmental or public document, proceeding, ac-

tivity, ceremony, school, institution, or place or upon any coinage, currency, or obligation of the United States.

"SEC. 3. Nothing in this article shall constitute an establishment of religion.

"SEC. 4. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

RESOLUTION TO REFER THE ISSUE OF PRAYER AND BIBLE READING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a resolution to refer the issue of prayer and Bible reading in public schools and public gatherings to the people of the United States. Freedom does not just happen. If it is to survive men must be willing to live for it as well as to die for it. The service dead who sleep beneath the hallowed ground in our Nation's burying places bear silent yet vivid testimony that freedom is indeed costly. They did not die to give us freedom—they gave their lives to give us the opportunity to pursue freedom. In a sense they have said, "We have done what we could." It is now up to us. There are countless other numbers who sleep beneath the sod who also have given their lives for freedom's cause, making sacrifices as civilians matching those made by others in uniform.

Our political forefathers made it abundantly clear in many of their writings, some of which are now historic documents that God created man to be free; that He indeed intended every man whom He created to be endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which, but may I point out not the extent of which is, but among which is "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

We cannot legislate freedom, since it is a gift of God by virtue of the fact that we are created by Him in His image with dignity. But we can and do legislate to limit freedom and in a sense legislation in this area is necessary to a degree in a society as complex as ours. We must, however, be extremely careful lest we go so far in the direction of limitations that we, created by God to be free, become slaves to a political state which to those who seek only material gain becomes a substitute for Almighty God who alone is the giver of life and bread. In creating a body of laws to limit freedom, how be it honorable our intent may be, we are always in danger of creating a Frankenstein that will become our master rather than our servant.

I am not a lawyer but I am sure that many who are would agree with me that an interpretation of the law may be technically correct and yet result in a moral

wrong. I wonder whether we have not come to a point in our great and thrilling history at which we may find that in our own wisdom we have denied the wisdom of God. We are beginning to interpret out of existence by the very laws we have written, the foundation upon which that body of law rests—faith in Almighty God. How long can we nibble away at ourselves before we destroy ourselves?

Faith and freedom as we know it—or them—are inseparable. This Nation was built upon the principle that man should be free to approach his God and not that he should be denied the right to approach Him. Ours is historically the philosophy of "freedom of"—not "freedom from."

We are at a crucial point in history. We must not make legal technicalities to destroy moral foundations. Faith in God and the expression of it belongs to the people—not to Congress nor to the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court has judged that our present law does not permit, because of a technicality, the official recognition of God in public schools and gatherings then we who make the laws have an obligation to the people to protect their moral rights.

CALL FOR CLOSER CHECK ON CUBAN REFUGEES COMING INTO THIS COUNTRY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, some weeks ago I expressed dismay over the fact that Castro had been given the right to select half of the refugees coming into the United States since the quarantine in October of 1962 and exposed the fact that some 2,000 refugees had thus been handpicked by Castro and all but 20 had been admitted to the United States.

The State Department in its admission that this was true said that it was "academic."

At the time I cautioned against Castro's opportunity as the result of this irresponsible and silly arrangement to infiltrate the entire refugee freedom fighter effort to oust the Communists from Cuba—and to carry on any other spy purpose desired by Castro in this country—by shipping in Castro Cuban spies.

Proof that this apprehension—and for calling this to the attention of the House—is well founded is contained in an article analyzing Castro's spy network in the United States, that appeared in the Miami Herald on September 8 in which it was exposed that more than 150 Cubans suspected of being Castro agents and hard-core Communists have been discovered and ordered out of the United States—and many more are suspected as the result of the efforts of the FBI.

It is high time that closer scrutinizing of all refugees coming into this country

from Cuba be made to guarantee against such spy activities—a demand I made many months ago and which I renew today—and that more deals or accommodations be made with Castro—with regards to refugees or any other matter.

The article to which I referred, follows:

FBI BEEFS UP MIAMI STAFF—CASTRO'S SPY NETWORK REACHES DEEP IN UNITED STATES

(By Dom Bonafede)

U.S. agencies dealing with internal security conceded Saturday that the long fingers of Fidel Castro's spy network reach into every facet of the Cuban exile movement.

More than 150 Cubans suspected of being Castro agents or hard-core Communists have been ordered to leave the United States or face indefinite detention. And the movements of many others are watched daily by Federal investigators.

To cope with the spy threat, the Miami office of the FBI has vastly expanded its staff—how much is unknown, since the Bureau follows a rigid policy of secrecy in such matters.

Nevertheless, Miami FBI Chief Wesley G. Grapp acknowledged, "The work ties up a lot of our manpower."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has underlined the menace declaring: "We have to be constantly alert that an individual who alleges to be a refugee, under severe pressure by Castro, who has had to leave his home and had his property confiscated, may in fact be a spy."

Federal officials agree there are very many Castro informers in the United States but are reluctant to estimate their numbers.

Their hesitation is based on the fact that most of Castro's fifth columnists are unschooled, nonprofessional informers without backgrounds in espionage. As a result, they are difficult to trace.

U.S. security officers are confident they can weed out the indoctrinated, well-trained Cuban agents.

"To the best of our knowledge, very few competent Castro agents have gotten past our screening," declared Joseph Minton, assistant director of the Miami office of the U.S. Immigration Service.

The so-called amateurs, for the most part zealous revolutionary sympathizers, form the bulk of Castro's spy corps.

This follows a definite pattern in Communist Cuba, since recruiting of the unskilled to perform skilled tasks is characteristic of Castro's revolution.

Fernando Fernandez, recently accused of being a Castro informer (he denied it) is a prime example of the untrained, unsophisticated possible spy. He attempted to send information to Carlos Lechuga, the "Cuban ambassador to Mexico."

Lechuga, it so happens, is the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations and has been for more than a year.

The Fernandez case is a relatively minor footnote in the history of Cuban espionage in the United States. But it has served to point up the existence of Castro's intelligence operation—loose and untidy as it may be.

Earl E. T. Smith, former U.S. Ambassador to Cuba, maintains Castro was successful in planting espionage agents in the Cuban Embassy in Washington before he rode to power January 1, 1959.

These agents kept Castro, then in the Sierra Maestra, fully informed and brought anti-Batista pressure to bear on the State Department, according to Smith.

IN OTHER CASE HISTORIES

Castro has publicly boasted that he knew in advance of April 17, 1961, Bay of Pigs invasion: FBI officers in November, 1962, smashed a ring of pro-Castro terrorists, in-

cluding several attached to the Cuban U.N. mission, who were plotting a wave of sabotage in New York and New Jersey; Pedro Rlog, Castro diplomat who defected, disclosed that the commercial affairs section of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City was "devoted not to commerce but to espionage and Communist infiltration."

Refugees arriving in Miami have reported that "spy training camps" have been established in Cuba.

And more than one anti-Castro raid has been called off because it became apparent informers tipped off the Castro regime.

U.S. investigators contend that not all of Castro's "eyes and ears" are exiles, but include Cuban born nationalized citizens and Americans sympathetic to the Cuban revolution.

Members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Prensa Latina, Castro's news service, are frequently under surveillance. Francisco Portela, a U.S. citizen who served as Prensa Latina's chief correspondent, was indicted in December 1961, for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Prensa Latina subsequently entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined \$2,000.

The majority of suspected Castro agents are nabbed during screening by immigration officials at the Opa-locka Air Base.

In many instances, investigators have obtained a line on each refugee from inside Cuba. For an unexplained reason, female refugees are released after routine questioning at the point of entry but all males are required to remain overnight at Opa-locka and submit to an extensive interrogation.

Assisting the immigration officials are other Cuban exiles, who are experienced in anti-Communist security work and intimately acquainted with Castro's cadre of informants.

These exiles, as well as others who voluntarily aid in the detection of Castro spies, are paid out of a "confidential fund" made available to most U.S. security agencies.

One of the Immigration Service's most valuable spotters is a former high-ranking Cuban police officer, reputed to possess a dossier on almost every Communist or fellow traveler in Cuba.

Refugees believed to be loyal Castroites are sent to the Federal detention center at Tampa and given their choice of remaining in custody indefinitely or returning to Cuba or any other country that will have them.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Friday, September 13, to file a report, including the separate minority views on H.R. 8363.

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

There was no objection.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SUPPORT ARA BECAUSE IT IS GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting herewith a speech delivered by me today to the Public Advisory Committee of the Area Redevelopment Admin-

istration at the Department of Commerce Building:

The president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce seems to have illicit sex on his mind.

A local community wishing to have a sewage system, or water system, has been seduced, he thinks.

Members of Congress who vote according to the wishes of the American people are immorally chasing voters, as he sees it, or chasing call girls—he can't see any difference.

He reminds me of the young man who was sent to see a psychiatrist. The psychiatrist showed him a picture of a schoolhouse and asked him what it suggested to him.

The young man said "sex."

The doctor then showed him a picture of a golf course and asked him what that reminded him of.

"Sex," he said.

Then the doctor pulled out a picture of a church and asked what that suggested.

The fellow said "sex."

The doctor said, "Don't you ever feel ashamed of yourself, being so dirty minded?"

The young man said, "Why, Doctor, it's you who ought to be ashamed; you are the one who's been showing all those dirty pictures."

Mr. Neilan seems to picture himself as the man who is going to put Senator GOLDWATER in the White House—with the help, of course, of Life magazine. But I don't think he will get 100 percent of the business people behind him in this ambition.

Fortunately for our country there are thousands of local business leaders all over America—in and out of the local chambers of commerce—who are working to better their communities and their country and welcome a helping hand in these efforts. I know personally of a great many leaders of local chambers of commerce who have given their energies and countless hours of hard work to the ARA program, with no hope of reward except the satisfaction of making their communities better places in which to live and helping create job opportunities where jobs are heartbreakingly scarce.

These are the kinds of people who have built America. These are the kinds of people who are building it today, and will in the future. They do not think it is a sin to help create productive jobs by which people can earn a living, educate their children, and enjoy the self-respect that goes with doing useful work.

Our country would be better off today if we had national leaders of the chamber of commerce who would worry about the 4½ million unemployed and would make suggestions putting these people back to work, rather than going about the country preaching that the principle of casting bread upon the water is immoral and that the Golden Rule is a form of corruption.

Is it really radical or wasteful to take every reasonable step we can take to put the unemployed back to work? I can think of nothing more offensive to the truly conservative mind than the staggering waste of America's resources, than our failure to provide jobs for the 4½ million men and women who are today actively looking for a job and cannot find a job. Nor can I think of any greater waste, except the waste of an unnecessary war.

If these 4½ million people were back at work, they would be producing more goods and services than a great many of the foreign countries we are trying to help; they would be earning income and paying taxes to help build the homes, schools, roads, and hospitals we need, and to help clean up the polluted air and water.

It is no answer to say that these people don't have enough training to be employed. Of course our whole work force needs better training. But the most important training is on-the-job training. A man doesn't

learn how to be president of a bank simply by going to school. He usually must start in a clerk's job and work his way up as he learns. When several millions of our workers do not have jobs this year, how can we hope they will be better prepared for jobs next year and the year after?

I do not wish to draw comparisons between the few millions of dollars proposed to be spent under ARA to develop new industries in our distressed areas at home with the billions of dollars being spent for economic development abroad. I do not have the expertness to say that our efforts to aid the economically backward areas of the world are really successful, but in the case of Western Europe, after World War II, we were dealing with people who were already accustomed to modern economic organization; and here, certainly, our Marshall Plan and other aid has been spectacularly successful. With the helping hand we extended to them, the countries of Western Europe have not only rebuilt their economies but they have built beyond anything they had ever known before. In most of these countries unemployment is unknown—in the complaint is of a shortage of labor—and their rate of economic growth is one we can well aspire to.

The people in the economically distressed areas of the United States have also known better days. They have been a part of the modern economic organization. This is as much true of the farmers and the people in small towns as it is of those people living in industrial areas, now distressed because some natural resource has played out, or some industry has been made obsolete by the march of technology.

Of course Life magazine would have us believe that the American farmers are lazy spoiled by subsidies and handouts, and practically all have two new Cadillacs anyway. These are not the American farmers that I know, and I know a great many of them. The truth of the matter is that the farmers have been working themselves out of a job, by producing more and better products faster than the rest of the economy. Over the past 25 years farm productivity has increased about three times as fast as productivity in manufacturing.

What is to become of these people who are no longer needed on the farms and in the small towns? Are they all to move to the great cities?

No, the fact is that a great many of the unemployed will not pull up stakes and move, no matter how great the economic pressures become. Most people have strong ties to the local community, and obligations in the local community, which they cannot very well break. If these people are to be employed at all, they must be helped to develop new opportunities at home. They must have a chance to produce the kind of goods and services that the American people need and want.

Furthermore, forcing more and more people to pile up into a few great cities of the country is no answer to the problem. Over the past 20 years people have moved out of the farms and rural communities and into the cities at the rate of a million people a year. This has aggravated the problems of overcrowding, slums, air pollution, breakdown of municipal transportation, and a host of other problems.

Moving to the cities and becoming lost in the crowd, as it were, really does not hide the fact that many of these people are continuing to be unemployed. It is a direct cause, I suggest, of the increasing crime wave which is sweeping the American cities. You do not need to read the FBI reports on the mounting crimes in all brackets of crime, but only to live in one of the larger cities.

Most of these crimes are being committed by young people—the very young who all

too often can neither find jobs nor complete their schooling. A newspaper columnist recently reviewed the horrifying statistics on this subject and ended up by saying that the only cure is to have more severe punishment of the guilty as an example to the others. I suggest to you that the only cure is to have more employment and schooling opportunities. As our fathers and grandfathers used to say, "Idle hands and idle minds are the devil's workshop."

When I was a young man living on a farm in east Texas, the ideas about extending a helping hand to a neighbor needing help was much less complicated than today. When a new family moved in, or a couple got married and set up farming, it was customary for the neighbors to pitch in and help the new family build a barn or clear a field. Those best able to help gave the most help, and in this way the new family was started on its way toward a productive life and self-sufficiency.

I do not believe that this basic American trait has disappeared. But some people have become confused because the community, as it were, has become so much larger; we lose the individual, firsthand contacts between the helpers and those being helped. Much of the opposition to ARA, and the criticism of ARA, results simply from the fact that Americans are suffering from growing pains.

In many respects it would be very pleasant if we could handle the problems of the local communities as we did when I was a boy and the farms and other businesses were mostly locally owned and the neighbors could do most of what was needed to be done by contributing work and payments in kind. But today we live in a money economy and one in which the sources of income may be geographically very remote from the places where the income goes. Most of the businesses along Main Street today are merely units in a national chain. Both the corporate persons and the individual persons who receive the lion's share of the income from these corporate activities are domiciled in places where most of the communities could not possibly tax the money income.

For example, because the very small State of Delaware in historic times offered exceptionally generous corporation laws, a very large percentage of our national corporations are today incorporated in Delaware. Thus if we were to return all of our distressed area problems back to the States and local communities these corporations could be taxed only by the State of Delaware. I might add that even the Federal Government is having a difficult time maintaining its tax jurisdiction, in view of the ability of large income individuals to move their residences to Rio or Switzerland and the increasing ability of the big corporations to hold and invest more and more of their incomes abroad.

Several years ago I had an opportunity to see at first hand how both an area and the whole country benefits from a new industry. At the end of World War II, I was rather closely associated with an effort to establish a steel works in my own area of the country. After many difficulties and several years of disappointing opposition, the people who were trying to establish this industry succeeded in doing so, by reason of a Government loan, from the RFC, amounting to some \$75 million.

Today, that loan has been repaid to the Government in full and with interest. But in addition, at the end of last year the company and its employees had paid the Government some \$70 million in taxes—approximately the original amount of the loan—and they will go on paying taxes in the years ahead. In other words, the Government has received to date at least 100 percent return on its investment. But the more important return has been to the workers, the company, and those who do business with the company.

Productive jobs were created and, by reason of this, we have an expansion of markets for goods and services produced in all parts of the Nation.

The problem of ARA from a public relations standpoint is that not everybody is in a position to see at first hand a practical illustration of the new industries that have been brought into being. Our problem is to make a people realize the soundness of an idea which must be presented in a rather abstract way, because the people more often cannot themselves gather around to see a barn being built, or a field being cleared.

This is what you have been doing, I know, and I say you are on the right track—let's do more of it.

There will be cries of "subsidy" and "waste" and all that, of course. Violent and unfair criticism does not, of course, make a cause a good cause; but in all the years I have been in public life I have never known a good cause that was not a target for such criticisms. When some pipsqueak is elevated to a big job to speak for big business, he almost always goes a lot farther in his statements than the people he thinks he is speaking for actually think is right.

This is the kind of man who discovers a few rotten apples in the barrel and wants to chop down the whole apple orchard.

The idea that the American people give their support and their votes to legislative measures to line their pockets at public expense is I can assure you a very false notion of the American people.

During my 40 years in public life I have found an overwhelming majority of the American people give their votes and support to programs which they believe, right or wrong, to be good for the country, not for what they believe will be good for their individual pocketbook.

When you get back home, tell everybody about the ARA programs, and most of the people will support you. It's right, it's good for America.

TO EQUALIZE THE WITHHOLDING TREATMENT ON INVESTMENT INCOME EARNED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES BY NONRESIDENT ALIENS

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend section 1441(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize the withholding tax treatment of investment income of non-resident aliens earned from deposits in Federal- and State-chartered savings and loan associations on the one hand, and commercial banks and stock-owned savings and loan companies on the other.

Under existing law all investment income earned in the United States by non-resident aliens is subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 30 percent. The only exception to this withholding treatment is "interest on deposits with persons carrying on the banking business." Commercial banks are thus exempted. A revenue ruling in 1958—Revenue Ruling 58-34—has held that stock-owned savings and loan companies are also ex-

empt. A 1954 revenue ruling has held that "savings accounts in Federal savings and loan associations are not deposits with persons carrying on the banking business"—Revenue Ruling 54-624, C. B. 1954-2, 16. State-chartered mutual savings and loan associations have not been exempted because their depositors are deemed to have received dividends on the operation of the association, and can exercise control over the operation of the association in the same manner as a holder of common stock in a corporation.

These interpretations have led to a competitive inequality in the banking business and make it more attractive for foreign investors to bank their money in commercial banks and stock-owned savings and loan associations. Currently the laws of 32 States provide for the chartering of only mutual savings and loan associations. Sixteen States have operating stock-owned savings and loan associations, and two States have authorized the chartering of this latter type but no charters have been issued. Thus, the Internal Revenue Code has forced an inequality in banking competition on the institutions of 32 of our States. Our tax laws should be aimed at creating competitive equality within a given industry rather than at destroying it. Indeed, this disparity in the market for foreign deposit funds, by reducing competition, is undoubtedly driving some foreign investors to deposit their money in other countries where greater competition has forced interest rates paid to depositors higher. This reduces, somewhat, the amount of capital that our banking system can pump into the economy and slows our economic growth. Further, the diminished flow of savings funds into the country has contributed to our balance-of-payments deficit. Therefore, I have introduced a measure today that will restore equal competitive conditions in the banking community, and will in the long run attract more deposits into our banking system.

AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 TO PROVIDE THAT CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOREIGN CHARITIES BE DEDUCTIBLE FROM GROSS INCOME

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the *RECORD* and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to amend section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a charitable contribution made to a foreign charity by a U.S. taxpayer to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The nondeductibility of such contributions was brought to my attention by a constituent and his wife who during the past several years have made contributions to Protestant religious groups in Japan. The constituent's father established a mission in Japan in 1895 and

this mission today is known as the "Church of Christ in Japan." A college classmate of his wife built a settlement house in Japan and both of these worthwhile organizations have received financial and moral support over the years from these two Americans. These Americans are quite interested in the progress and work of these Japanese organizations and have generated a great deal of good will and friendship for our people. Deductions or gifts to these two religious charities and similar organizations have been disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service for the reason that under the present law they do not qualify for such treatment.

Section 170 (c) of the 1954 Code provides in part that for the purposes of this section, the term "charitable contribution" means a contribution or gift to or for the use of:

2. A corporation, trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation—

(A) created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof, or under the law of the United States, any State or territory, the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States.

After I looked into this matter I wrote Mortimer M. Caplin, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and he replied stating that the legislative background of section 170(c) (2) of the 1954 Code indicates the intent of Congress that only contributions made to "domestic" charities be deductible. He said this restriction which was first enacted into the law as section 23(c) of the Revenue Act of 1938 limits the deduction for contributions to those made to or for the use of a domestic charity. In his letter he quoted from the report of the House Ways and Means Committee on section 23(c) of the Revenue Act of 1938, H.R. 1860, 75th Congress, 3d session—1938—pages 19 and 20, as follows, to wit:

Under the 1938 act, the deductions of charitable contributions by corporations is limited to contributions made to domestic institutions (sec. 23(q)). The bill provides that the deduction allowed to taxpayers other than corporations be also restricted to contributions made to domestic institutions. The exemption from taxation of money or property devoted to charitable and other purposes is based upon the theory that the Government is compensated for the loss of revenue by its relief from financial burden which would otherwise have to be met by appropriations from public funds, and by the benefits resulting from the promotion of the general welfare. The United States derives no such benefit from gifts to foreign institutions and the proposed limitation is consistent with the above theory. If the recipient, however, is a domestic organization, the fact that some portion of its funds is used in other countries for charitable and other purposes (such as missionary and educational purposes) will not affect the deductibility of the gift.

The policy reasons cited for limiting the deduction to domestic organizations might have had some validity in 1938, but it sounds almost strange in 1963, particularly when we think in terms of our mutual security programs, the purposes of point 4, Peace Corps, student exchanges, and so forth. It seems to me that the time has come for the Ways and Means Committee to again consider these basic policy reasons established

back in 1938 to determine whether or not they are still valid or whether or not some changes should be made to more accurately reflect our present policies and attitudes. There are a good many of us in Congress who believe that the people-to-people approach is extremely important if we are to achieve better understanding and closer friendships between our people and the peoples abroad. It is my feeling that such relationships should be encouraged rather than discouraged. We have written a great many tax incentives into our Internal Revenue Code to encourage the development of certain policies. This could well be an area where the Congress should take a long look to determine whether or not this impediment to contributions to foreign charities should be changed or eliminated. It may be time to replace the impediment by a policy of equality with other charitable gifts. I hope that my colleagues will give some thought to this suggestion and give the members of the Ways and Means Committee the benefit of their thinking on this matter.

PRESSURE GOVERNMENT

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the *RECORD* and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the leaders of the August 28 march on Washington, A. Philip Randolph, has declared:

Legislation is enacted under pressure. You can't move Senators and Congressmen just because a measure is right.

Presumably, that is the premise and the reasoning behind the mass demonstration in Washington—and behind the demonstrations predicted for the weeks ahead both in Washington and throughout the country.

Certainly, "pressure," in myriad forms, is part of the legislative process—pressure, not only in such dramatic and hazardous forms as the August 28 massive rally, but in terms of letterwriting, in terms of organized lobbying, in terms of personal contacts with Congressmen.

I suppose the conference in Washington today of the newly formed "Business Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963"—which, unfortunately, does not put an equal emphasis on a spending cut in 1963—is a form of pressure, and a completely legitimate one, of course.

I suppose the visit of the Teamsters' wives to Congressmen—including a number from my own district—scheduled for later this month to discuss some 16 pending bills—is a form of pressure and, again, a completely legitimate one.

I am sure that the attempt of the President to go over the head of Congress—in an appeal for public support for a reversal of the House reduction in foreign aid—for which reduction I voted, by the way—is a form of pressure.

But it is a dim view of the legislative processes and of representative government, it seems to me, to suggest that pressure is the sole or even the principal factor in lawmaking.

If this were true, might would make right—in terms of whatever group or segment or interest of our society should muster the most pressure.

If this were true, laws would become merely the victor's spoils—and with a minimum assurance of their wisdom, or justice, or service to the general welfare.

Indeed, if this were true, the end result could well be chaos and anarchy because chaos and anarchy—not freedom or equal justice under law—must be the end result of everyone insisting upon having his own way.

The truth, of course, is that lawmaking under representative self-government must be—and indeed is—the product of much more than pressure and pressure tactics.

It is the product of accurate information, of reason, of persuasion, of conscience—something which even Members of Congress do possess—of mutual concessions and necessary compromises, of tolerance, and finally of a disciplined acceptance by the members of society of the end product of the legislative process.

All right-thinking Americans rejoice that the march on Washington passed without violence and untoward incident.

But I am deeply concerned that this technique of mass demonstrations as one of the forms of "pressure" is being promoted and planned as an established operating procedure. The demands of the August 28 demonstrators went beyond the sole issue of civil rights. Now it is suggested that this method be used to deal with numerous other issues and to promote other causes.

One must ask how long and to what extent this form of pressure can make any adequate or meaningful contribution to wise and just lawmaking.

Surely, the American people do not intend to rule themselves from the streets or reduce self-government to the warring of competing and conflicting pressure groups.

WE NEED MORE REPORTERS AND FEWER PROPAGANDISTS

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has given me the benefit of his views on the new USDA market news service.

Here is the full text of his letter:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, August 26, 1963.

HON. PAUL FINDLEY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR PAUL: I saw your statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this morning about

the Market News Service in which you propose to introduce legislation to end this service. We certainly would be glad to consider any legislation you feel might be necessary.

However, I want to make sure that certain facts are in your hands which would help you in preparing this legislation. First, this is not "a newly created wire service." Market news service has been operated under congressional directive since 1915, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture since its inception has been required to gather and disseminate useful information to the people.

Second, this service is available to all press media, or anyone else, just as are all of the news releases of the Department. In one case, Department information is made available in mimeograph form. In another USDA information is made available to the public in bulletins and other printed matter. In the case at hand, public information on commodity markets is being made available through a system of leased wires linking over 200 farm markets and marketing regions. This system transmits daily the commodity prices and stocks data so essential to the business activities of farmers, processors, shippers and distributors.

Third, market news service has never competed with private news services. Rather, it supplies them with information which they could not obtain in any other way. We recently took steps to make this public information more widely available than before. The Government receives no revenue for this, nor does it add to the budgetary costs of the service.

Fourth, if a user of this system takes the data and rewords it or miswords it in an effort to deceive farmers or processors for his personal gain, the Congress would be the first to criticize the Department for not acting to cancel the service in order to protect the public from its misuse.

Frankly, I am surprised that you, as a newspaper publisher, would advocate legislation which would restrict public access to public information. The public should always enjoy full access to public information, and no one has the right to say that access to information gathered at public expense according to the public wish should be channeled through only select hands.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, my bill, H.R. 8269, would prohibit the U.S. Department of Agriculture from operating a news service in competition with private business.

Curiously, Mr. Freeman makes no reference whatever to the fundamental problem with which my bill deals: the threat to press freedom implicit in the growing influence of government in the preparation and distribution of news.

This threat is exemplified in the new market news service the USDA inaugurated August 1. Mr. Freeman's letter states it is not a newly created service, but I invite attention to the USDA publication, AMS 510 of July 1963, which announces the service with this headline: "A New Market News Service."

The information carried over the wires may follow the same pattern as in years past, but the service is both new and sinister.

Sinister because the price tag it carries makes it appealing to those who do not look beyond the dollar sign. To illustrate, a representative of a livestock association called recently to assure me that several of his members like the new market news service because it costs less than comparable private news service.

To them, it is simply a matter of dollars and cents. In that respect, they are like the farmers who voted in favor of the wheat certificate plan. Two-dollar wheat had strong appeal. Other farmers—a majority, fortunately—looked beyond the dollar sign, saw a threat to freedom in the Government-subsidized and Government-controlled scheme, and voted "no."

The leased-wire arrangement the USDA has authorized definitely has price tag appeal. The USDA wire network touches more than 200 points widely scattered throughout the United States, and carries an impressive volume of factual information, all of it gathered at public expense. No private news service can hope to match the Government-subsidized price which American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is now enabled to offer to tap-on customers.

To Secretary Freeman, and to those who are attracted by the price tag, I respectfully recommend a little review of history. Two chapters should be adequate: Peter Zenger's historic court battle against Government censorship in colonial days and Dr. Goebbels' use of government propaganda to make possible Hitler's Nazi regime in Germany in the 1930's.

These chapters underscore the fundamental importance of news gathering and news distribution that is independent of government. Unhappily, the new USDA market news service will strengthen rather than weaken Government influence in this field.

It eliminates the reporter—the fellow who has a nose for news, digs in deep, verifies the facts and writes them up without fear or favor. He has to be big enough to question and probe kings, presidents, secretaries, and Congressmen, strong enough to brush off bribes, tough enough to withstand pressure and threats, courageous enough to write the truth as he sees it—not slanted to official viewpoint but crisp with clarity and bristling with integrity.

Government employees, by the very nature of their employment, cannot possibly be reporters in the great tradition of the free press. They are writers, not reporters. There is a big difference. It is as big as the difference between dictatorship and freedom.

In the new USDA market news service, Government employees control the copy from front to back. They do the preparation, the rewrite, the editing. They even feed the copy into the wire circuits. Absent is any screening, checking, probing, digging, and evaluation by persons independent of Government control.

USDA's example is apt to be followed by others. Every department of Government is a source of news important to all Americans. As USDA's wire service becomes firmly entrenched—and useful to the Department in getting to the public the information and viewpoint it desires—other departments will be tempted to follow suit. Think of the possibilities: HEW, Interior, Commerce, Post Office, Defense, Treasury, State, Justice, and so on. Like Agriculture, each its own readymade communica-

tions system, linking widely scattered offices.

Then someone will have the bright idea of consolidating all these into a Federal news service—a sort of unification of the propaganda machines. It could even be promoted as an economy move.

What is wrong with all this?

First, Government is not always a reliable source of information. Government is inclined to tell what appears to be good for government—whether truthful or not. Arthur Sylvester, Under Secretary of Defense, declared recently that government has the "inherent right to lie."

During the past year I have documented several instances in which Secretary Freeman himself has used exaggerations, half-truths and misleading data to sell a viewpoint. The most glaring examples occurred just before the House of Representatives voted a 2-year extension of the feed grains program last spring.

Second, A government wire service, even on the specialized and limited scale now authorized, is a tempting propaganda weapon. No law limits it to statistical and strictly market data.

In fact, USDA's publication AMS 510—referred to above—announces on page 11:

In addition, all circuits carry a variety of additional marketing information—as it is available—on crops and livestock production, storage holdings, meat production and various USDA new releases of importance to marketers.

The phrase "news releases of importance to marketers" is broad enough to cover about anything. Secretary Freeman and his successors could use the wire service to propagandize farmers in future referendums.

Third, Government has shown it will abuse propaganda opportunities. This year's prize example was the memorandum issued April 12 by Mr. Freeman's Deputy Administrator of ASCS, Ray Fitzgerald, in connection with the wheat referendum. In it, he informed State ASC committeemen of the dependence of radio and TV stations on Federal licensing, and urged them to act "aggressively" to get stations to carry USDA's viewpoint on the wheat referendum.

Government already does too much propagandizing of the American people.

To illustrate, today's mail brought the text of Secretary Freeman's September 8 address to a farmer meeting in Worthington, Minn. It was the 3,003d press release issued by the USDA in 1963.

We need more good reporters in Washington, and fewer propagandists.

Spoon-feeding Washington's press corps from a mountain of press releases is bad for reporters and bad for freedom. Like farmers who get dependent on Government checks, reporters get dependent on press releases. Farmers forget how to farm, and reporters forget how to dig for news.

Fourth, The new market service establishes the power of censorship. The USDA retains the right to discontinue service to any customer. This right is easily abused, and will enable a vindictive Secretary of Agriculture to retaliate

effectively against media which fail to cooperate.

Fifth, Government domination of news gathering and distribution ends the discipline of competition. This discipline makes for quality, accuracy and integrity.

Governments do not rise and fall on the integrity of their press releases, but newspapers and other media do. If a reporter is inaccurate, warped, or slanted in his writing, he will lose his job. If a wire service—AP, UPI or otherwise—goes astray it will lose customers to its competitor. If newspapers and other media are not reliable, they will lose their audience.

But USDA writers, feeding copy into the leased wire network, risk their jobs only when they get out of tune with their boss.

We should work together to strengthen—not weaken—our free press. A good way to start is to abolish the new Market News Service arrangement.

PUBLIC LAW 78

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, Public Law 78 is sometimes defended as a boon to the small farmer, but this is not so, because the family farmer, who does his own work, must compete with the big producers who use cheap foreign labor. Therefore, the family farmer's labor is worth no more than that of the bracero.

I have a letter from a California farmer, which illustrates my point very well. The man said in a letter to me:

I am writing to thank you for the stand you have taken on the bracero program. I am sure that the big farmers from California have thrown a lot of money behind the fight to extend the program. As a farmer (375 acres, 140 irrigated) I want you to know that many of us small farmers don't have the time or money to fight for the end of the program. It is very difficult for a family-size farmer to compete with the large farmers when the big producers can import cheap labor. Here in California the big farmers import sheepherders from Spain and braceros from Mexico while domestic workers can't get work at a living wage.

Mr. Speaker, this is only one letter from one farmer, but I know that there are many farmers who feel the same as this man, and the same as the producer from McAllen, Tex., whose letter I read last week. I know my colleagues will stand by our May defeat of an extension of Public Law 78, despite the heavy pressures being exerted on them.

THE LATE ERIC JOHNSTON

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the passing of a notable figure in public life is often the occasion for a great outpouring of eulogies replete with repeated references to the accomplishments which marked the man's career. However, in rising to pay tribute to the late Eric Johnston, I need not enlarge upon what Mr. Johnston accomplished in his truly unique and remarkable life. His was a life of service and dedication to advancing the cause of democracy through cooperation and understanding. I need only to cite objectively the high regard in which he was held by all people with whom and for whom he labored so diligently and enthusiastically. Indeed, I need cite only the unusual quality and talent he displayed in affecting cooperation among people and nations of diverse political, social, economic, and religious backgrounds. Eric's rise to true greatness is a tribute both to the Nation, which offers opportunities to those of modest beginnings, and to his own determination to make full use of those opportunities in order that he might develop fully his innate potential.

Adversity which might have deterred a lesser man was not permitted to cloud the vision which the young Johnston had of the future. As a young school boy, Eric continued with his studies while helping to support his widowed mother. As a college student, he continued to work at a variety of jobs while pursuing a degree. In 1917 he was graduated with a law degree from the University of Washington. But Eric was destined not to practice law. His natural affinity for people, developed through close contact with diverse groups in a variety of jobs led him into the world of business.

His success as a businessman is well known. Equally well known are the qualities which characterized the far-seeing Mr. Johnston. Notable among these qualities was his humility. In 1961 at a dinner given in his honor, he responded in typical Johnston fashion to the well-deserved tribute paid to him when he said:

I believe your words, yet I do not believe myself worthy of them. In these 15 years, I know how far I have come. As president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, I had an office that looked out upon Lafayette Park. As President of the Motion Picture Association a decade and a half later, I am a block away still looking at that same park, same view. Few men can boast that they have taken so long to go one city block.

Equally notable was his realistic admonition to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce relative to the roles that Government and labor must play in the Nation's economy.

His dedication to principle was evidenced by his differences with those in his own political party. He never allowed partisan considerations to dictate what issues or programs he would support. Once convinced of the soundness of an idea or plan, he supported it without regard for personal popularity or

gain. He was far above such considerations.

Mr. Johnston's dedication to principle, his integrity, his genuine concern for the well-being of all peoples, and his enormous capacity for projecting an image of enlightened capitalism was recognized by four Presidents of the United States who called on him repeatedly to perform services vital to the Nation. That these services, performed at times under adverse conditions and at other times in highly sensitive areas were invariably characterized by concrete results in further tribute to the greatness of Eric Johnston.

Of the many tributes to Eric Johnston let it be said that he was worthy. Indeed, no one tried harder to be worthy. For as he once said:

I shall try * * * to administer (my) tasks with prudence and principle, under the laws of God and laws of man.

ERIC A. JOHNSTON: A TRIBUTE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. CORMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the death of Eric A. Johnston is a great loss to the entire Nation. His career in business and public service should be an inspiration to all Americans.

From a humble beginning as a door-to-door salesman, Mr. Johnston built a large network of corporate enterprises. At the age of 46, in 1941, he became the youngest man ever to hold the office of president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

His conception of capitalism as "a competitive economic system designed for the enrichment of the many and not to make a few men rich," shocked the old guard of the chamber. He was hailed by many as "the first breath of fresh air to blow through the chamber in 20 years."

Under his leadership, the chamber established cordial relations with labor and government. The membership of the chamber was impressed by his vigorous administration and he was reelected president three times.

Mr. Johnston's progressive views attracted the attention of President Roosevelt. The President sent him abroad several times as a special emissary and salesman for the free enterprise system. Later his diplomatic skills were utilized by Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.

Since 1945, Mr. Johnston had served as president of the Motion Picture Association of America. In this position he administered the industry's moral code of self-censorship. He performed this difficult job with statesmanship and discretion.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Eric Johnston is an irreparable loss to the motion picture industry. But more than this, America has lost one of its ablest spokesmen for our way of life.

YOUTH, TOO, CONCERNED OVER WATER POLLUTION PROBLEM

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, on which I am privileged to serve, is currently conducting a series of regional hearings and on-spot inspections of river basins for the purpose of developing a file of information upon which we can predicate recommendations for the outlines of Federal assistance and cooperation with the several States, counties, and cities, which are endeavoring to cope with the expanding problem of water pollution.

The subcommittee has already conducted hearings in Trenton, N.J., and Chicago, Ill., and we are presently making plans for similar studies in Connecticut. We have scheduled hearings at Hartford, Conn., for next month with on-spot inspections of Connecticut areas scheduled at the same time.

It is encouraging to note that the problem is receiving attention at the several levels of Government and I was extremely interested in the enlightening article in the September 16 issue of the U.S. News & World Report entitled "Pollution of U.S. Air and Water—How Serious?"

The article consisted of an extensive interview with Dr. Luther L. Terry, head of the U.S. Public Health Service, in which he cited the growing menace and hazard to health in the United States created by air and water pollution. I recommend this article to my colleagues.

Of particular interest to me, however, was the revelation that the youngsters of our Nation are also aware of the water pollution problem and want something done about it. As evidence of this interest, I submit a letter addressed to the editor of the Waterbury (Conn.) American by a 13-year-old schoolboy, Paul Lesieur, who resides at 108 South Street, Waterbury, Conn. His letter, which was published in the September 3, 1963, edition of the Waterbury American, follows:

YOUNG CITIZEN PROTESTS POLLUTION OF AREA STREAMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

I would like you to put something in your newspaper about water pollution. Everybody throws beer cans, paper cups and everything they can find to dirty the clean or used-to-be-clean brooks, and lakes. It's not all the people, just some careless ones. Hop Brook is dirty, full of all kinds of trash. Last year my friends and I went to Hop Brook. We had a lot of fun walking in the water and just hopping stones, but now it isn't fun any more. The water is dirty and full of filth. I just wish you would print this so people would not be so careless and think twice before they dirtied any picnic area or stream.

PAUL LESIEUR.

AUGUST 29, 1963.

I hope that his intelligent expression of concern on the seriousness of our water pollution problem may be reflected in the thoughts and actions of our juveniles and our adults as well.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SICKLES] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation identical to that introduced by Senators BREWSTER and BEALL of Maryland, which provides for establishment of Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia.

As the Congressman at Large from Maryland, I am proud to have this beautiful, natural resource in my district, and to introduce legislation which would permit its maximum use not only by Marylanders, but by millions of other citizens on the eastern seaboard seeking recreational activity.

Yesterday, the influential Maryland Board of Public Works, of which Governor Tawes is a member, supported the concept of public development of the island. Prior to their decision, this matter has been given intensive study by interested agencies in the State of Maryland, and public hearings have been held at which all interested parties had an opportunity to express their views.

The concept of public development of Assateague Island has previously been supported by the Maryland State Department of Health, the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, the Maryland Board of Natural Resources, the Maryland State Department of Planning, and the Maryland Economic Development Commission.

At the present time, much of our publicly owned parkland is located away from the great urban centers of our population. My bill, authorizing joint Federal-State development of Assateague Island, would preserve the valuable natural resource for public use that will be located where many of our people are located. I am sure this bill will be of particular interest to many of my Eastern colleagues because of the fact that one-fifth of the total population of the United States, almost 34 million people, live within a 250-mile radius of the proposed national seashore in my district.

My bill will: first, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands, waters, and other property, for purposes of establishing a seashore, providing that, "in the case of acquisition by negotiation purchase, the property owner shall be paid the fair market value by the Secretary;" second, permit the acquisition of the properties of the Chincoteague-Assateague Bridge and Beach Authority; third, allow the owners of improved property to occupy their holdings for a term of not more than 25 years; fourth, re-

quire the Federal Government to reimburse the State of Maryland for two-thirds of the cost of the bridge to the island; fifth, permit the State of Maryland to acquire lands in addition to the 2 miles of parkland it already owns on the island; and sixth, permit the Secretary of the Interior to regulate hunting and fishing in accordance with the appropriate State laws.

Public development of Assateague Island has been strongly supported by both Secretary of the Interior Udall and the newly formed Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. I feel that it is a desirable course of action, both in terms of the economic benefits that will accrue to Worcester County and the State of Maryland, and in terms of the unique swimming, boating, hunting, and fishing opportunities it will provide for millions of our citizens.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S PROPOSED TAX CUT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAGAN of Georgia). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI], is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. I am happy to yield to the distinguished majority whip.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me. I would like to call to the attention of the House a rather significant resolution which was adopted today by the Business Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963. This committee is headed by Mr. Henry Ford II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co. and Mr. Stuart T. Saunders, the president of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. It includes among its members as vice chairmen, Mr. Sam M. Fleming, president, Third National Bank of Nashville; Frazar B. Wilde, chairman, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.; Frederick R. Kappel, chairman, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; T. S. Petersen, retired president, Standard Oil Co. of California; David Rockefeller, president, the Chase Manhattan Bank; Gardiner Symonds, chairman Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.; J. Harris Ward, chairman and president, Commonwealth Edison Co.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point a list of the members of this group of businessmen.

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

There was no objection.

MEMBERSHIP LIST OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE FOR TAX REDUCTION IN 1963

ALABAMA

Alexander, L. Morley, manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.

Blount, Winton M., president, Blount Brothers Corp.

Brook, Glen Porter, president, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.

Cummings, Milton K., chairman and president, Brown Engineering Co.

Daniel, R. Hugh, president and treasurer, Daniel Construction Co., Inc.

DeBardeleben, John, general manager (Montgomery), New York Life Insurance Co.

Dowd, Paul L., president, Loveman, Joseph & Loeb.

Elsenberg, M. E., president, Flagg-Utica Corp.

Finch, Robert E., special agent, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Garrett, Robert E., president, United States Pipe & Foundry Co.

Giddens, Kenneth R., president, WKRG-TV, Inc.

Harwood, John C., general agent, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.

Kennedy, Walter, president, the First National Bank of Montgomery.

Kershaw, Royce, president, Kershaw Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Levy, H. F., president, South Alabama Distributors, Inc.

McGowin, Earl M., vice president, W. T. Smith Lumber Co.

McLean, J. K., president, Waterman Steamship Corp.

McRae, J. Finley, chairman of the board, the Merchants National Bank of Mobile.

Michaels, A. C., plant manager, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Thomas, R. R., superintendent, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Warner, Jack W., president, Gulf States Paper Corp.

ALASKA

Hossfeld, Walter E., Jr., general manager (Anchorage), New York Life Insurance Co.

Kennard, R. A., president, Alaska State Bank.

Stepp, John, Friendly Ford, Inc.

ARIZONA

Bartley, C. E., president, Rocket Power, Inc.

Bentson, K. G., president, Union Rock & Materials Corp.

Bimson, Carl A., vice chairman of the board, Valley National Bank.

Bimson, Walter R., chairman of the board, Valley National Bank.

Broad, Eli, president, Kaufman & Broad Building Co.

Felix, Louis J., senior vice chairman, Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Co.

Fickes, K. L., plant manager, Goodyear Aerospace Corp.

Hallett, C. H., president, Allison Steel Manufacturing Co.

Horne, M. Seth, president, James Stewart Co.

McGwire, Edwin D., C.L.U., inspector of agencies, Phoenix general office, New York Life Insurance Co.

ARIZONA

Murdock, David H., David H. Murdock Development Co.

O'Malley, E. V., president, Affiliated O'Malley Cos.

Pope, Robert E., Jr., general manager, Tucson General Office, New York Life Insurance Co.

ARKANSAS

Bellamy, J. W., president, National Bank of Commerce.

Bolton, Charles A., comptroller, The First Pyramid Life Insurance Co. of America.

Clark, T. A., Jr., president and chairman of the board, Buhrman-Pharr Hardware Co.

Flanders, Donald H., president and general manager, Flanders Manufacturing Co.

Gordon, Frank N., Participating Annuity Life Insurance Co.

Hamlen, James C., Jr., president and treasurer, J. H. Hamlen & Son, Inc.

Haun, Carl B., president, Ben Pearson, Inc.

Kinard, Curtis, Curtis Kinard Oil Co.

Kluglose, Ben, general manager, Gilman-Kosten and C. H. Briley Co.

Lewis, George A., vice president and general manager, IIT, Arkansas Division.

Nahas, Mike, partner, Joseph Nahas Co.

Ohlendorf, Harold G., Ohlendorf Farms.

Penick, Edward M., president, Worthen Bank & Trust Co.

Rebsamen, Raymond H., chairman of the board, Rebsamen & East, Inc.

Rosen, Louis, Williams & Rosen Insurance Agency.

Stephens, Wilton R., chairman and president, Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Co.

Sullivan, Dabbs, president, Bank of Arkansas.

Thomas, Herbert L., Jr., president, The First Pyramid Life Insurance Co. of America.

Vinson, B. Finley, president, First National Bank.

Ward, James A., III, president, Ward Furniture Manufacturing Co.

Winburn, H. L., president, Winburn Tile Manufacturing Co.

CALIFORNIA

Alen, William, district sales manager, Lincoln-Mercury Division, Ford Motor Co.

Allan, Thomas C., chairman, Servissoft of California.

Andrews, John J., C.L.U., general manager, (San Diego), New York Life Insurance Co.

Arbogast, Richard E., president, Newberry Electric Corp.

Arnett, M. E., executive vice president, Bullock's Inc.

Austin, Lloyd L., chairman, Security First National Bank.

Babich, Leo B., president, Hill & Richards Co.

Backstrand, J. H., division planning manager, Packing Equipment Division, F.M.C. Corp.

Baer, Francis S., chairman of the board, United California Bank.

Bannan, Thomas J., president, Western Gear Corp.

Barker, C. A., Jr., chairman, Finance Committee, Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Barr, W. L., vice president and general manager, Jesse R. Ellico, Inc.

Beaumont, Allen B., partner, William R. Staats & Co.

Bechtel, Kenneth K., chairman of the board, Industrial Indemnity Co.

Bechtel, Stephen D., chairman, Bechtel Corp.

Beise, S. Clark, president, Bank of America.

Bell, Robert S., president, Packard-Bell Electronics Corp.

Benoist, Louis A., president, Lawrence Warehouse Co.

Bishopp, Robert T., general manager (Ventura), New York Life Insurance Co.

Black, James B., chairman of executive committee, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Borthwick, Anderson, president, First National Bank of San Diego.

Boucher, S. L., division manager, Packing Equipment Division, F.M.C. Corp.

Bradley, John L., attorney, Crimmins, Kent, Bradley & Burns.

Brady, Donley L., vice president and general manager, R. V. Dorweiler Co.

Brawner, A. Harry, San Francisco.

Brawner, W. P. F., president, W. P. Fuller Co.

Britt, Roy A., president, Citizens National Bank.

Brower, Horace W., president, Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California.

Bryant, George, president, IIT General Controls, Inc.

Burnett, T. S., vice chairman, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Callaway, Harry E., president, Thearle Music Co.

Candy, Walter W., president, Bullocks, Inc.

Carter, Edward W., president, Broadway-Hale Stores, Inc.

Clary, Hugh L., chairman of the board, Clary Corp.

Cochran, Dwight M., president, Kern County Land Co.

Colburn, Graydon, president, Roos-Atkins. Coldwell, Colbert, partner, Coldwell, Banker & Co.

Colefax, Peter, chairman, American Potash & Chemical Corp.

Cook, Ransom M., president, Wells Fargo Bank.

Coonan, James F., chairman and president, Mandrel Industries, Inc.

Cooper, Sheldon G., attorney, Cooper, White & Cooper.

Cooper, Walter J., regional sales manager, western region, Ford Division, Ford Motor Co.

Cornwall, F. E., president, Macco Corp.

Cover, John H., Aeronutronic Division, Philco Corp.

Creed, S. Howell, assistant chief engineer, Canning Machine Division, Western FMC Corp.

Cullen, John O'Brien, general manager (San Francisco), New York Life Insurance Co.

Darnell, D. W., vice chairman of the board, the Fluor Corp., Ltd.

Davis, Paul L., chairman, FMC Corp.

Davis, Charles T., general merchandising manager, H. C. Hensley Co.

Di Giorgio, Robert, Di Giorgio Fruit Corp.

Dinubilo, John J., Jr., partner, D. Dinubilo & Co.

Dolan, Arthur J., Jr., vice president, Blyth & Co., Inc.

Dornsife, H. W., president, Herrick Iron Works.

Douglas, Donald W., Jr., president, Douglas Aircraft Co.

Draper, William H., Jr., Draper, Gaither & Anderson.

Driver, Warren, president, C. W. Driver, Inc.

Eastwood, Joseph, Jr., president and chairman of the board, Pacific States Steel Corp.

Eaton, Lewis S., president, Fresno Guarantee Savings & Loan Association.

Eckis, Rollin, president, Richfield Oil Corp.

Edwards, Robert V., American Pipe & Construction Co.

Elsman, Ralph, president, San Jose Water Works.

Elworthy, Mark C., president, Elworthy & Co.

Emett, Robert L., president, Emmett & Chandler.

Escobosa, Hector, president, I. Magnin & Co.

Essick, Bryant, president, Essick Manufacturing Co.

Ets-Hokin, Jeremy, president, Ets-Hokin & Galvan, Inc.

Fay, Charles W., partner, William R. Staats Co.

Ferguson, G. E., manager, western operations, FMC Corp.

Finch, Robert H., Finch, Bell, Duitsman & Margulis, Attorneys at Law.

Fluno, Gordon C., loan supervisor, Residential Mortgage Department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Fluor, J. R., president, the Fluor Corp., Ltd.

Forbes, John F., senior partner, John F. Forbes & Co.

Ford, John E., Jr., chairman of the board, United States Oil & Refining Co.

Fredrickson, O., president, Fredrickson & Watson Construction Co.

Gant, Charles G., director, reentry systems programs, Aeronutronic Division, Philco Corp.

Getty, George F., II, president, Tidewater Oil Co.

Goertz, Elmer A., president, Bakersfield Savings & Loan Association.

Goldback, Harold K., C.L.U., general manager, Pasadena General Office, New York Life Insurance Co.

Guterman, F. H., president, ITT, Industrial Production Division.

Haas, Walter A., Jr., president, Levi Strauss & Co.

Hadley, Everett P., president, Hadley Auto Transport.

Haff, Theodore L., Jr., Smith, Barney & Co.

Haines, Arthur C., assistant director, Shillagh program, Aeronutronic Division, Philco Corp.

Halway, Darwin A., president, First Western Bank & Trust Co.

Hansen, Robert B., general manager (Sunset Branch), New York Life Insurance Co.

Harling, J. E., president, Astro-Science Corp.

Harnois, Nelson C., executive vice president, Temec, Inc.

Harrison, William H., Los Angeles.

Harvey, Lawrence A., president, Harvey Aluminum, Inc.

Henderson, Pearson, president, Bridge Investment Co.

Hickey, F. D., research manager, FMC Corp.

Hill, James C., division manager, City Mortgage Department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Hillings, Patrick J., Ford Motor Co.

Hobbs, Charles S., Broadway-Hale Stores, Inc.

Hoeft, J. E., president, Glendale Federal Saving & Loan Association.

Hoffman, H. L., chairman of the board, Hoffman Electronics Corp.

Hogan, Joseph F., first vice president, Crocker-Anglo National Bank.

Hoover, Paul E., chairman of the board, Crocker-Anglo National Bank.

Horton, J. K., president, Southern California Edison Co.

Hotchkis, Preston, president, Fred H. Bixby Ranch Co.

Houdette, Ernest S., San Francisco.

Houston, Norman, president, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co.

How, Jack H., general partner, Edward R. Bacon Co.

Howard, Charles P., president, Howard Terminal.

Howard, J. B., plant manager, Ford Motor Co.

Hunt, Reed O., president, Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Jeffries, Allerton H., president, Jeffries Banknote Co.

Johnson, Duane R., general manager (San Bernardino), New York Life Insurance Co.

Johnson, Walter S., chairman, American Forest Products Corp.

Keith, Willard W., Los Angeles.

Kendrick, Charles, chairman of the board, Schlage Lock Co.

Kennedy, D. P., president, First American Title Insurance & Trust Co.

King, Frank L., chairman of the board, United California Bank.

Kroeter, James, Los Gatos.

Kroll, Clifton H., president, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Ltd.

Lawson, John B., Aeronutronic Division, Philco Corp.

Lichtwardt, G. R., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Lindeman, Carl O., president, Pacific Telephone-Telegraph Co.

Link, H. L., division manager, FMC Corp.

Littlefield, E. W., president and general manager, Utah Construction & Mining Co.

Loebbecke, Ernest J., chairman of the board, Title Insurance & Trust Co.

Long, E. Ronald, president, San Francisco Federal Savings & Loan Association.

Lucks, Roy G., president, California Packing Corp.

Lundborg, Louis B., executive vice president, Bank of America.

Lytton, Bart, chairman of the board and president, Lytton Financial Corp.

Maclean, Donald, president, California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp.

Mallard, J. W., III, vice president, Mallard & Schmiedell.

McAllister, Elliott, chairman, the Bank of California National Association.

McBean, Atholl, chairman of the board, the Newhall Land & Farming Co.

McBean, Peter, vice president, the Newhall Land & Farming Co.

McEnerney, Garrett, II, San Francisco.

McLeod, Angus M., president, Hensley Co.

Mein, William Wallace, San Francisco.

Mejia, Arthur R., resident partner, Harris, Upham & Co.

Merrill, Fred H., president, Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.

Merritt, Ralph E., president, Coast Manufacturing & Supply Co.

Mettler, Ruben F., president, Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.

Miller, Robert W., chairman of the board, Pacific Lighting Corp.

Molloy, Ernest L., president, Macy's California.

Montgomery, George G., chairman of the board, Kern County Land Co.

Moore, Joseph A., Jr., president, Moore Dry Dock Co.

Moore, William E., Jr., president, Tejon Ranch Co.

Mudd, Henry T., president, Cyprus Mines Corp.

Murphy, George, vice president, Technicolor Corp.

Musick, Elvon, chairman of the board, Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Nadal, R. R., Western regional sales manager, Lincoln-Mercury Division Ford Motor Co.

Nielsen, S. F., Nielsen Construction Co.

Norris, K. T., chairman of the board, Norris-Thermador.

Noyce, Dr. Robert N., vice president, Fairchild Semiconductor.

Okell, Jack, vice president, Alexander & Alexander, Inc.

Packard, David, president, Hewlett-Packard Co.

Peck, C. L., Los Angeles.

Pendleton, Morris B., president, Pendleton Tool Industries, Inc.

Petersen, T. S., retired president, Standard Oil Co. of California.

Philbin, John J., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Pike, Thomas P., chairman, the Republic Supply Co. of California.

Pomeroy, Robert N., president, J. H. Pomeroy & Co., Inc.

Ponting, A. E., chairman of the executive committee, Blyth & Co., Inc.

Quinton, Harold, chairman of the board, Southern California Edison Co.

Qvale, Kjell H., president, British Motor Car Distributors, Ltd.

Ramo, Simon, vice chairman of the board, Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.

Ramsey, Neal D., president, Market Basket.

Ray, Philip A., counselor at law.

Ray, R. G., vice president and division general manager, ITT General Controls, Inc.

Ray, William A., president, ITT General Controls, Inc.

Riemer, Hugo, president, U.S. Borax & Chemical Corp.

Roberts, William E., president, Ampex Corp.

Rocca, B. T., Jr., president, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp.

Rogers, Joseph, president, the First National Bank of San Jose.

Roush, Carroll J., president O.N.C. Motor Freight System.

Russell, D. J., president, Southern Pacific Co.

Ryan, Edward F., president, Capital Co.

Salik, Charles E., president, Electronics Investment Management Corp.

Sesnon, Porter, president, Porter Estate Co.

Sevier, Randolph, president, Matson Navigation Co.

Shanahan, Norman G., Leo J. Shanahan & Sons.

Sherman, O. M., plant manager, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.

Shuman, J. Robert, partner, Shuman, Agnew & Co.

Simpson, William, Sr., president, William Simpson Construction Co.

Smith, Lloyd P., director, research laboratory, Aeronutronic Division, Philco Corp.

Smith, Richard S., general manager (Sallinas), New York Life Insurance Co.

Smith, Ritchie C., City Transfer & Storage Co.

Sproul, Allan, Kentfield.

Stanford, Eric, executive vice president, I. Magnin & Co.

Stephens, Claude P., general manager (Riverside), New York Life Insurance Co.

Stewart, Richard R., general manager (Oakland), New York Life Insurance Co.

Stoneham, Horace, National Exhibition Co.

Tapp, Jesse W., chairman of the board, Bank of America.

Taylor, Howard L., president, Taylor & Co.

Tietjen, Melvin, general manager (Torrence), New York Life Insurance Co.

Tincher, William R., senior vice president, Purex Corp., Ltd.

Tobin, Joseph O., president, the Hibernia Bank.

Torrey, Peter, manager, S. F. Branch, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

Townsend, Calvin K., chairman of the board, chief executive officer and treasurer, Jennings Radio Manufacturing Corp.

Trippet, Oscar A., Trippet, Yoakum & Ballantyne.

Trutanic, N. F., vice president, International Division, Van Camp Sea Food Co.

Tweter, Clifford, vice chairman of the board, Western Bancorporation.

Twist, G. F., division manager, Hydrodynamics Division, FMC Corp.

Veatch, Paul J., secretary, Santa Cruz Rental Owners Association, Inc.

Vener, Samuel S., president, Samuel S. Vener Co., Inc.

Volk, Harry J., president, Union Bank.

Walberg, Richard, chairman of the board, Swinerton & Walberg Co.

Walker, S. A., president, Farmers & Merchants Bank of Long Beach.

Walkup, Ward G., president, Walkup Drayage & Warehouse Co.

Walsh, Philip F., president, Southern California Water Co.

Walters, Lloyd A., chairman, board of directors, Apartment House Association of Santa Clara County, Inc.

Watson, J. J., manager, Product Assurance Office, Aeronutronic Division, Philco Corp.

Weaver, H. L., assistant plant manager, Union Carbide Chemicals Co.

Wellman, Charles A., president, First Charter Financial Corp.

Wells, Briant H., Jr., president, Title Insurance & Trust Co.

Whitman, F. B., president, the Western Pacific Railroad Co.

Whittle, H. F., president, Whittle Investment Co.

Wilbur, Brayton, Wilbur-Ellis Co.

Wild, H. F., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

William, H. J., plant controller (San Jose), Ford Motor Co.

Wittenberg, Carl H., partner, Twatts-Wittenberg Co.

Wyer, Rolfe, vice president and treasurer, Airtex Dynamics, Inc.

Zable, Walter J., president, Cubic Corp.

COLORADO

Adams, Eugene H., president, the First National Bank of Denver.

Benz, Dale, president, Western Elate-rite Co.

Bromfield, A. J., president, Western Federal Savings & Loan Assn. of Denver.

Burns, Franklin L., president, the D. C. Burns Realty & Trust Co.

Cross, Earl F., president, the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co.

Dobbins, Chris, president, Ideal Cement Co.

Gates, Charles C., Jr., president, the Gates Rubber Co.

Hildt, Thomas, Jr., Bosworth, Sullivan & Co.

Hoyt, Palmer, editor and publisher, Denver Post.

Kemp, Frank A., president, the Great Western Sugar Co.

Knight, Roger D., Jr., chairman of the board, Denver U.S. National Bank.

Kountze, Harold, chairman of the board, Colorado National Bank.

Leonard, Wells C., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

McGrath, F. X., general manager (Denver Division), Philco Distributors, Inc.

McNeill, Harry L., president, General Iron Works Co.

Montague, J. E., president, American National Bank of Denver.

Murphy, Thomas J., division manager, city mortgage department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Nielsen, Aksel, chairman, the Title Guaranty Co.

Person, R. T., president, Public Service Co. of Colorado.

Roberts, Melvin J., president, Colorado National Bank.

Shaw, David B., trust officer, the First National Bank.

Shipley, D. M., manager, Denver parts depot, Ford Motor Co.

Shwayder, King D., president, Shwayder Brothers, Inc.

Wadley, Frederick H., president, the Colorado Builders' Supply Co.

Willard, E. Warren, Boettcher & Co.

CONNECTICUT

Alsop, John, Hartford.

Barnes, Carlyle F., president, Associated Spring Corp.

Barney, Austin D., chairman, the Hartford Electric Light Co.

Baruch, Edward, president, Heli-Coil Corp.

Bell, William C., chairman of the board, United Illuminating Co.

Bennett, Gordon, president, the Whitlock Manufacturing Co.

Bent, James E., president, Hartford Federal Savings.

Berol, Emile Albert, president, Eagle Pen-cil Co.

Bitter, Jack T. F., president, the Parker-Hartford Corp.

Brainerd, Lyman B., president, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.

Brown, Mark H., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

Burke, Kenneth K., publisher, the Hartford Times.

Camp, Orton P., president, the Platt Bros. & Co.

Cheney, A. Austin, chairman, Farrel Corp.

Colgate, S. Bayard, Darien.

Cook, Alan S., vice president, Royal McBee Corp.

Coolidge, John, Farmington.

Cooper, Everett A., president, Emhart Manufacturing Co.

Cooper, Stanley M., chairman, Fafnir Bearing Co.

Cott, John J., president, Cott Beverage Corp.

Cressy, Morton S., Jr., vice president, Emhart Manufacturing Co.

Day, Pomeroy, president, the Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.

DeWitt, J. Doyle, president, Travelers Insurance Cos.

Dibble, Lewis A., chairman of the board, the Risdon Mfg. Co.

Dolliver, E. P., vice president, Wallace Silversmith.

Douglas, John W., president, Republic Foli, Inc.

Ellsworth, John E., president, the Ensign-Bickford Co.

Enders, Ostrom, chairman, Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.

Fenn, Wilson Lee, president, Fenn Manufacturing Co.

Gagarin, Andrew, president, the Torrington Manufacturing Co.

Gibson, Raymond A., president, Hartford Electric Light Co.

Gilbert, James H., president, C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, Inc.

Goodyear, Austin, president, Hewitt-Robins, Inc.

Hallden, Karl W., president and treasurer, the Hallden Machine Co.

Hart, Ralph A., president, Heublein, Inc.

Horne, H. Mansfield, chairman, United Aircraft Corp.

Hullett, James C., chairman, Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Jebb, William T., president, Hartford Gas Co.

Kaman, Charles H., president, Kaman Aircraft Corp.

Knapp, Sherman R., president, Connecticut Light & Power Co.

Lyons, William I., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

Martin, John G., chairman, Heublein, Inc.

McCarthy, Daniel C., president, Pratt & Whitney Co., Inc.

Mortensen, William H., managing director, Horace Bushnell Memorial Corp.

Mountain, Harry M., president, Aetna Insurance Co.

Muirhead, David, president, American Hardware Corp.

Murtha, John S., Shepherd, Murtha & Merritt.

North, John A., chairman of the board, Phoenix Insurance Co.

Pease, Julian C., chairman and president, New Britain Machine Co.

Rider, Harold E., president, Fairfield County Trust Co.

Roberts, Henry R., president, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

Rome, Lewis, Rome, Aronson & Case.

Rosenthal, Richard L., president, Citizens Utilities Co.

Shippee, Lester E., chairman, Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.

Silverstein, Saul M., president, Rogers Corp.

Simons, Thomas C., agency vice president, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

Smith, Lester C., president, the Spencer Turbine Co.

Smith, Olcott D., vice chairman, Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Stauble, Wilbur C., president, Veeder-Root, Inc.

Steinkraus, Herman W., former president, Bridgeport Brass Co.

Stewart, Sidney A., president, Chandler Evans Corp.

Stone, Lyndes B., president, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Sullivan, P. J., president, the Arrow-Hart and Hageman Electric Co.

Tully, Daniel P., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

Welch, G. Harold, president, the Harwell Corp.

Wheeler, Walter H., Jr., chairman, Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

Wilde, Frazar B., chairman of the board, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

Williams, Selden T., chairman of the board, Scovill Mfg. Co.

Wollmar, Sixten F., chairman of the board, Emhart Manufacturing Co.

Zimmerman, Charles J., president, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

DELAWARE

Bell, Max S., president, Continental American Life Insurance Co.

Farquhar, Donald K., president, Garrett, Miller & Co.
 Gottshall, Ralph K., chairman of the board and president, Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.
 Homsey, Samuel E., Victorine & Samuel Homsey.
 Isaacson, Bernard B., Isaacson, Stolper & Co.
 McGrath, Thomas A., president, Beneficial Finance Co.
 Nowland, Paul J., Wilmington.
 Paul, DeWitt J., chairman, Beneficial Finance Co.
 Reese, Charles Lee, Jr., president, the News-Journal Co.
 Workman, R. J., vice president, J. E. Workman, Inc.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Baker, Robert C., chairman and president, American Security & Trust Co.
 Banner, Knox, executive director, Downtown Progress.
 Briggs, William R., the Towers.
 Bittinger, Donald S., president, Washington Gas Light Co.
 Brosnan, D. W., president, Southern Railway System.
 Burling, Edward, Jr., partner, Covington & Burling.
 Carroll, Thoms H., president, the George Washington University.
 Chalk, O. Roy, president, D. C. Transit Co.
 Davidson, Lorimer A., president, Government Employees Insurance Cos.
 Dickinson, William E., president, Calcium Chloride Inst.
 Dunn, R. Roy, president, Potomac Electric Power Co.
 Fleming, Robert V., advisory chairman of the board, the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.
 Foley, E. H., Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe.
 Folger, John Clifford, senior partner, Folger, Nolan, Fleming & Co.
 Gardiner, Joseph M., assistant to the president, Thikol Chemical Corp.
 Gardner, Arthur, chairman, Bundy Tubing Co.
 Gore, Philip Larner, president, Security Storage Co. of Washington.
 Gray, Robert K., vice president, Washington operations, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
 Hamm, E. F., Jr., president, the Traffic Service Corp.
 Harrell, L. P., president, Union Trust Co.
 Jagels, Charles H., president, Lansburgh's.
 Johnston, James M., senior partner, Johnston, Lemon & Co.
 Jones, Chester R., C.L.U., general agent, Chester R. Jones, C. L. U. & Associates.
 Kacy, Howard W., president, Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Leith, William T., president, Peoples Life Insurance Co.
 Levi, Robert H., president, the Hecht Co.
 Morrison, Fred W., Gardner, Morrison & Rogers.
 Mullikin, Kent R., regional vice president, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Olmsted, George H., Maj. Gen. USA (retired), president, International Bank.
 Quinn, J. J., president, Burlington Refrigerator Express Co.
 Robinson, T. Baker, Robinson and Lukens.
 Rome, B. T., president, George Hyman Construction Co.
 Schmuck, Edward J., vice president and general counsel, Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Smith, Douglas R., president, National Savings and Trust Co.
 Watts, Philip H., partner, Alex. Brown & Sons.
 Winston, Carey, president, the Carey Winston Co.

FLORIDA

Baker, T. S., president, Shands & Baker, Inc.
 Bassett, Henry Hood, president, the First National Bank of Miami.
 Bertram, Richard, president, Richard Bertram & Co.
 Clapp, William J., president, Florida Power Corp.
 Cronin, W. J., loan supervisor, residential mortgage department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Darragh, R. J., vice president and treasurer, Port Everglades Steel Corp.
 Fletcher, Edwin H., president, Gibbs Shipyards, Inc.
 Flom, S. L., president, Florida Steel Corp.
 Gordon, Jack D., president, Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association of Miami Beach.
 Halston, Joseph T., general manager (Miami), Philco Distributors, Inc.
 Harper, Marvin, C.L.U., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Johnson, J. N., president, Inter County Telephone and Telegraph Co.
 Kerestes, Stanley H., C.L.U., general manager (Miami), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Knabb, E. E., president, Guaranty Life Insurance Co. of Florida.
 Kosman, Samuel, president, Seaboard Life Insurance Co. of America.
 Lee, Scott M., general manager (Tampa), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Litman, Bernard, C.L.U., Miami.
 Lumpkins, James B., president, the State Bank of Jacksonville.
 Middleton, William R., general manager (Miami), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Rice, W. Thomas, president, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
 Rucker, Tinsley W., president, Dixon-Powdermaker Furniture Co.
 Sheen, Robert T., president, Milton Roy Co.
 Smith, Earl E. T., Palm Beach.
 Walker, Paul S., president, Richards.
 Whatley, Brown L., chairman of the board, Stockton, Whatley, Davin & Co.
 Wilburn, E. Thomas, president, First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Broward County.

GEORGIA

Anderson, Halstead T., president, Bankers Health & Life Insurance Co.
 Baggs, Linton D., president, the Bibb Transit Co.
 Barnes, A. E., III, Barnes & Barnes, Inc.
 Barwick, E. T., president, E. T. Barwick Mills, Inc.
 Blount, Roy A., president, Decatur Federal Savings & Loan Association.
 Branch, Harlee, Jr., president, the Southern Co.
 Bridges, S. Russell, Jr., president, Piedmont Southern Life Insurance Co.
 Callaway, Cason J., Jr., Columbus.
 Chiles, John O., president, Adams-Cates Co.
 Connors, John F., Jr., regional sales manager, Lincoln-Mercury Division, Ford Motor Co.
 Craft, George S., president, the Trust Co. of Georgia.
 Creech, H. L., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Daniel, Jack C., senior appraiser, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Domingos, Richard B., president, Burden, Smith & Co.
 Fox, Paul H., president, Reynolds Aluminum Supply Co.
 Gaultney, John O., regional vice president, New York Life Insurance Co.
 Gilmer, Ben S., president, Southern Bell Telephone Co.
 Hardin, Ira H., president, Ira H. Hardin Co.
 Harris, Bryon P., A. M. Pullen & Co.
 Johnsen, Stanley, regional group manager, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Jones, Alfred W., chairman of the board, Sea Island Co.
 Lane, Mills B., Jr., president, the Citizens & Southern National Bank.
 Lawton, G. Albert, president, Georgia International Life Insurance Co.
 Lewis, Logan, chairman of the board, Georgia Bank & Trust Co.
 Link, M. D., superintendent, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.
 May, Armand, president, American Associated Cos.
 McKew, H. A., superintendent, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.
 Moore, J. M., Jr., district sales manager, Ford Division, Ford Motor Co.
 Morris, George W., assistant loan supervisor, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Munford, Dillard, chairman, Atlantic Co.
 Neuner, C. M., factory manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Noble, H. W., southeast regional manager, Autolite Division, Ford Motor Co.
 O'Brien, E. P., manager, Atlanta Parts Depot, Ford Division, Ford Motor Co.
 Owens, J. Walter, Columbus.
 Pair, James H., president, James Pair Personnel Service, Inc.
 Resler, A. E., manager, Macon, Ga., Tread Rubber Plant, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Robinson, James D., Jr., chairman, the First National Bank of Atlanta.
 Rutland, Guy W., Jr., president, the Motor Convoy, Inc.
 Thwaite, Charles E., Jr., chairman of the board, Trust Co. of Georgia.
 Timberlake, J. E., Jr., president, Timberlake Grocery Co.
 Tracy, Jack W., vice president, Personnel-Employee Relations, Colonial Stores, Inc.
 Train, Robert, president, Bibb Manufacturing Co.
 VanDembergh, Robert, Jr., loan supervisor, Residential Mortgage Department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Watson, Al, National Life of Vermont.

HAWAII

Black, R. E., president, E. E. Black, Ltd.
 Cameron, J. Walter, president, Maui Electric Co., Ltd.
 Dillingham, Lowell S., president, Dillingham Corp.
 Dorman, Dan E., president, First National Bank of Hawaii.
 Gratz, H. Tucker, chairman, Better Brands, Ltd.
 Guild, Douglas S., president, Hawaiian Telephone Co.
 Ho, Chinn, president, Capital Investment Co., Ltd.
 Johnson, Ralph B., president, the Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
 Kido, Hon. Mitsuyuki, director, Central Pacific Bank.
 Mau, William K. H., chairman, American Security Bank.
 McCoy, William E., vice president, Stubenberg Co., Ltd.
 Morgan, Francis S., vice president, Kukaiau Ranch Co., Ltd.
 Smith, C. Hutton, president, American Factors, Ltd.
 Weidig, Harold D., president, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
 White, H. W. B., executive vice president, Hawaiian Housing Corp., Ltd.

IDAHO

Barnes, Arthur L., president, Erb Hardware Co.
 Blanco, Joseph, president, Bank of Idaho.
 Bonny, John B., president, Morrison-Knudsen Co.
 Corlett, C. M., chairman of the board, Idaho Department Store Co.
 Flake, Vernon H., general manager (Boise), New York Life Insurance Co.

Flandro, C. Ed, president, C. Ed Flandro, Inc.

Haight, L. E., J. R. Simplot Co.

Kilbourne, W. Grant, vice president and general manager, J. R. Simplot Co.

Long, J. J., cashier, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Magnuson, H. F., vice president, Golconda Mining Corp.

Montgomery, Robert L., executive vice president, Idaho Bank & Trust Co.

Nelson, Perry A., president, Idaho State Chamber of Commerce.

Rooney, F. S., resident manager, Inorganic Chemicals Division, FMC Corp.

Rose, Rogers K., president, Rogers Bros. Co.

Seelye, Frank D., dean, Idaho State University.

Timothy, Robert K., vice president and general manager, the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

ILLINOIS

Ackerman, F. W., chairman of the board, the Greyhound Corp.

Allen, James L., chairman, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc.

Amren, S. C., vice president of manufacturing, Charles Bruning Co., Inc.

Barber, H. A., president, Barber-Greene Co. Barr, John A., chairman, Montgomery-Ward.

Bassett, Robert C., president, Haywood Publishing Co. of Illinois.

Beatty, Ross J., Jr., manager, Estate of Leander J. McCormick.

Behr, Philip, president, Joseph Behr & Sons, Inc.

Bensinger, Benjamin E., president, Brunswick Corp.

Bercher, Harry O., president, International Harvester Co.

Black, Roy M., president, Black & Co.

Blackie, William, president, Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Blake, T. M., president, Littelfuse, Inc.

Block, Joseph L., chairman, Inland Steel Co.

Brook, H. C., Lord, Bissell & Brook.

Brown, Cameron, president, George F. Brown & Sons, Inc.

Bruce, Gerald W., executive vice president, I. S. Berlin Press.

Burns, Robert P., Evanston.

Cain, George R., chairman and president, Abbott Laboratories.

Carry, Champ, chairman, Pullman, Inc.

Chandler, Marvin, president, Northern Illinois Gas Co.

Chasen, Robert E., executive vice president, ITT Kellogg Communications Systems.

Cherry, Clifford D., senior vice president, finance, Walter E. Heller & Co.

Clarage, Arthur T., chairman of the board, Columbia Tool Steel Co.

Clement, Franklin G., senior vice president, E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc.

Coleman, W. C., chairman, Monon Railroad.

Cone, Fairfax M., chairman, executive committee, Foot, Cone & Belding.

Coulter, J. Russel, president, Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad.

Croft, William C., president, the Pyle-National Co.

Cummins, Nathan, chairman of the board, Consolidated Foods Corp.

Cummings, R. G., plant manager, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Cummings, Tilden, president, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

deButts, J. D., president, Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

Devine, Matthew L., president, Amphel-Borg Electronics Corp.

Dick, Albert B., III, Chicago.

Dixon, Wesley M., chairman of the board, Container Corp. of America.

Donnelley, Gaylord, president, R. R. Donnelley & Sons, Co.

Elting, Winston, F.A.I.A., architect.

Fitzpatrick, C. J., president, Chicago & North Western Railway Co.

Galvin, Robert W., president, Motorola, Inc.

Gibson, Robert L., Jr., president, Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Giles, J. O., chairman, Millers National Insurance Co.

Graham, Donald M., vice chairman of the board, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Graham, W. L., Jr., David A. Noyes & Co. Graham, William B., president, Baxter Laboratories, Inc.

Grube, Karl P., president, All-Steel Equipment, Inc.

Heineman, Ben W., chairman of the board, Chicago & North Western Railway Co.

Holabird, William, Holabird & Root.

Howlett, William, president, Consolidated Foods Corp.

Ingersoll, Robert S., chairman, Borg-Warner Corp.

James, David E., president, D. O. James Gear Manufacturing Co.

Jarvis, Porter M., president, Swift & Co.

Johnson, R. E., president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Jones, Paul, president, Cummins-American Corp.

Joynt, E. E., president, the Milliken National Bank of Decatur.

Kanter, Calvin D., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Kennedy, David M., chairman of the board, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Klutznick, Philip M., Klutznick Enterprises.

Korhumel, Newton F., president, Korhumel Steel & Aluminum Co.

Kramer, Ferd, president, Draper & Kramer.

Lang, Gordon, president, Spaulding & Co.

Lanternman, Joseph B., president, Amsted Industries, Inc.

Large, Judson, president, Western Power & Gas Co.

Loebl, Jerrold, Loebl, Schlossman & Bennett.

Lourie, Donald B., chairman of the board, the Quaker Oats Co.

Lunding, Franklin J., chairman of the board, Jewel Tea Co., Inc.

MacArthur, Alfred, chairman of the board, Central Standard Life Insurance Co.

Manuel, Leonard E., president, United Motor Coach Co.

Marsh, Ernest S., president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System.

Martin, C. V., president, Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

Mason, V. V., president and general manager, ITT Kellogg Telecommunications.

Matheson, W. A., Sr., president, Portable Elevator Manufacturing Co.

McCaffrey, John L., Chicago.

McGuirk, B. E., regional auditor, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Milligan, Robert L., president, the Pure Oil Co.

Mosely, Spencer D., president, General American Transportation Corp.

Murphy, Charles F., Jr., partner, C. F. Murphy Associates.

Murphy, Harry C., chairman and president, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.

Orth, E. A., Jr., general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.

Osborne, John S., president, Central and South West Corp.

Osborne, W. Irving, Jr., president, Pullman, Inc.

Patterson, William A., president, United Air Lines, Inc.

Percy, Charles H., chairman of the board, Bell & Howell Co.

Peterkin, Daniel, Jr., president, Morton Salt Co.

Phelan, J. M., partner, A. T. Kearney & Co.

Quinn, William J., president, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway Co.

Ratner, Milton D., president, Midwest Emery Freight System, Inc.

Regan, T. W., president, General Box Co.

Riley, Earl K., the Earl K. Riley Co.

Robbins, F. J., president, Bliss & Laughlin.

Roberts, Louis F., Chicago district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Roe, Frederick, partner, Stein Roe & Farnham.

Ross, Walter W., Jr., Peterson, Lowry, Rall, Barber & Ross.

Rubloff, Arthur, chairman, Arthur Rubloff & Co.

Rust, Edward B., president, State Farm Insurance Co.

Seaman, Irving, Jr., president, National Boulevard Bank of Chicago.

Searle, John G., president, G. D. Searle & Co.

Sethness, Charles H., Jr., president, Sethness Products Co.

Shaver, C. H., chairman of the board, United States Gypsum Co.

Shaw, Alfred, F.A.I.A., Shaw Metz & Associates.

Sheldon, John W., president, Chas. A. Stevens & Co.

Shure, Lewis, president, the Diversey Corp.

Shure, S. N., president and treasurer, Shure Brothers, Inc.

Singleton, Thomas B., president, the Murine Co., Inc.

Smith, Harold Byron, president, Illinois Tool Works, Inc.

Smith, John F., Jr., president, Inland Steel Co.

Spacek, Leonard, managing partner, Arthur Andersen Co.

Steinberg, Douglas S., president, National Confectioners Association of the United States, Inc.

Stephens, L. S., chairman, Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co.

Stone, Norman H., chairman and president, Stone Container Corp.

Stults, Allen P., president, American National Bank & Trust Co.

Sulzberger, Frank L., chairman of the board, Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Co.

Taylor, A. Thomas, chairman and president, International Packers, Ltd.

Taylor, E. R., executive vice president, Motorola, Inc.

Theobald, A. D., president, First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Peoria.

Thompson, T. M., chairman, General American Transportation Corp.

Thorne, Bruce, partner, William Blair & Co.

Thurston, John F., president, Mueller Co.

Vanderwick, E. P., vice president and treasurer, Motorola, Inc.

Veeder, Nicholas P., president, Granite City Steel Co.

Venema, Maynard P., chairman and president, Universal Oil Products Co.

Visin, R. J., vice president and division general manager, ITT General Controls, Inc.

Ward, J. Harris, chairman and president, Commonwealth Edison Co.

Warner, Rawleigh, chairman of the board, the Pure Oil Co.

Weldon, Fred E., vice president, ITT General Controls, Inc.

Wetterlund, R. J., chairman of the board, Washington National Insurance Co.

Wheeler, L. W., president, Hardware Products Co.

White, Samuel W., Jr., president, Oliver Corp.

Whitehead, Charles P., president, General Steel Industries, Inc.

Will, Philip, Jr., F.A.I.A., Perkins & Will.

Wilson, H. True, president, P & W Farm Machinery Co.

Witz, Leo W., president, Continental Electrical Construction Co.

Woods, F. H., president, Sahara Coal Co., Inc.

Zwiener, Kenneth V., president, Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

INDIANA

Batman, Howard T., Marshall, Batman & Day.

Beardsley, Walter R., chairman, Miles Laboratories, Inc.

Beesley, Eugene N., president, Eli Lilly and Co.

Bender, C. P., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Binford, Thomas W., D-A Lubricant Co., Inc.

Book, William H., executive vice president, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Burkhart, John, president, College Life Insurance Co. of America.

Carmichael, O. C., Jr., chairman, Associates Investment Co.

Coty, Paul V., manager, Indianapolis Division, Paper Manufacturers Co.

Cronin, Robert P., president, Franklin Finance Co.

Doyle, R. E., Jr., vice president and general manager, Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.

Dustman, J. C., division superintendent, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Echols, Roy C., president, Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Inc.

Feigel, Leland M., president, Interstate Finance Corp.

Flynn, William P., chairman, the Indiana National Bank.

Furry, E. E., president, Indiana Motor Bus Co.

Garver, Howard M., industrial products division, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Gates, Ralph F., Gates & Gates.

Hamilton, Lucius O., chairman of the board, White Baking Co.

Handley, Harold W., Handley & Miller, Inc.

Herrick, A. L., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Johnson, Karl F., chairman of the board, Steel Parts Corp.

Kaye, Lester A., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

McKinney, Frank E., chairman, American Fletcher National Bank & Trust Co.

Menge, Walter O., president, Lincoln National Life Insurance.

Miller, J. Irwin, chairman, Cummins Engine Co., Inc.

Miller, Merle H., Ross McCord Ice & Miller.

Mitchell, Dean H., chairman and president, Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

Mueller, H. George, vice president, and treasurer, Mooney-Mueller-Ward Co., Inc.

Murphy, S. D., president, Thompson Industries, Inc.

Pfeil, Richard J., president, Koontz-Wagner Electric Co., Inc.

Ransburg, Harold, president, Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp.

Reis, John F., general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.

Sams, Howard W., chairman of the board, Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.

Shireman, A. G., president, Tower Federal Savings & Loan Association of South Bend.

Sutphin, Samuel Reid, chairman of the board, the Beverage Paper Co.

Tull, E. Don, president, Cummins Engine Co.

Wagner, Charles E., president, Burnet-Binford Lumber Co.

Watson, R. T., president, ITT, Industrial Laboratories Division.

IOWA

Bohen, Fred, chairman, Meredith Publishing Co.

Brenton, W. Harold, president, Brenton Co.'s, Inc.

Brown, John A., C.L.U., general manager (Waterloo), New York Life Insurance Co.

Bucknell, E. F., president, Bankers Life Co.

Cassat, George L., president, Interstate Finance Corp.

Ehlert, DeWayne A., general manager (Cedar Rapids), New York Life Insurance Co.

Fletcher, Jonathan M., president, Home Federal Savings and Loan Association of Des Moines.

Gaston, Donald D., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Grangaard, Bernard C., president, Central National Bank and Trust Co.

Gunn, John W., chairman, Employers Mutual Casualty Co.

Hamilton, John T., president, the Merchants National Bank.

Hoerner, R. N., chairman, Hoerner Boxes, Inc.

Klinger, W. A., W. A. Klinger & Co.

Levitt, Ellis I., chairman, Dial Finance Co.

McConachie, Harry S., president, American Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Nesmith, J. H., president, Plumbers Supply Co.

Norris, John W., president, Lennox Industries, Inc.

Quall, John J., president, Quall & Co., Inc.

Rosenfield, Joseph F., chairman, Younker Bros., Inc.

Shenk, John C., president, First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Davenport.

Swarzman, Roy L., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Walker, Russell T., president, A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Co.

Warters, D. N., chairman of the board, Bankers Life Co.

Whitefield, Allen, Whitefield, Musgrave, Selvy & Kelly.

Whitmore, Charles H., president, Iowa Illinois Gas & Electric Co.

Windsor, J. H., president, Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa.

KANSAS

Abraham, J. H., chairman, Security Benefit Life Insurance Co.

Anderson, M. J., Jr., president, Hutchinson Bag Corp.

Barr, John J., Shawnee Mission.

Bryant, W. C., Visi-Meter, Inc.

Bubb, Henry A., president, Capitol Federal Savings & Loan Association.

Burnham, C. A., president, Burnham Products, Inc.

Cohen, David J., chairman and president, David's, Inc.

Conrad, F. B., plant manager, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Farrell, Felix M., president and sales manager, Plastic Fabricating Co., Inc.

Fink, H. Bernard, president, C-G-F Grain Co., Inc.

Fleming, Ned N., president, the Fleming Co., Inc.

Garvey, Willard W., president, Builders, Inc.

Harris, John P., chairman of the board, Publishing Enterprises, Inc.

Hanna, George D., president, Central Securities, Inc.

McNally, Edward T., president, the McNally Pittsburg Manufacturing Corp.

Miller, Max H., president, United Cement Products Co.

Mingenbach, E. C., president, Farmers Alliance Mutual Insurance Co.

Potter, Harlan M., president, Mid-West Conveyor Co.

Reilly, Edw. F., chairman, First National Bank of Leavenworth.

Shrewder, R. V., president, Home Lumber & Supply Co.

Stark, G. M., resident manager, Inorganic Chemicals Division, FMC Corp.

Turner, Harry, president and chairman, Harry Turner & Associates, Inc.

Wurst, Henry E., president, the Henry Wurst Co.

Yost, Lyle E., president, Hesston Manufacturing Co., Inc.

KENTUCKY

Abell, William H., president, Commonwealth Life Insurance Co.

Acree, John T., Jr., president, Lincoln Income Life Insurance Co.

Anthony, Alan H., C.L.U., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Baker, Arlie W., publisher and executive vice president, the Dunne Press, Inc.

Baker, F. M., vice president and general manager, Kentucky Power Co.

Boone, Hilary J., Jr., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Bringardner, Charles, president, Bringardner Lumber Co., Inc.

Brown, George Garvin, president, Brown & Forman Distillers Corp.

Brown, W. L. Lyons, chairman of the board, Brown-Forman Distillers Corp.

Browning, L. D., chairman and president, Elk Brand Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Clay, Horace M., C.L.U., president, Pension & Service Corp.

Cochran, Archibald P., chairman of the board, Anaconda Aluminum Co.

Cutchins, William S., president, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.

Dawson, R. R., partner, R. R. Dawson Bridge Co.

Evans, George E., Jr., president, Black Star Coal Corp.

Field, C. E., president, Field Packing Co., Inc.

Heuser, Henry V., president, Henry Vogt Machine Co.

Howlett, W. C., president, Caldwell Lace Leather Co.

Hurst, Ollie C., president, Hurst Printing Co.

Johnson, Joe E., representative, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Kendall, William H., president, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

Kimball, Roger N., president, Auburn Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Kopmeyer, M. R., president and board chairman, Frank Fehr Brewing Co.

Lambert, Charles F., president and treasurer, Clayton & Lambert Manufacturing Co.

Mayo, Arnold J., president, Kaufman's of Kentucky.

Milward, W. Emmet, W. R. Milward Mortuaries.

Norman, J. V., Jr., president, First Kentucky Co.

Offut, Henry Y., chairman, First National Lincoln Bank of Louisville.

Parker, S. Alex, president, Parker Tobacco Co., Inc.

Paxton, Thomas A., president, Southern Textile Machinery Co.

Rawitzer, William S., president, Vogue Rattan Mfg. Co., Inc.

Rehm, Robert E., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Robertson, Merle E., chairman, Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.

Scott, R. T., president, the Auburn Mills, Inc.

Smith, T. Floyd, Jr., president, Louisville Paper & Manufacturing Co.

Smock, W. M., president, Vulcan-Hart Corp.

Sweets, Martin, chairman and president, Martin Sweets Co.

Tafel, Paul, Sr., chairman, Tafel Electric & Supply Co.

Tankersley, G. J., president, Western Kentucky Gas Co.

Tarrant, John E., Bullitt, Dawson & Tarrant.

Thomas, Lee B., Sr., chairman and president, Vermont America Corp.

Westerman, Samuel L., president and treasurer, T. W. Samuels Distillery, Inc.

Williams, E. Paul, president, Second National Bank.

Willett, Lambert, chairman, Willett Distilling Co.

Woods, John W., Jr., president, the Third National Bank of Ashland.

LOUISIANA

Ainsworth, Max M., chairman, Industrial Finance & Thrift Corp.

Arceneaux, Felix, C.L.U., general manager (Tulane), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Baker, J. W., president, Commercial National Bank in Shreveport.
 Barton, John W., president, Jack's Cookie Corp.
 Berry, Keehn W., president, Whitney National Bank of New Orleans.
 Blumenthal, Sidney E., president, Blumenthal Print Works, Inc.
 Burkenroad, W. B., Jr., executive vice president, J. Aron & Co., Inc.
 Carpenter, Paul G., president and general manager, Copolymer Rubber and Chemical Corp.
 Carter, Henry Z., president, Avondale Shipyards, Inc.
 Charbonnet, Harry N., secretary and treasurer, American Metal, Inc.
 Crutcher, Albert B., Jr., New Orleans.
 Dupont, C. M., district manager (New Orleans), the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Eaves, Mrs. Hettie Dawes, treasurer, Avondale Shipyards, Inc.
 Favrot, Clifford F., president, Carondelet Realty Corp.
 Friedler, Frank, C.L.U., manager (New Orleans), Home Life Insurance Co. of New York.
 Gelpi, P. J., Jr., agency manager (New Orleans), the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Godchaux, Frank A., chairman, Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Inc.
 Gogreve, Charles, Jr., general manager (Baton Rouge), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Gottlieb, Lewis, chairman, City National Bank of Baton Rouge.
 Graham, Ford M., president, the Louisiana Land & Exploration Co.
 Grundy, Maurice W., president, Riverland Hardwood Co., Inc.
 Halsey, Donald H., senior vice president, Walker Saussy, Inc.
 Hayne, F. B., president, Nola Oil Co., Inc.
 Hemenway, Frank, Jr., president, Hemenway Furniture Co., Inc.
 Howard, Alvin H., New Orleans.
 Jahncke, Paul F., Sr., chairman of the board, Jahncke Service, Inc.
 Jones, Eldridge P., president, Maison Blanche Co.
 Jones, Lonnie L., inspector of agencies, New York Life Insurance Co.
 Jones, Richard G., vice president and general manager, Jackson Brewing Co.
 Keller, Charles, Jr., president, Keller Construction Corp.
 Kemper, Wallace C., president, Southdown, Inc.
 Langford, Stuart S., independent operator, Metairie.
 Lyons, Charlton H., Shreveport.
 Magnuson, Glen G., Kalvar Corp.
 Mayer, George J., vice president, Whitney National Bank of New Orleans.
 McCoy, Charles W., president, Louisiana National Bank.
 Monroe, J. Edgar, president, Canal Assets, Inc.
 Morris, Raymond S., partner and general manager, Shreveport Garment Manufacturers.
 Ochsner, Alton, M.D., Ochsner Clinic.
 Pitts, Joe W., Sr., president, Brown-Roberts Hardware & Supply Co., Ltd.
 Roberts, Bruce M., president, J. I. Roberts Drilling Co.
 Singletary, T. P., president, Commercial Securities Co., Inc.
 Smither, Charles G., president, Smither & Co., Inc.
 Strachan, Frank G., director, Strachan Shipping Co.
 Strauss, Clifford M., chairman and president, F. Strauss & Son, Inc.
 Trappey, Bernard, president, B. F. Trappey Sons, Inc.
 Walker, J. Mort, Jr., Jones, Walker, Waechter, Poitevent, Carrere & Denegre.

Wallace, C. W., chairman of the board, the Union Oil Mill, Inc.
 Wilson, Earl B., chairman of the board, Sterling Sugars, Inc.
 Wray, George D., Jr., president, Wray Ford, Inc.

MAINE

Adam, Lincoln L., Portland.
 Anderson, Peter A., president, Mecaw Industries.
 Arnzen, Mrs. Jean G., president and publisher, Guy Gannett Publishing Co.
 Baxter, John L., president, Snow Flake Canning Co.
 Beith, Robert B., vice president, Guy Gannett Publishing Co.
 Christensen, Paul B., vice president, North East Cold Storage Corp.
 Cloutier, J. Arthur, vice president, Canal National Bank.
 Dunham, William W., president, Central Maine Power Co.
 Hutchins, Curtis M., chairman, Dead River Co.
 Lane, Carleton G., president, Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Maxwell, Arthur F., president, the First National Bank.
 Newell, John R., president, Bath Iron Works Corp.
 Niss, William U., vice president, Bath Iron Works Corp.

MARYLAND

Black, Robert D., chairman of the board, the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co.
 Borden, Sam W., president, Loyola Federal Savings & Loan Association.
 Bunting, George Lloyd, chairman, Noxzema Chemical Co.
 Garland, Charles S., partner, Alex Brown & Sons.
 Greif, David L., 2d, president, L. Greif & Bros.
 Grotz, W. Arthur, president, Western Maryland Railway Co.
 Hall, William Purnell, president, Maryland Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.
 Hobbs, Robert B., chairman, First National Bank of Maryland.
 Hoffberger, Jerold C., president, the National Brewing Co.
 Isherwood, Charles P., general manager (Towson), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Lehmann, W. Kemp, president and chairman, the C. M. Kemp Manufacturing Co.
 Luetkemeyer, John A., president, the Equitable Trust Co.
 MacDonald, R. G., president, the Potomac Edison Co.
 Martin, C. William, Jr., chairman of the board and president, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.
 McCardell, Adrian L., president, First National Bank of Maryland.
 Meyerhoff, Joseph, president, Joseph Meyerhoff Corp.
 Newman, G. B., president, the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.
 Parker, Winslow H., president, the Parker Metal Decorating Co.
 Penn, Austin E., chairman of the board, Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.
 Price, T. Rowe, chairman of the board, T. Rowe Price & Associates, Inc.
 Robertson, Earl C., secretary-treasurer, the Cumberland Contracting Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

Adams, Charles F., president, Raytheon Co.
 Albrecht, E. L., president, Surprenant Manufacturing Co.
 Anderson, O. Kelley, president, New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Anthony, Julian D., president, Hartford Life Insurance Co.
 Beckwith, Leo M., president, Market Forge Co.
 Bennett, George F., president, State Street Research & Management Co.
 Brewster, Ellis W., director, Plymouth Cordage Co.

Broomfield, Harold A., executive head, R. H. White's.
 Cabot, Louis W., president, Cabot Corp.
 Carter, Lyndall F., president, the William Carter Co.
 Cataldo, Frank H., president, Food Marts, Inc.
 Chapman, Richard P., president, New England Merchants National Bank.
 Choate, Robert B., president, Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.
 Clark, Paul F., C.L.U., Boston.
 Crocker, Alvah, president, Crocker, Burbank & Co. Association.
 Dalton, Marshall B., chairman, executive committee, Arthur D. Little, Inc.
 Edmonds, W. R., truck tire manager, northeast district, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Erickson, Roland A., president, Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.
 Fernandes, Joseph E., president, Fernandes Super Markets, Inc.
 Fox, John M., executive vice president, United Fruit Co.
 Gardner, George P., Jr., Boston.
 Gavin, James M., president, Arthur D. Little, Inc.
 Gow, Ralph F., president, Norton Co.
 Grahame, Orville F., vice president and general counsel, the Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.
 Hanley, Paul J., assistant manager, Smith, Barney & Co.
 Harding, Henry W., president, Laboratory for Electronics, Inc.
 Harrington, Frank L., Sr., president, Massachusetts Protective Association, Inc.
 Harris, Maynard L., chairman, Suffolk Franklin Savings Bank.
 Henderson, Ernest, president, Sheraton Corp. of America.
 Higgins, Carter C., president, Worcester Pressed Steel Co.
 Higgins, Milton P., chairman, Norton Co.
 Hodgkinson, Harold D., chairman, Wm. Filene's Sons Co.
 Howe, Frederic W., Jr., president, Crompton & Knowles Corp.
 Jeppson, John, executive vice president, Norton Co.
 Kalmbach, Leland J., chairman of the board, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Kitzrow, V. C., assistant general manager, International Dryer Corp.
 Lazarus, Maurice, president, Wm. Filene's Sons Co.
 Lewis, Richmond, president, Charles C. Lewis Co.
 Lippmann, William, general manager, Bolton Products Division, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Morgan, Philip M., president, Morgan Construction Co.
 Patkin, Jordan E., Ferry Street Motor Sales, Inc.
 Patterson, Theodore G., Preston, Moss & Co.
 Perini, Louis R., president, Perini Corp.
 Plumley, H. Ladd, chairman and president, State Mutual Life Assurance Co. of America.
 Putnam, Roger L., chairman, Package Machinery Co.
 Recker, Harry F., general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.
 Rodgers, A. L., plant manager, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.
 Rossi, Fred J., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Schaaff, Charles H., president, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Seal, George H., president, C. H. Sprague & Son Co.
 Seybolt, George C., president, Wm. Underwood Co.
 Spang, Joseph P., Jr., the Gillette Co.
 Steele, Richard C., president and publisher, the Worcester Telegram Publishing Co.
 Stevenson, Earl P., consultant, Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Webster, William, president, New England Electric System.

Weilman, Arthur O., president, Nichols & Co., Inc.

White, Erskine N., president, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

MICHIGAN

Abernethy, Roy, president, American Motors Corp.

Adams, William M., president, Braun, Bosworth & Co.

Allen, Roger, Roger Allen & Associates.

Applegate, C. F., Applegate Chevrolet Co.

Ault, Thomas J., president and general manager, the Budd Co., Automotive Division.

Awrey, T. L., president, Awrey Bakeries, Inc.

Aymond, A. H., Jr., chairman of the board, Consumers Power Co.

Bahl, Gordon H., general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.

Beaver, Lloyd W., president, Saginaw Distributors, Inc.

Berry, Louis, president, International Hotels, Inc.

Bolling, Baltzar, president, Anderson-Bolling Manufacturing Co.

Briggs, R. P., executive vice president, Consumers Power Co.

Bromley, John E., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Brown, Senator P. M., director, Detroit Edison Co.

Buell, J. Lawrence, Jr., president, Form-sprag Co.

Carnahan, Paul, president, National Steel Corp.

Carrigan, Tracy, John Bean Division, F. M. C. Corp.

Cisler, Walker L., president, the Detroit Edison Co.

Cloud, Carl E., president, Michigan Gas Utilities Co.

Cole, Richard, executive vice president, White Pine Copper Co.

Coveney, Erwin Frank, registered civil engineer, Birmingham.

Cross, Richard E., chairman, American Motors Corp.

Cudlip, Merlin A., president, McLouth Steel Corp.

Cunningham, Harry B., president, S. S. Kresge Co.

Day, William M., president, Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

Defoe, Thomas J., president, Defoe Shipbuilding Co.

DeGroot, Robert P., agency manager, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

de Jours, Philip, president, the Wurzburg Co. of Grand Rapids.

Den Uyl, Simon D., chairman of the board, Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp.

Doan, Leland I., chairman, executive committee, the Dow Chemical Co.

Dow, Aiden B., Aiden B. Dow Associates.

Drake, Milton J., senior vice president, the Detroit Bank and Trust Co.

Eppert, Ray R., president, Burroughs Corp.

Erwin, John C., regional loan supervisor, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Evans, Edward S., Jr., chairman of the board, Evans Products Co.

Evans, Robert B., Detroit.

Fletcher, R. W., Jr., president, the Soo Hardware Co.

Ford, Burdette E., president, Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc.

Ford, Henry, II, chairman, Ford Motor Co.

French, John H., Jr., president, City National Bank of Detroit.

Gaskin, Mervyn G., chairman of the board, Taylor & Gaskin, Inc.

Gerber, Daniel F., president, Gerber Products Co.

Gerstacker, Carl A., chairman, the Dow Chemical Co.

Glancy, Alfred R., Jr., Detroit.

Gray, Elisha, II, chairman, Whirlpool Corp.

Hansen, Z. C. R., president, Diamond T Motor Truck Co.

Harris, Robert V., president, Harris Milling Co.

Hass, Firman H., partner, Ernst & Ernst.

Heavenrich, Max P., Jr., president and general manager, Heavenrich's.

Hebert, S. E., president, Whitehead & Kales Co.

Hewitt, Charles H., president, the Detroit Bank & Trust Co.

Holley, George M., Jr., president, Holley Carburetor Co.

Honigman, Jason L., partner, Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn.

James, A. S., chairman and treasurer, James & Savage Corp.

Kenower, John L., Kenower, MacArthur & Co.

Kipp, Donald P., president, Kramer-Consolidated Freight Lines.

Knappen, Charles B., Jr., president and treasurer, Knappen Milling Co.

Kuhn, T. W., president, Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp.

Lackey, J. B., president, Ford Motor Credit Co.

Lee, Albert, Albert Lee & Co.

MacDonnell, W. D., president, Kelsey-Hayes Co.

Marentette, David S., president, Detroit Insurance Agency.

Martin, Roblee B., president, Dundee Cement Co.

Mayberry, William A., chairman of the board, Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit.

Maynard, Horace S., III, secretary, the Charles A. Strelinger Co.

McElvenny, Ralph T., president, Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.

Merrell, Allen W., vice president, civic and governmental affairs, Ford Motor Co.

Miller, Arjay R., president, Ford Motor Co.

Moak, Eugene H., president, Moak Machine & Tool Co.

Mullen, J. Arthur, president, Sheller Manufacturing Corp.

Panchuck, John, secretary and general counsel, Federal Life & Casualty Co.

Parshall, Howard P., president, Bank of Commonwealth.

Pepplatt, Guy S., president, Federal-Mogul-Bower Bearings, Inc.

Platts, John H., president, Whirlpool Corp.

Reese, C. Jack, president, Continental Motors Corp.

Reichle, W. A., president, Reichle Supply Co.

Riggin, Fred L., Jr., president, Mueller Brass Co.

Riggin, Tyler L., president, Valley Metal Products Co.

Rote, F. B., vice president, operations, Mueller Brass Co.

Rowe, Fred N., chairman of the board, Valley City Milling Co.

Ruffner, E. T., plant manager, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.

Sanden, B. Kenneth, partner, Price Waterhouse & Co.

Scherer, Robert P., Jr., president, R. P. Scherer Corp.

Schneider, Elwood H., president, E. H. Schneider Co.

Scialli, John L., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Searl, William C., Sr., president, Auto-Owners Insurance Co.

Seaton, D. W., president, Detroit & Northern Savings & Loan Association.

Semple, Robert B., president, Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.

Smith, J. Thomas, president, Dura Corp.

Spatta, George, chairman, Clark Equipment Co.

Stearns, R. Dewey, president, Peet Packing Co.

Stoddard, Howard J., chairman, Michigan National Bank.

Stoneking, R. T., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Taylor, Robert H., chairman, Taylor Engineering Corp.

Tompkins, J. A., regional vice president, American Airlines, Inc.

Townsend, Lynn A., president, Chrysler Corp.

Trader, William I., president, Peninsular Steel Co.

Valley, Donald F., chairman, National Bank of Detroit.

Warden, J. H., president, Upper Peninsula Power Co.

Wasson, R. A., president, Clarage Fan Co.

White, V. Hudson, partner, Hudson White & Co.

White, Robert C., treasurer, Ford Motor Credit Co.

Williams, Perry, vice chairman, Kelsey-Hayes Co.

Wittcock, J. H., Wittcock Supply Co.

Woodall, Herbert J., chairman, Woodall Industries, Inc.

Yntema, T. O., vice president and chairman, finance committee, Ford Motor Co.

MINNESOTA

Angle, Stacy L., vice president, Minneapolis-Moline, Inc.

Baird, Julian B., chairman, the First National Bank of St. Paul.

Bean, Atherton, president, International Milling Co.

Bemis, Judson, president, Bemis Bros. Euc Co.

Bezoier, R. A., president, First National Bank of Rochester.

Billington, Peter M., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Binger, James H., president, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

Budd, John M., president, Great Northern Railway Co.

Burnhart, Vincent N., president, E. J. Longyear Co.

Chapman, William R., president, Midland National Bank of Minneapolis.

Corey, H. H., chairman, George A. Hormel Co.

Cosgrove, Robert C., chairman of the board, Green Giant Co.

Costikyan, Granger, president, First Bank Stock Corp.

Cross, Bert S., president, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.

Cummings, Harold J., president, the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Daniels, John H., president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Felton, L. E., president, Green Giant Co.

Foss, William F., president, Minneapolis-Moline, Inc.

Fuller, C. E., partner, Thomson & McKinnon, brokers.

Gerot, Paul S., president, the Pillsbury Co.

Griggs, Milton W., former president, Griggs Cooper Co.

Harmon, Reuel D., president, Webb Publishing Co.

Herbert, A. H., president and general manager, Minnesota Power & Light Co.

Howland, G. S., Jr., general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.

Joas, Kenneth C., resident manager, Smith, Barney & Co.

Koch, D. A., president, Gray Co., Inc.

Lang, W. H., president, Foley Bros., Inc.

McConnell, George D., president, Munsingwear, Inc.

Moore, Warren S., president, W. S. Moore & Co.

Moorhead, John A., president, Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

Murray, Gordon, president, First National Bank of Minneapolis.

Murray, Leonard H., president, Soo Line Railroad Co.

Naegele, Robert, president, Naegele Advertising Co.

Nason, Philip H., president, The First National Bank of St. Paul.

Nelson, W. C., president, Eberhardt Co.
Owen, Kenneth M., Dorsey, Owen, Barker, Scott & Barber.

Rawlings, General Edwin W., president, General Mills, Inc.

Ritz, Charles, chairman, International Milling Co.

Roch, F. E., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Smith, D. J., president, Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Co.

Sweatt, H. W., chairman of finance committee, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

Thomson, J. Cameron, Minneapolis.

Vincent, R. L., chairman and president, Vincent Brass & Aluminum Co.

Washburn, H. O., St. Paul.

Weyerhaeuser, Frederick K., chairman, Weyerhaeuser Co.

Wishart, P. B., chairman of the board, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

Wyard, W. D., retired president, First American National Bank of Duluth.

Zinsmaster, Harry W., chairman, Zinsmaster Baking Co.

MISSISSIPPI

Caviness, Charles R., president, National Bank of Commerce.

Davis, B. H., manager, ITT Kellogg, Telecommunications.

Hearin, Robert M., president, First National Bank.

McMullan, W. P., Sr., chairman of the board, Deposit Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.

Mieher, D. C., executive vice president, Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co.

Rogers, N. S., president, Deposit Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.

Self, William King, Riverside Industries.

MISSOURI

Akin, William M., president, Laclede Steel Co.

Alexander, M. Moss, Jr., president, Missouri Portland Cement Co.

Armstrong, William H., partner, Armstrong, Teasdale, Roos, Kramer & Vaughan.

Bartlett, F. W., chairman of the board, Bartlett & Co.

Bartlett, Paul D., Jr., president, Bartlett & Co.

Brown, George W., president, Wagner Electric Corp.

Chambers, Maurice R., president, International Shoe Co.

Cook, Howard, chairman, Central Missouri Trust Co.

Cox, Lester E., chairman, Ozarks Broadcasting Co.

Denton, John C., president, Spencer Chemical Co.

Dobson, Duncan C., president, Ludlow-Saylor Wire Cloth Co.

Ess, Henry N., Watson, Ess, Marshall & Enggas.

Forcade, Wayne A., president, Mid-Continent Grain Co.

Frazier, Adrian W., chairman, Frazier-Davis Construction Co.

Grant, W. D., president, Business Men's Assurance Co. of America.

Griesedieck, Joseph, president, Falstaff Brewing Corp.

Hayward, John T., Reinholdt & Gardner.

Hickey, J. F., chairman of the board, National Home Life Assurance Co.

Hickok, James P., chairman, First National Bank.

Hirschl, R. C., Hirschl & Bendheim.

Ingram, Robert P., Robert P. Ingram & Co.

Jenks, D. B., president, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.

Kemper, James M., chairman, Commerce Trust Co.

Kemper, R. C., chairman of the board, City National Bank & Trust Co.

Kist, R. T., manager (St. Louis), the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States.

Langsdorf, Sam, Jr., president, Universal Printing Co.

Lowe, William S., president, A. P. Green Fire Brick Co.

Maestre, Sidney, chairman of the executive committee, Mercantile Trust Co.

May, Morton J., chairman, the May Department Stores Co.

McDonnell, William A., chairman, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway.

Meissner, Edwin B., Jr., president, St. Louis Car Division, General Steel Industries, Inc.

Menk, Louis Wilson, president, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.

Mitchell, John B., president, First National Bank in St. Louis.

Nussbaum, Stanley, president, the Berland Shoe Co.

Peirce, Frederic M., president, General American Life Insurance Co.

Persons, Wallace R., president, Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co.

Pevler, Herman H., president, Wabash Railroad System.

Pierson, John T., vice-chairman, the Vendo Co.

Rowland, Raymond E., president, Ralston Purina Co.

Selkirk, Bruce B., president, Midwest Curtain Co.

Shank, William Capen, Kansas City.

Shapleigh, A. Wessel, St. Louis.

Silvey, J. M., president, MFA Insurance Co.

Simon, John E., partner, I. M. Simon & Co.

Smith, Jack C., president, Kline's Smith, Tom K., director, Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis.

Souers, Sidney W., chairman, General American Life Insurance Co.

Stromdahl, Norman P., St. Louis district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Stupp, Erwin P., president, Stupp Bros. Bridge and Iron Co.

Sverdrup, Lelf J., president, Sverdrup & Parcel & Associates, Inc.

Thomas, Charles Allen, chairman, Monsanto Chemical Co.

Waeckerly, Harold E., president, Parker, Eisen, Waeckerly, Adams & Purcell, Inc.

Weirath, W. C., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Wilson, Wilford C., president, Wilson Distributing Co.

MONTANA

Balsam, E. G., president, Northern Tank Line.

Conroy, W. F., president and general manager, Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Co.

Corrett, J. E., president, Montana Power Co.

Flaherty, J. J., manager, Great Falls Paper Co.

Hendershott, Verne E., president, Montana Bank.

Jorgenson, O. M., chairman, Security Trust & Savings Bank.

Manley, John M., general manager (Billings), New York Life Insurance Co.

McCarty, Clyde N., president, Flint Engineering & Construction Co.

Redding, Austin, C.L.U., general manager (Butte), New York Life Insurance Co.

Waters, R. M., president, Security Trust & Savings Bank.

NEBRASKA

Campbell, Robert Erle, chairman, Miller & Paine, Inc.

Cook, George B., president, Bankers Life Insurance Co. of Nebraska.

Cunningham, Chester W., president, Cunningham-Klewit Co.

Dobson, Robert A., president, Dobson Bros. Construction Co.

Edquist, E. D., chairman and chief executive officer, Fairmont Foods Co.

Hyde, A. Leicester, president, the Midwest Life Insurance Co.

Jacobson, A. F., president, Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Jones, Wilbur A., president, Northrup Jones Co.

Kelley, Robert L., president, Chester B. Brown Co.

Korshoj, Simon, president, Korshoj Construction Co., Inc.

Landen, Clarence L., chairman of the board, the Central National Insurance Group of Omaha.

Lyman, Edward W., president, the United States National Bank of Omaha.

McDonald, J. M., Jr., chairman, J. M. McDonald Co.

Merriam, John F., chairman of the board, Northern Natural Gas Co.

Remigio, D. R., plant manager, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.

Rullman, George B., president and treasurer, K & R, Inc.

Scott, Wray M., president and treasurer, Wray M. Scott Co., Inc.

Sick, T. A., president, Security Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Skinner, Lloyd E., president, Skinner Macaroni Co.

Yausel, Glenn, president, National Bank of Commerce.

NEVADA

Bigelow, E. Thayer, administrative vice president, First National Bank of Nevada.

Geary, W. T., vice president and division manager, Central Telephone Co.

Gorman, H. S., president, First National Bank of Nevada.

Sweeney, M. M., chairman of the board, Pioneer Title Insurance Co. of Nevada.

Wingfield, George, Jr., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bell, Philip D., plant manager, FMC Corp.

Carter, James R., president, Nashua Corp.

Gleason, Francis H., president, J. F. McElwain Co.

Hogan, Coleman F., president, Hogan Davidson Rubber Co.

Orr, Dudley W., chairman, Peerless Insurance Co.

Scranton, William M., president, Miniature Precision Bearings, Inc.

Whiting, Douglas B., president, United Life & Accident Insurance Co.

NEW JERSEY

Anton, Mark, president, Suburban Propane Gas Corp.

Banino, George A., president, ITT Federal Laboratories.

Barney, L. D., president, Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc.

Berg, John W., branch manager, Hardwick Standard Chemical Co. of New Jersey.

Berglund, E. H., president, Berglund Motors Co.

Berlin, Bernard A., president, Heinemann Electric Co.

Bradford, Dean C., president, ITT Electron Tube Division.

Browning, Robert T., president, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.

Brundage, John D., president, Bankers National Life Insurance Co.

Buckles, B. D., vice president, Plastics Division, Allied Chemical Corp.

Burr, Edward B., chairman, Hugh W. Long & Co., Inc.

Butler, Thomas C., president, the Grand Union Co.

Connor, John T., president, Merck & Co., Inc.

Cooper, Robert E., Jr., chairman, Cooper-Jarrett, Inc.

Cowan, Robert G., chairman, National Newark & Essex Bank.

Davis, C. Malcolm, president, Fidelity Union Trust Co.

Dmochowski, T. L., president, ITT Information Systems Division.

Dreyfuss, Leonard, president, United Advertising Corp.

Dubilier, M. H., president, International Electric Corp.
 Evans, Richard B., chairman of the board, the Colonial Life Insurance Co. of America.
 Graves, Harold T., Jr., president, the Summit Trust Co.
 Grote, H. W., president, the Trubeck Chemical Co.
 Guilfoyle, J. W., president, Federal Electric Corp.
 Hirsh, Allan M., Jr., president, International Pipe & Ceramics Corp.
 Hofmann, Philip B., vice chairman, Johnson & Johnson.
 Jones, Thomas Roy, vice chairman, Schlumberger Limited.
 Kazan, George, director of sales, plastics division, Allied Chemical Corp.
 Kelley, William F., president, Frank Briscoe Co., Inc.
 Kilde, John F., chairman, Walter Kilde & Co., Inc.
 Kislak, David, president, J. I. Kislack, Inc.
 Klipstein, K. H., president, American Cyanamid Co.
 Lizotte, Desmond J., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Longmaid, S. E., president and chairman, Esterbrook Pen Co.
 Lynn, Roy H., president, ITT Communication Systems, Inc.
 Meltzer, Arnold E., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Menger, Carl S., president, Triangle Conduit and Cable Co., Inc.
 Montgomery, John L., Jr., Rumson.
 Myers, John J., manager, Kuthe Laboratories, Inc.
 Nelson, Richard D., president, the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America.
 Nunlist, Frank J., president, Worthington Corp.
 Polite, L. John, Jr., president, Essex Chemical Corp.
 Roebling, Mrs. Mary, chairman and president, Trenton Trust Co.
 Rudolph, W. H., president, Savory Equipment, Inc.
 Scott, Robert E., president, R. E. Scott Mortgage Co.
 Shanley, Bernard M., Shanley & Fisher.
 Smith, Charles C., president, Smith Motor Co., Inc.
 Smith, George Frederick, Johnson & Johnson.
 Stewart, J. P., president, De Laval Turbine, Inc.
 Stier, George G., president, Nopco Chemical Co.
 Wasson, E. Hornsby, president, New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.
 Winner, Charles S., Ford dealer.
 Wyer, William, president, Wyer, Dick & Co.

NEW MEXICO

Anderson, Robert O., president, Hondo Oil & Gas Co.
 Armstrong, B. B., general partner, Armstrong & Armstrong.
 Berger, Walter O., president, Berger, Briggs & Co.
 Carson, Cale W., chairman of the board, First National Bank in Albuquerque.
 Covington, David A., general manager (Albuquerque), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Haley, George A., executive vice president, New Mexico Bank & Trust Co.
 Hardin, Marion M., chairman of the board, American Gypsum Co.
 Holder, Billie, publisher, Alamogordo Daily News.
 McKinney, Robert, editor and publisher, the New Mexican.
 Mitchell, Oscar D., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Young, James W., Pena Blanca.

NEW YORK

Alexander, Henry C., chairman of the board, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Ammidon, Hoyt, chairman, United States Trust Co.
 Anholt, Harry M., president, Realty Hotels, Inc.
 Baker, Melvin H., chairman, National Gypsum Co.
 Barnett, Herbert L., president, Pepsi-Cola Co.
 Batten, William M., president, J. C. Penney Co.
 Baum, Morton J., president, Hickey-Free-man Co.
 Beinecke, William S., president, the Sperry & Hutchinson Co.
 Bell, Elliott V., chairman, executive committee, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.
 Belmont, August, president, Dillon, Read & Co., Inc.
 Benjamin, Richard N., president, Stone & Webster, Inc.
 Bevis, Herman W., senior partner, Price Waterhouse & Co.
 Bickmore, Lee S., president, National Biscuit Co.
 Bierwirth, John E., chairman, National Distillers & Chemical Corp.
 Black, Eugene R., New York.
 Blancke, Harold, chairman and president, Celanese Corp. of America.
 Blough, Roger M., chairman, U.S. Steel Corp.
 Blum, Richard L., Jr., president, Julius Wile Sons & Company, Inc.
 Bondurant, R. A., Jr., manager, Manufacturing Inorganic Chemicals Div., FMC Corp.
 Bonomo, Victor A., Bonomo Candy Division, Gold Medal Candy Corp.
 Borrasca, Dominic A., district manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Bower, Marvin, managing director, McKinsey & Co., Inc.
 Boyd, James, president, Copper Range Co.
 Brady, William T., chairman of the board, Corn Products Co.
 Braislín, Gordon S., president, Braislín, Porter & Wheelock, Inc.
 Brandt, Frederick H., chairman, Dillon, Read & Co., Inc.
 Breech, Ernest R., chairman, Trans World Airlines, Inc.
 Bronfman, Edgar M., president, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.
 Brown, Chester M., president, Allied Chemical Corp.
 Brown, Roy F., New York district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Bruce, James, New York.
 Brumfield, W. H., president, Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical Corp.
 Bryant, F. Leonard, president, Hooker Chemical Corp.
 Bunker, Arthur H., chairman, executive committee, American Metal Climax, Inc.
 Bunker, George M., president, Martin Marietta Corp.
 Bunn, Howard S., chairman of the executive committee, Union Carbide Corp.
 Burgess, Carter L., president, American Machine & Foundry Co.
 Burkhart, W. H., chairman of the board, Lever Brothers Co.
 Burns, John L., New York.
 Butcher, William L., chairman, the County Trust Co.
 Bynum, William, president, Carrier Corp.
 Calder, Alexander, Jr., president, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp.
 Cameron, John L., president, Guardian Life Insurance Co.
 Cannon, Francis A., vice president, the First Boston Corp.
 Casella, P. J., president, Endicott Johnson Corp.
 Cheatham, Owen R., chairman, Georgia-Pacific Corp.
 Chisholm, William H., president, Oxford Paper Co.
 Clark, Howard L., president, American Express Co.
 Cochran, William H., president, Neptune Meter Co.
 Coleman, Sylvan C., chairman, E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc.
 Comerford, James, chairman of the board, Consolidated Natural Gas Co.
 Comfort, Harold W., president, the Borden Co.
 Cook, Donald C., president, American Electric Power Co., Inc.
 Cook, Robert S., president, A. E. Nettleton Co.
 Cornelius, Adam E., Jr., chairman, American Steamship Co.
 Cortney, Philip, president, Coty, Inc.
 Couper, E. W., president, First-City National Bank of Binghamton.
 Craig, Wilmot R., president, Lincoln Rochester Trust Co.
 Cullman, Joseph F., III, president, Phillip Morris, Inc.
 Custer, Merton D., C.L.U., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Cutler, B. F., vice president and treasurer, Royal McBee Corp.
 Davis, Shelby Cullom, Shelby Cullom Davis & Co.
 Davis, Stuart G., district manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Deatly, William H., president, the Title Guarantee Co.
 Dilworth, J. Richardson, president, Rockefeller Bros., Inc.
 Dirr, Peter G., vice president, comptroller, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
 Donahue, A. J., president, Donahue Sales Corp.
 Donner, Frederic G., chairman of the board, General Motors Corp.
 Doolittle, Morgan O., chairman and chief executive officer, Empire State Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Douglas, L. W., New York.
 Douglas, Percy L., president, Otis Elevator Co.
 Dowell, Dudley, president, New York Life Insurance Co.
 Dunn, Kempton, chairman of the board, American Brake Shoe Co.
 Eble, Charles E., president, Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.
 Emerson, William M., president, Dunn & McCarthy, Inc.
 Engstrom, Elmer W., president, Radio Corp. of America.
 Evans, Thomas M., chairman, Crane Co.
 Feldmann, W. H., chairman, Worthington Corp.
 Flershem, Rudolph B., retired chairman, Buffalo-Eclipse Corp.
 Foley, J. W., president, Texaco, Inc.
 Folsom, Marion B., Eastman Kodak Co.
 Folsom, Richard G., president, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
 Fox, J. G., Jr., president, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical Corp.
 Francis, Clarence, New York.
 Franklin, Gen. John M., chairman of the board, United States Lines Co.
 Frische, Carl A., president, Sperry Gyroscope Co.
 Galvin, John M., chairman of the Executive Committee, the Marine Trust Co. of Western New York.
 Geneen, Harold S., president, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.
 Gimbel, Bruce, president, Gimbel Bros., Inc.
 Ginna, Robert E., chairman of the board, Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
 Goldstein, Benjamin, president, Franklin Simon.
 Goss, Bert C., president, Hill & Knowlton, Inc.
 Grazier, Joseph A., president, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.
 Greer, Arthur F., vice president, Commercial Union Assurance Group.
 Gregory, Richard H., Jr., Union Carbide Corp.
 Gregory, Stewart E., president, Yates Drug Co., Inc.

Grunebaum, Kurt H., president, New York Hanseatic Corp.
 Griffin, Gerald L., C.L.U., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Grimm, Peter, chairman of the board, Wm. A. White & Sons.
 Hall, Bruce W., chairman, Hempstead Bank.
 Hallauer, Carl, chairman of the board, Bausch & Lomb, Inc.
 Hamill, Robert L., chairman, Sanders & Porter, Inc.
 Hannan, Kenneth H., executive vice president, Union Carbide Corp.
 Hanson, Alvin E., president, Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co.
 Harding, Charles B., senior partner, Smith, Barney & Co.
 Harvey, I. J., Jr., chairman, Flintkote Co.
 Hauge, Gabriel, vice chairman of the board, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.
 Hendrickson, Milton A., president, Hendrickson Bros., Inc.
 Herbert, John K., president, Magazine Publishers Association, Inc.
 Hesse, William R., president, Benton & Bowles, Inc.
 Hitchcock, Ethan A., chairman of the board, Underwood Corp.
 Hicklin, Wayne, president, Avon Products, Inc.
 Higgins, Thomas G., senior partner, Arthur Young & Co.
 Hill, John A., president, Air Reduction Co., Inc.
 Hochschild, Walter, chairman of the board, American Metal Cilmex, Inc.
 Hollister, R. Palmer, president, R. Hoe & Co., Inc.
 Houghton, Amory, Jr., president, Corning Glass Works.
 Huber, Melvyn Jay, C.L.U., M. J. Huber Agency, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Hull, Roger, president, Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.
 Humphreys, H. E., Jr., chairman of the board, United States Rubber Co.
 Ihlfeld, August, president, Savings Banks Trust Co.
 Ireland, R. L., III, partner, Brown Bros., Harriman & Co.
 Johnston, Howard A., president, Marlin-Rockwell Corp.
 Kahn, Ely Jacques, Kahn & Jacobs.
 Kappel, Frederick R., chairman, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
 Karp, J. S., C.L.U., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Kelly, William T., Jr., vice president, American Brake Shoe Co.
 Kenny, Charles F., president, Island Federal Savings & Loan Association.
 Knoppers, Antonio T., president, Merck Sharp & Dohme, International.
 Koessler, John W., president, Greater Buffalo Press, Inc.
 Laing, Chester W., president, John Nuveen & Co.
 Lazrus, Julian, president, Benrus Watch Co., Inc.
 Leib, George, chairman of the board, Blyth & Co., Inc.
 Leithead, Barry T., president, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
 Less, Leo H., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Lewis, Robert J., partner, Estabrook & Co.
 Lienhard, J. W., president, ITT Export Corp.
 Lightner, Milton C., retired president, Singer Manufacturing Co.
 Locke, Edwin A., Jr., Westhampton Beach.
 Lockwood, M. D., vice president, Sperry Gyroscope Co.
 Loeb, John L., partner, Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
 Long, Augustus C., chairman, Texaco, Inc.
 Lovejoy, Thomas E., Jr., president, the Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

Luke, David L., III, chairman, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.
 Lundell, L. Walter, president, C.I.T. Financial Corp.
 Lunt, Samuel D., S. D. Lunt & Co.
 Lusk, Robert E., chairman of the board, Benton & Bowles, Inc.
 Lustenberger, L. C., president, W. T. Grant Co.
 Machold, Earle J., president, Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.
 Mallon, E. Lloyd, C.L.U., general agent, E. Lloyd Mallon & Associates.
 Malott, R. H., asst. division mgr., Organic Chemicals Div., F M C Corp.
 Manchester, F. H., plant manager, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Martino, J. A., president, National Lead Co.
 Mason, Birny, Jr., president, Union Carbide Corp.
 Mathias, E. W., treasurer, Hooker Chemical Corp.
 Maull, Baldwin, president, Marine Midland Corp.
 Maust, J. Ray, chairman and president, Maust Coal & Coke Corp.
 May, A. Wilfred, executive editor, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.
 Mazuca, Robert M., W. T. Grant Co.
 McAulay, Archibald H., president, North American Reassurance Co.
 McClinton, H. L., president, Reach, McClinton & Co., Inc.
 McCormick, W. F., partner, Cresap, McCormick & Paget.
 McKiernan, John F., president, National Coffee Association.
 McKim, Robert J., chairman of the board, Associated Dry Goods Corp.
 McNeil, W. J., president, Grace Line, Inc.
 Meyer, Wallace W., general manager, P. D. I.—New York.
 Mitchell, Joel S., chairman of the board, Standard Brands, Inc.
 Moccia, A. J., treasurer, American Airlines, Inc.
 Moeers, Edward A., president, the Hilliard Corp.
 Moog, William C., Jr., president, Moog Servocontrols, Inc.
 Moore, George S., president, First National City Bank.
 Moore, William H., chairman, Bankers Trust Co.
 Morrison, A. A., president, Buffalo Railway Equipment Co.
 Mortimer, Charles G., chairman, General Foods Corp.
 Mortlock, Eugene M., president, First Federal Savings & Loan Association of New York.
 Moss, A. P., vice president, Union Carbide Chemicals Co.
 Munro, I. H., vice president, Allied Chemical Corp.
 Murphy, George A., chairman, Irving Trust Co.
 Murphy, Robert D., president, Corning Glass International.
 Nager, Edward F., Nager Electric Co., Inc.
 Neil, Allen E., president, Hens & Kelley.
 Nesty, Glenn A., vice president, Allied Chemical Corp.
 Newbury, George A., counsel, Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear.
 Newman, Isadore, II, president, City Stores Co.
 Newman, J. Wilson, chairman of the board, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
 Nichols, Thomas S., chairman of the board, Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.
 Nickerson, A. L., chairman, Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc.
 Nielson, Morris, president, Babcock & Wilcox Co.
 Norton, Frank M., president, Plastics Division Allied Chemicals Corp.
 Novogrod, Leonard J., president, W. & J. Sloane, Inc.
 Nye, R. S., partner, Georgeson & Co.

Oates, James F., Jr., chairman and president, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Oliver, W. F., president, American Sugar Refining Co.
 Owen, Stephen C., president, Beacon Manufacturing Co.
 Page, Robert G., president, Phelps Dodge Corp.
 Parker, Karr, president, Buffalo Electric Co., Inc.
 Pattberg, Emil J., president, the First Boston Corp.
 Patterson, George S., president, the Buckeye Pipe Line Co.
 Paynter, Richard K., Jr., chairman, New York Life Insurance Co.
 Peach, Robert E., president, Mohawk Airlines, Inc.
 Peale, Mundy I., president, Republic Aviation Corp.
 Peo, Ralph F., chairman of the board, Houdaille Industries, Inc.
 Perlman, A. E., president, New York Central System.
 Peters, Leone J., president, Cushman & Wakefield, Inc.
 Peterson, Karl J., C.L.U., field vice president, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Phalen, C. W., president, New York Telephone Co.
 Philippe, G. L., president, General Electric Co.
 Pierce, Edward J., president, Harlem Savings Bank.
 Pille, Richard E., president, Security Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.
 Powell, Charles M., president, the American Agricultural Chemical Co.
 Power, Donald C., chairman, General Telephone & Electronics Corp.
 Purcell, R. W., chairman, International Basic Economy Corp.
 Putnam, Henry W., partner, De Coppet & Doremus.
 Quinlan, H. W., president, Lehigh & Hudson River Railway.
 Raiff, Frederick K., president, Rayless Department Stores, Inc.
 Reed, Philip D., New York.
 Reed, Ralph T., chairman of executive committee, American Express Co.
 Reid, W. J. W., senior vice president, Otis Elevator Co.
 Renchard, William S., president, Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.
 Repp, Herbert N., president, Discount Corp. of New York.
 Revilock, Joseph F., National Carbon Co., division of Union Carbide Corp.
 Rice, J. Lee, Jr., president, Allegheny Power System, Inc.
 Roberts, Clifford, New York.
 Rockefeller, David, president, the Chase Manhattan Bank.
 Rokahr, Theodore, chairman of the board, Marine Midland Trust Co. of the Mohawk Valley.
 Romnes, H. I., president, Western Electric Co., Inc.
 Ruffin, Peter B., president, Galbreath Ruffin Realty Co.
 Rusciano, Anthony J., president, Rusciano & Son Corp.
 Sawyer, H. A., chairman of the board, Lone Star Cement Corp.
 Schlesinger, T., president, Allied Stores Corp.
 Schwartz, Frederic N., president, Bristol-Myers Co.
 Scott, Earle M., president, Scott Aviation Corp.
 Shanks, Carrol M., president, Universal Controls, Inc.
 Sharp, George C., New York.
 Shepard, Lyle L., president, Columbian Carbon Co., Inc.
 Snyder, Frank V., president, Moore & Munger, Inc.

Snyder, John I., Jr., chairman and president, U.S. Industries, Inc.
 Spohr, Robert L., Garden City.
 Sporn, Phillip, chairman, system development committee, American Electric Power Co., Inc.

Stanton Frank, president, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Stark, G. Harold, president, Marine Midland Trust Co. of the Mohawk Valley.

Staub, Marshal G., president, Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.

Stelzer, Irwin M., president, National Economic Research Associates, Inc.

Stephens, Claude O., president, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc.

Stevens, Robert T., chairman and president, J. P. Stevens & Co.

Stires, Hardwick, partner, Scudder, Stevens & Clark.

Stolk, William C., chairman of the board, American Can Co.

Stone, Whitney, chairman of the board, Stone & Webster, Inc.

Stroud, W. B. Dixon, president, International Basic Economy Corp.

Taylor, R. C., president, ACF Industries, Inc.

Tegen, A. F., president, General Public Utilities Corp.

Thomas, G. R., executive head, Hearn Department Stores.

Thomas, J. A., senior partner, Lehman Bros.

Thompson, Otis A., president, the National Bank & Trust Co. of Norwich.

Toor, H. O., president, Freeman-Toor Corp.

Tower, Bertram B., president, American Cable & Radio Corp.

Trubee, Frank C., Jr., partner, Trubee, Collins & Co.

Turner, H. C., Jr., president, Turner Construction Co.

Upton, Maxwell M., honorary chairman, Raymond International, Inc.

Uris, Percy, chairman of the board, Uris Buildings Corp.

Van Horn, Paul E., president, the American Life Insurance Co. of N.Y.

Van Patten, Cornelius C., president, the Binghamton Savings Bank.

Vedder, Lee N., president, White Mop Wringer Co.

Wadsworth, Arthur L., vice president, Dillon, Read & Co., Inc.

Walker, George G., president, Electric Bond & Share Co.

Walsh, C. S., president, States Marine Lines.

Wampler, Cloud, chairman of the board, Carrier Corp.

Warren, J. Ed., president, Cities Service Co., Inc.

Watson, Burl S., chairman of the board, Cities Service Co., Inc.

Weed, Clyde E., chairman, Anaconda Co.

Weicker, Lowell P., president, Bigelow-Sanford, Inc.

Weinberg, Sidney J., partner, Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Wendel, W. H., president, the Carborundum Co.

West, Eric F., president, Aluminum Limited Sales, Inc.

Wetenhall, J. Huber, president, National Dairy Products Corp.

White, William, president, the Delaware & Hudson Co.

Wight, Charles A., vice chairman of the board, Freeport Sulphur Co.

Will, John M., chairman, American Export Lines, Inc.

Williams, Albert L., president, International Business Machines Corp.

Wilson, Joseph C., president and general manager, Xerox Corp.

Wilson, Kendrick R., Jr., chairman, AVCO Corp.

Wingate, Henry S., chairman, International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Winkler, Patrick J., vice president, RKO General, Inc.

Wolfisberg, Hans J., president, the Nestle Co., Inc.

Worthington, William P., chairman, Home Life Insurance Co.

York, Miles F., president, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Corp.

NORTH CAROLINA

Abbott, E. B., divisional group manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Atkins, Leland G., president, Southern Dye-stuff Co.

Barnhardt, William H., Charlotte.

Bowers, Frank L., president and treasurer, Drexel Knitting Mills Co., Inc.

Brock, J. Curtis, agent, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Coffey, Harold F., president, Kent-Coffey Mfg. Co.

Culler, William P., assistant divisional group manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Daesch, Carl E., regional appraiser, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Dalton, Robert I., vice president, Whitin Machine Works.

Davis, J. B., agency manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.

Dickerson, N. K., chairman, Dickerson, Inc.

Dickson, Rush S., chairman, R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc.

Dixon, William N., Jr., president, Brown-Rodgers-Dixon Co.

Dowd, Roddey, vice president, Charlotte Pipe & Foundry Co.

Erwin, F. S., cashier, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Galloway, A. H., president, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Goode, A. Lloyd, president, A. Lloyd Goode Contracting Co.

Hadley, Hunter B., Jr., manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.

Harrison, S. R., regional loan supervisor, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Hayes, N. P., president, Carolina Steel Corp.

Hilbish, Frederick G., Hilbish Motor Co.

Holderness, H. Dall, president, Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Holderness, Howard, president, Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co.

Jennings, T. G., general manager, ITT Kellogg Telecommunications.

Jones, Halbert M., president and treasurer, Waverly Mills, Inc.

Joseph, Fred I., agency manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.

Kennedy, W. H., district sales manager, Ford Division, Ford Motor Co.

Kline, P. B., vice president, Edgcomb Steel Co.

Ledford, Hubert F., president, State Capital Life Insurance Co.

McGuire, W. B., president, Duke Power Co.

Mitchell, S. H., president, Hennis Freight Lines, Inc.

Moore, Dan K., Champion Papers.

Morris, E. A., president, Blue Bell, Inc.

Myers, Charles F., Jr., president, Burlington Industries.

Peden, James M., president, Peden Steel Co.

Phillips, D. L., D. L. Phillips.

Reese, Addison H., president, North Carolina National Bank.

Robinson, Joseph H., senior vice president, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.

Sherrill, Frank O., Charlotte.

Snyder, George C., president, the Charlotte Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

Spaugh, R. Arthur, president, Washington Mills Co.

Steele, J. C., Jr., president, J. C. Steele & Sons, Inc.

Street, C. P., McDevitt & Street Co.

Surtman, J. R., president, Carolina Ford Tractor Co.

Sutton, Louis V., president, Carolina Power & Light Co.

Teer, Nello L., Jr., president, Nello L. Teer Co.

Terrell, Edgar A., Jr., vice president, Terrell Machine Co.

Upchurch, T. A., vice president and treasurer, Durham Life Insurance Co.

Van Pelt, W. M., loan supervisor, residential mortgage department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Watlington, John F., Jr., president, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.

White, Harvey S., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Winter, J. W., vice president, Edgcomb Steel Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Graves, W. F., president, the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Fargo.

McLellan, Adrian O., president, Merchants National Bank and Trust Co.

Palmer, D. W., president, the Fargo National Bank.

Thompson, J. L., Border States Electric Supply Co.

Weinhandl, A. R., president, the First National Bank in Minot.

Wright, W. E., president, Pioneer Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OHIO

Adams, J. E., executive vice president, manufacturing and development, White Motor Co.

Alpaugh, W. G., Jr., president, Inter-Ocean Insurance Co.

Anderson, Ralph H., president, Anderson Concrete Corp.

Anderson, William E., president, the Central Trust Co.

Ashman, Raymond D., Jr., president, Ric-Wil, Inc.

Bailey, Walter R., chairman of the board, the Warner & Swasey Co.

Baldwin E. Collin, president, Sherwin-Williams Co.

Barefoot, J. Roy, executive vice president, the McKay Machine Co.

Bauman, John N., president, White Motor Co.

Beam, Francis H., chairman, the National City Bank of Cleveland.

Beck, William M., president, the Akron Paint & Varnish Co.

Bell, Robert F., president, Baker Brothers, Inc.

Bendetsen, Karl R., president, Champion Papers.

Bensen, R. G., assistant vice president, finance and administration, White Motor Co.

Bentley, A. I., chairman, A. Bentley & Sons Co.

Besse, Ralph M., president, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

Black, Robert F., chairman, White Motor Co.

Bloom, Ralph, president, the Cino Chemical Co.

Boeschstein, Harold, president, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp.

Bonds, A. B., Jr., president, Baldwin-Wallace College.

Bowman, B. W., owner, Burch Directory Co.

Boyer, W. B., vice president, finance, Republic Steel Corp.

Brams, Stewart L., president, Dayton Chemical Products Laboratories, Inc.

Breisford, E. C., vice president, finance, Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.

Brewer, Wayne B., president, Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.

Bridgwater, Boyd E., president, Bridgwater Machine Division.

Brittain, George W., executive vice president, Akron Area Chamber of Commerce.

Brock, W. Megrue, president, Gem City Saving Association.

Brown, George V., secretary, White Motor Co.

- Brown, J. A., plant manager, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Buckingham, L. M., Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs.
 Burge, J. D., Ball, Burge & Kraus.
 Burrows, William F., vice president, Diesel Engine Division, White Motor Co.
 Canaday, Ward M., president and chairman, the Overland Corp.
 Carlson, William F., president, University of Toledo.
 Carter, Warren, chairman, Carter Jones Lumber Co.
 Chamberlain, J. M. W., president, Chamberlain Aviation, Inc.
 Cobey, Ralph, president, the Perfection Steel Body Co.
 Colclough, William F., president, Cincinnati Steel Products, Inc.
 Coleman, William H., Cleveland.
 Cox, W. Howard, chairman, Union Central Life Insurance Co.
 Darsky, Julius, president, Golden Age Beverage Co.
 Davis, John K., president, the Toledo Edison Co.
 Dawes, Forrest L., chairman, Adamson United Co.
 DeCoudres, R. A., superintendent, Union Carbide Plastics Co.
 Doerge, J. O., president, Saunders, Silver & Co.
 Donohoo, J. G., president, Caribbean Container Co.
 Douglas, Claude E., treasurer, White Motor Co.
 Dowling, Emmett P., president, the Youngstown Steel Door Co.
 Dragin, J. P., executive vice president, finance and administration, White Motor Co.
 DuBois, Durwood, executive vice president, the Ohio Citizens Trust Co.
 DuLaurence, Henry, chairman, legislative committee, National Apartment Owners Association, Inc.
 Elliott, C. W., vice president, administration, Midland Ross Corp.
 Ensign, G. E., regional superintendent of agencies, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Enyart, C. W., chairman, C. L. Gougler Machinery Co.
 Esslinger, E. C., cashier, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Evans, D. R., retired chairman, Akron-Dime Bank.
 Evans, Raymond F., chairman and president, Diamond Alkali Co.
 Fawcett, Henry M., president, Mohawk Rubber Co.
 Fawcett, Ralph M., president, Monarch Rubber Co.
 Fewell, Donald W., regional superintendent of agencies, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Fiore, Louis R., president, the Ohio River Co.
 Firestone, Harvey S., Jr., chairman, the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
 Fitkin, A. E., president, National Gas & Oil Corp.
 Ford, Laurence W., president, the A. L. Garber Co.
 Frank, Paul, president, National Rubber Machinery Co.
 Fries, V. W., chairman, White Sewing Machine Corp.
 Galbreath, Daniel M., John M. Galbreath & Co.
 Galbreath, John W., John W. Galbreath & Co.
 Gibbons, Michael J., Jr., chairman of the board, M. J. Gibbons Supply Co.
 Gibbs, Earl C., chairman of the board and president, Earl C. Gibbs, Inc.
 Glossbrenner, A. S., president, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.
 Gorman, D. J., president, Federal Lime & Stone Co.
 Graves, Harold, chairman, Brown Graves Co.
 Gries, Lincoln, executive vice president, May Department Stores Co.
 Gund, George, chairman, the Cleveland Trust Co.
 Guthrie, William S., president, Buckeye Federal Savings & Loan Association.
 Halle, W. M., president, Halle Brothers.
 Harrison, H. Stuart, president, the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.
 Harter, F. S., chairman, Reiter & Harter, Inc.
 Harwick, Mrs. V. L., chairman and treasurer, Harwick Standard Chemical Co.
 Hauserman, W. F., president, Hauserman, Ltd.
 Hazlett, C. B., president, Evans Savings.
 Heller, Robert, president, Robert Heller & Associates, Inc.
 Henke, R. H., Republic Steel Corp.
 Herberich, C. G., president, Herberich-Hall-Harter Co.
 Hill, G. Carlton, president, the Fifth Third Union Trust Co.
 Holl, Barton A., president, the Logan Clay Products Co.
 Hoover, H. W., Jr., president, Hoover Co.
 Hower, J. P., president, Akron-Selle Co.
 Hughes, James A., executive vice president, Diamond Alkali Co.
 Hughes, Lloyd I., president, Kaighin & Hughes, Inc.
 Humphrey, Gilbert W., chairman, the M. A. Hanna Co.
 Hunkin, S. E., chairman, Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co.
 Hunter, Robert L., president, Hunter Construction Co.
 Hyde, Howard L., executive vice president, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Ireland, James D., president, Peters Creek Coal Co.
 Ireland, R. L., Cleveland.
 Ismond, Edward R., president, Hatfield Electric Co.
 Jeffrey, Edwin T., chairman, W. S. Tyler Co.
 Johnson, Claude W., Jr., president, the Johnson Electric Supply Co.
 Johnston, John G., manager, Smith, Barney & Co.
 Jordan, Roy E., Jr., president, the Mosaic Tile Co.
 Jory, William H., president, the American Ship Building Co.
 Julifs, A. G., president, Senco Products, Inc.
 Kaufman, J. J., president, Alside, Inc.
 Keener, J. Ward, president, the B. F. Goodrich Co.
 Kerr, John H., vice president, Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.
 Killin, A. M., manager, Union Carbide Metals Co.
 Kissell, Carter, president, National Castings Co.
 Knowles, Allen C., president and chairman, Cleveland Federal Savings & Loan Association.
 Kuhn, H. H., president, Hardware & Supply Co.
 Laffer, William G., president, Clevite Corp.
 Lathrop, Walter W., Sr., president, the Lathrop Co.
 Laundrie, Robert W., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Lavin, Leo B., chairman of the board, the Sugardale Provision Co.
 Lavin, William, president, the Sugardale Provision Co.
 Law, A. H., Jr., treasurer, Republic Steel Corp.
 Lazarus, Fred, Jr., chairman, Federated Department Stores, Inc.
 Lazarus, Ralph, president, Federated Department Stores, Inc.
 Levis, J. Preston, chairman, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
 Lindseth, Elmer L., chairman, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.
 MacDonell, A. D., president, Metropolitan Bank of Lima.
 Mackenroth, D. R., vice president, assistant to president, Lawson Milk Co.
 MacNichol, George P., Jr., president, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
 Martin, W. C., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 McBride, D. S., Wilson, McBride & Co.
 McDonald, Charles B., partner, McDonald & Co.
 McDowell, Robert C., president, McDowell Co.
 Mead, H. T., vice president, finance, the Mead Corp.
 Meil, D. C., president, Fairlawn Supply & Concrete Co.
 Mennel, Donald M., president, the Mennel Milling Co.
 Meredith, Harold J., president, the City Loan & Savings Co.
 Merryweather, G., president, Merryweather Foam Latex Co.
 Meyer, H. Harold, president, the H. H. Meyer Packing Co.
 Mintz, Alexander, president, Shaker Savings Association.
 Morgan, W. H., Jr., president, Morgan Engineering Co.
 Murphy, John P., chairman, the Higbee Co.
 Murstein, William, president, Wilmur's Inc.
 Nail, Charles E., president, the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Co.
 Nance, J. J., president, Central National Bank of Cleveland.
 Nave, Henry J., executive vice president, White Division, White Motor Co.
 Nichols, Charles G., chairman of the board, the G. M. McKelvey Co.
 Niedzwiecki, J. J., manager, tax department, White Motor Co.
 Noble, Donald E., president, Rubbermaid, Inc.
 Nordholt, J. B., Jr., president, Webster Manufacturing, Inc.
 Oberlin, E. A., Jr., chairman, the Firestone Bank.
 Oelman, Robert S., chairman and president, the National Cash Register Co.
 O'Neil, M. G., president, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Oxley, Kenneth G., vice president and associate general manager, the Dayton Power & Light Co.
 Pace, S. C., vice president, Thompson Ramo, Wooldridge, Inc.
 Paige, H. E., president, the First National Bank of Akron.
 Palmer, C. A., honorary chairman, Burt Manufacturing Co.
 Palmer, C. Paul, president, National Lime & Stone Co.
 Parker, Raymond A., president, Spo, Inc.
 Farmer, Jess H., Toledo.
 Parsch, G. T., president, Mechanical Mold & Machine Co.
 Patry, Maurice, president, Adjusta-Post Manufacturing Co.
 Pease, John W., president, Pease Woodwork Co., Inc.
 Persily, Joseph D., district manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Pfeuger, John S., president and chairman, Enterprise Manufacturing Co.
 Pipp, Henry J., controller, White Motor Co.
 Pollock, William B., II, president, William B. Pollock Co.
 Prentice, A. N., vice president and general manager, Ohio Power Co.
 Price, Millard E., controller, Thompson Ramo, Wooldridge, Inc.
 Pulley, Verlin L., president, Capitol Varsity Co.
 Putnam, Paul, president, the AP Parts Corp.
 Ramage, William C. H., president, Valley Mould & Iron Corp.
 Ream, Louis H., president, First National Bank of Canton.
 Reavis, John W., managing partner, Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis.
 Reese, Everett D., chairman, the City National Bank & Trust Co. of Columbus.
 Rehagen, E. S., district manager, Westinghouse Electric Co.

Reiss, R. T., president-treasurer, R.C.A. Rubicon Co.
 Richardson, M. S., president, Akron-Dime Bank.
 Riley, E. P., vice president, Thompson Ramo, Wooldridge, Inc.
 Roberts, Robert, president, the Roberts Toledo Rubber Co.
 Rupert, E. J., president, the Broadview Savings & Loan Co.
 Russell, Henry E., president, Carling Brewing Co.
 Saalfeld, H. R., president, Saalfeld Publishing Co.
 Safford, William C., president, the Western & Southern Life Insurance Co.
 Safreed, Charles F., president, McNeil Machine & Engineering Co.
 Saint-Amour, John D., president, Assembly Products, Inc.
 Sammis, W. H., president, Ohio Edison Co.
 Schafer, G. P., Schafer, Flynn & Associates.
 Scherr, Joseph W., Jr., chairman, Inter-Ocean Insurance Co.
 Schilling, L. R., president, the Gerson Stewart Corp.
 Schloss, Milton J., president, the E. Kahn's Sons Co.
 Schmidt, Henry C., president, North American Coal Corp.
 Schrank, Harry P., president, Seiberling Rubber Co.
 Schumacher, Carl E., president, the Schumacher Co.
 Sedgwick, Ellery, Jr., president, Medusa Portland Cement Co.
 Sheldler, Franklin E., C.L.U. Toledo.
 Sherwin, John, Pickands Mather & Co.
 Shouvin, J. C., president, the Bauer Bros. Co.
 Sloan, Edward W., Jr., president, Oglebay Norton Co.
 Smith, C. H., Jr., president, the Steel Improvement & Forge Co.
 Smith, T. W., Jr., president, Sun Rubber Co.
 Snyder, John W., executive vice president, the Overland Corp.
 Spahr, Charles E., president, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio).
 Spencer, L. A., C.L.U., the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Stark, O. P., president, Hoosier Engineering Co.
 Steere, F. W., Jr., president, Steere Enterprises, Inc.
 Stern, Joseph S., Jr., vice president, the United States Shoe Corp.
 Stewart, Harry B., Jr., chairman, Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railroad Co.
 Stouffer, Vernon, chairman and president, Stouffer Corp.
 Stranahan, R. A., president, Champion Spark Plug Co.
 Strnad, James J., president, Lempeo Products, Inc.
 Strohmeier, H. G., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Strong, G. Gordon, president, the Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc.
 Sutton, D. H., executive director, Ohio Public Expenditure Council.
 Taft, Charles P., Cincinnati.
 Thomas, B. D., president, Battelle Memorial Institute.
 Thomas, E. J., chairman, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Tillet, J. A., director, industrial accounting, Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.
 Timberman, F. C., district manager, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
 Timms, W. B., Jr., president, the Timms Spring Co.
 Tippit, Hassel, managing partner, Ernst & Ernst.
 Torley, John F., Dayton Malleable Iron Co.
 Towson, S. K., Jr., president, the Elwell-Parker Electric Co.
 Turben, Claude F., chairman, Merrill, Turben & Co., Inc.

Turner, Laurence C., president, the Great Lakes Towing Co.
 Underman, F. B., president, Danner Press, Inc.
 Virden, John C., chairman of the board and president, Eaton Manufacturing Co.
 Voth, Walter P., president, the Akron Standard Mold Co.
 Wall, John R., general traffic manager, Republic Steel Corp.
 Ward, Ashley F., president, Ward Manufacturing, Inc.
 Wean, Raymond J., Sr., president, the Wean Engineering Co., Inc.
 Weatherhead, Albert J., Jr., president, the Weatherhead Co.
 Weaver, C. I., director, Ohio Fuel Gas Co.
 Weber, John A., division manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Weller, Harry D., vice president, marketing, White Division, White Motor Co.
 White, Robert F., president, Robertson Sign Co.
 Willey, A. O., president, the Lubrizol Corp.
 Williams, Clyde, president, Clyde Williams & Co.
 Williams, William, president, Akron Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
 Wirtz, Kenneth U., chairman, the Electric Furnace Co.
 Witt, J. C., president, the Witt Cornice Co.
 Wolfe, Preston, president, the Columbus Dispatch.
 Wright, J. D., chairman of the board, Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.
 Young, Herrick, president, Western College.
 Zimmer, William H., president, the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.

OKLAHOMA

Breene, J. O., president, Winona Oil Co. of Delaware.
 Crenshaw, Kirby E., president, Cities Service Gas Co.
 Dew, O. V., Ford Motor Co., parts depot.
 Dillard, William, president, Brown-Dunkin Co.
 Fry, Arthur R., assistant divisional group manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Kennedy, Donald S., president, Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.
 Kidd, Robert L., chairman of the board, Cities Service Oil Co.
 McGee, D. A., president, Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc.
 Price, Harold C., Jr., president, H. C. Price Co.
 Taliaferro, Paul E., president, Sunray DX Oil Co.
 Westby, G. H., president, Seismograph Service Corp.
 Williams, John H., president, Williams Bros. Co.

OREGON

Adams, C. F., president, the Oregon Bank.
 Bailey, Thomas H., president, Tillamook Motor Co.
 Brandenthaler, Anthony, Burnt River Lumber Co.
 Briggs, C. A., Portland district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Bruno, Thaddeus B., Portland.
 Carey, Robert R., Inland Machinery.
 Chandler, Robert W., editor, the Bulletin.
 Darby, Herbert J., vice president and general manager, Mailwell Envelope Co.
 Graham, A. B., partner, Braley & Graham.
 Gray, John D., president, Omark Industries, Inc.
 Hayes, Edmund, director, United States National Bank.
 Hill, Francis F., president, Northwest Natural Gas Co.
 Jaques, Guy E., president, Portland Federal Savings & Loan Association.
 Kane, Harry J., financial vice president, Georgia-Pacific Corp.
 Keller, Ira C., president, Western Kraft Corp.

Kerr, Thomas, president, Kerr Grain Corp.
 Kolar, E. J., president, United States National Bank.
 Kuckenberger, Henry, president, Kuckenberger Construction Co., Inc.
 McCaslin, Frank E., president, Oregon Portland Cement Co.
 McCallum, Donald V., president, Title & Trust Co.
 McKee, Paul, chairman, Pacific Power & Light Co.
 McKinney, W. Verne, publisher, Hillsboro Argus.
 Montgomery, Richard G., Advertising and Public Relations Co.
 Pamplin, Robert B., president, Georgia-Pacific Corp.
 Plunkett, Sam O., executive secretary, the Oregon Apartment House Association, Inc.
 Reter, Raymond R., Reter Fruit Co.
 Roberts, J. R., president, Roberts, Inc.
 Rogers, Willard R., president, Rogers Construction Co.
 Rossman, Gene W., executive director, Housing Authority of Portland.
 Simpson, David B., president, Norris, Beggs & Simpson.
 Slate, Fred H., general partner, Fred H. Slate Co., Oregon, Ltd.
 Stadelman, George, Stadelman Fruit, Inc.
 Stangler, Robert B., Stangler Bros.
 Swigert, Ernest G., chairman of the board, Hyster Co.
 Stewart, L. L., president, Bohemia Lumber Co.
 Swindells, William, Willamette Valley Lumber Co.
 Wilson, Robert B., president, Warm Springs Lumber Co., Inc.
 Yaw, W. P., president, Yaws Top Notch Restaurant.

PENNSYLVANIA

Agnew, Frank E., Jr., chairman, Pittsburgh National Bank.
 Armour, Frank, Jr., president, H. J. Heinz Co.
 Ayella, Robert J., M.D., chief, department of radiology, nuclear medicine and oncology, J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital.
 Ball, Russell C., Jr., president, Philadelphia Gear Corp.
 Barnard, Boyd T., president, Jackson-Cross Co.
 Beck, Carl A., president, Charles Beck Machine Corp.
 Beck, Charles E., president, Philco Corp.
 Beyer, H. Lloyd, Jr., president, Edgcomb Steel Co.
 Blair, Oliver, E. H. Dau Co.
 Bliss, L. G., president, Foote Mineral Co.
 Broden, Edwin R., president and chairman of the board, SKF Industries, Inc.
 Brossard, John J., president, American Industrial Life Insurance Co.
 Brown, C. H., president, Colonial Assurance Co.
 Brown, George H., Jr., president, Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank.
 Budd, E. G., Jr., president, the Budd Co.
 Burlingame, Gordon M., president, Title Insurance Corp. of Pennsylvania.
 Busby, Jack K., president, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.
 Byrom, Fletcher L., president, Koppers Co., Inc.
 Cannava, Robert E., sales promotion manager, American Industrial Life Insurance Co.
 Carr, D. J., plant manager, Corning Glass Works.
 Cheney, F. E., Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp.
 Clark, Norman E., president, First Federal Savings & Loan Association of New Castle.
 Clark W. E., president, Dravo Corp.
 Cooper, Douglas D., Continental Motors, Inc.
 Costello, E. R., assistant treasurer, Edgcomb Steel Co.
 Cressman, Louis C., comanager, Smith, Barney & Co.

Culligan, Matthew J., president, the Curtis Publishing Co.
 Daroff, Samuel H., secretary and treasurer, H. Daroff & Sons, Inc.
 Dauler, Lee V., president, Neville Chemical Co.
 Dilworth, Everett K., Patterson, Crawford, Arensburg & Dunn.
 Dintino, Sandy, agency supervisor, American Industrial Life Insurance Co.
 Douglass, Alfred E., Jr., president, Allentown Portland Cement Co.
 Drexler, Joseph J., vice president, Edgcomb Steel Co.
 Drumm, Streuby L., president, West Penn Power Co.
 Edgcomb, Leslie, chairman of the board, Edgcomb Steel Co.
 Ellis, Calvert N., president, Juniata College.
 Evans, Harold G., president, American Casualty Co.
 Feld, Aaron L., agency manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Fenn, Charles V., president, Elliott Co.
 Firestone, Roger S., president, Firestone Plastics Co.
 Foerderer, Percival E., Philadelphia.
 Foulke, William G., president, Provident Tradesmen's Bank & Trust Co.
 Foy, Fred C., chairman of the board, Koppers Co., Inc.
 Fuller, Walter D., Walter D. Fuller Co.
 Gallagher, Arthur A., president, E. A. Gallagher & Sons.
 Gerstell, Robert S., chairman of the board, Alpha Portland Cement Co.
 Gillen, Wilfred D., president, Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.
 Gilmore, G. E., office manager, American Industrial Life Insurance Co.
 Glatfelter, P. H., III, president, P. H. Glatfelter Co.
 Gramley, E. T., president, Milton Bank & Safe Deposit Co.
 Hall, Noble, general manager and vice president, The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp.
 Hallowell, H. Thomas, Jr., president, Standard Pressed Steel Co.
 Hallowell, Henry R., partner, Hallowell, Sulzberger, Jenks, Kirkland & Co.
 Hanley, E. J., chairman of the board and president, Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.
 Herzog, Leonard F., president, Nuclide Corp.
 Hickok, Daniel H., president, W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co.
 Hodge, Edwin, Jr., chairman and president, Pittsburgh Forgings Co.
 Homer, A. B., chairman, Bethlehem Steel Co.
 Hunt, David M., David M. Hunt Construction Co.
 Hunter, Joel, president, Crucible Steel Co. of America.
 Huston, Charles L., Jr., president, Lukens Steel Co.
 Ingersoll, C. Jared, Philadelphia.
 Jackson, W. R., president, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.
 Jansen, C. B., chairman, Dravo Corp.
 Kaiser, Paul R., president, Tasty Baking Co.
 Kelly, William F., president, the First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co.
 King, Ferris A., regional loan supervisor, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Kraft, Raymond J., director, group annuities, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Kuebler, Chester A., president and general manager, Uniflow Manufacturing Co.
 Lambert, R. B., general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.
 Litchfield, Lawrence, Jr., chairman of the board, Aluminum Co. of America.
 Litvak, Bernard, chairman of the board, Lit Brothers.
 Lott, John F., president, Fort Duquesne Steel Co.
 Louderback, Lewis G., president, Louderback Transportation Co.

Love, George H., chairman, Chrysler Corp.
 Lynch, Charles McK., Jr., partner, Moore, Leonard & Lynch.
 Malone, James F., president, Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association.
 Marcon, Frank L., president, Duggan & Marcon, Inc.
 Markie, Donald, chairman of the board, Jeddo Highland Coal Co.
 Martin, Edmund F., president, Bethlehem Steel Co.
 Masland, F. E., III, president, C. H. Masland & Sons.
 Maxwell, Allison R., Jr., president, Pittsburgh Steel Co.
 McCabe, Thomas B., chairman, Scott Paper Co.
 Millsop, T. E., chairman, National Steel Corp.
 Nesbitt, Harry J., president, John J. Nesbitt, Inc.
 Newburger, Frank L., Jr., partner, Newburger & Co.
 Okie, F. W., president, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad.
 O'Neill, F. A., president, Paper Manufacturers Co.
 Ostermayer, Robert W., Sr., chairman of the board, Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp.
 Palmer, Frank R., chairman, the Carpenter Steel Co.
 Passell, Leonard D., partner, Behrman & Passell.
 Pivrotto, Richard R., president, Joseph Horne Co.
 Potts, Frederic A., president, the Philadelphia National Bank.
 Rackley, Frank B., chairman and president, Jessop Steel Co.
 Ream, Louis M., Jr., financial vice president, the Atlantic Refining Co.
 Reese, Joseph H., Jr., C.L.U., president, J. H. Reese, Jr. & Co., Inc.
 Reilly, R. C., Philadelphia district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Robert, George A., president, Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co.
 Roesch, K. A., vice president, Autocar division, White Motor Co.
 Rowe, R. G., executive vice president, Stroud & Co., Inc.
 Rowland, R. W., president, New Castle Refractories Co.
 Schilling, William R., president and chairman, William Friehofer Banking Co.
 Schmetz, Robert C., president, Cunningham Schmetz & Co., Inc.
 Schreiber, Leon, comanager, Smith, Barney & Co.
 Schwartz, Walter M., Jr., president, Proctor-Silex Corp.
 Scriber, J. M., senior partner, Singer, Deane & Scribner.
 Shields, R. N., chairman and president, Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway.
 Shope, R. Wesley, president, Educators Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Silverman, Samuel S., president, Silco Cut Price Stores, Inc.
 Simpson, Joseph T., chairman and president, Harsco Corp.
 Small, Clarence B., Jr., general manager, Bud Small Lincoln-Mercury.
 Smith, Bradford, Jr., president, Insurance Co. of North America.
 Smith, Geoffrey S., chairman, Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank.
 Soracco, William E., secretary and treasurer, Caputo-Soracco Dodge, Inc.
 Spears, John E., vice president, Koppers Co., Inc.
 Stein, Lou, president, Food Fair Stores.
 Straith, Lewis E., president, Castle Rubber Co.
 Strotmeyer, George B., general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.
 Struble, L. P., Jr., director, Union Barge Line.
 Sweeney, M. J., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.

Symes, James M., chairman, Pennsylvania Railroad.
 Tracy, Richard H., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Tyson, Charles R., president, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Wark, W. E., Jr., president, Wark & Co.
 Weiss, Max, vice president, American Industrial Life Insurance Co.
 Wertz, D. Frederick, president, Lycoming College.
 White, John B., John B. White, Inc.
 Williams, Everett D., president, S. E. Williams Supply Co.
 Wolstoncroft, Herbert C., Jr., general agent, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Wood, Harleston R., chairman of the board and president, Alan Wood Steel Co.
 Woods, William J., chairman, Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.
 Workman, J. E., president, Latrobe Steel Co.
 Yoh, Harold L., president, Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

RHODE ISLAND

Armitage, Russell, president and treasurer, Hi Hat Food Products.
 Bailey, Glenn W., president, ITT Royal Electric Corp.
 Barrows, Fred H., Jr., president, Irons & Russell Co.
 Broadbent, Elliot, president, Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.
 Congdon, Johns H., II, president and treasurer, the Congdon & Carpenter Co.
 Curran, John R., vice president and general manager, ITT General Controls, Inc.
 Elliott, G. M., president and treasurer, Rhode Island Textile Co.
 Gilbane, Thomas F., president, Gilbane Building Co.
 Leonard, E. E., Jr., president and general manager, H. & H. Screw Products Manufacturing Co., Inc.
 Pritchard, Edwin G., president, Washburn Wire Co.
 Ross, James B., vice president, Puritan Life Insurance Co.
 Thompson, Rupert C., Jr., chairman of the board, Textron, Inc.
 Viall, Richmond, board chairman, Marshall & Williams Corp.
 Watkins, John C. A., president, Providence Journal Co.
 Williams, Frank O. H., president, Puritan Life Insurance Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Barnes, F. S., president, Rock Hill Telephone Co.
 Belknap, P. A., president and treasurer, Charleston Rubber Co.
 Cobb, Talmadge W., branch manager, Harwick Standard Chemical Co.
 Daniel, Charles E., chairman, Daniel Construction Co.
 Hewell, Marion M., president, Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association.
 Lott, George D., Jr., president, Palmetto Quarries Co.
 McEachern, W. W., president, the South Carolina National Bank.
 Montgomery, Walter S., president and treasurer, Spartan Mills.
 Pickens, J. W., J. W. Pickens Co.
 Wiggins, A. L. M., chairman of the board (retired), Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
 Williams, O. W., president, Farmers National Life Insurance Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Egger, Albert E., president, Egger Steel Co.
 Kellar, Kenneth C., chief counsel, Homestake Mining Co.
 Kennedy, Lester R., president, Dakota Steel & Supply Co.
 Schmitt, Henry J., editor and publisher, Aberdeen American-News.
 Sexauer, E. H., president, Sexauer & Co.
 Shoemaker, Robert H., president, Inter-City Bus Lines, Inc.

TENNESSEE

Alexander, Ridley, president, the Second National Bank.
 Bridges, Lewis, general manager, Philco Distributors, Inc.
 Brunsell, R. I., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Buckman, Stanley J., president, Buckman Laboratory Inc.
 Condon, Martin J., III, president, American Snuff Co.
 Cook, Edward W., president, Cook & Co., Inc.
 Creighton, Wilbur F., Jr., president, Foster & Creighton Co.
 DeGeorge, J. J., district sales manager, Lincoln-Mercury Division, Ford Motor Co.
 Dudley, Guilford, Jr., president, Life & Casualty Insurance Co. of Tennessee.
 Earhman, W. W., president, Young Timer Shoe Co.
 Everett, Malone J., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Fleming, Sam M., president, Third National Bank in Nashville.
 Fried, Stanley H., president, B. Lowenstein & Bros., Inc.
 Frierson, J. Burton, president, Dixie Mercantile Co.
 Gentry, Fenton A. S., president, Southern Fire & Casualty Co.
 Graham, Edward W., president, Jarman Shoe Co.
 Gregory, G. Warren, president, General Adhesives & Chemical Co.
 Hart, F. Donald, president, Temco, Inc.
 Hitt, Travis, president, Farmers National Bank.
 Howell, Owen, president, Flagg Bros.
 Irons, Kenneth H., branch manager, Harwick Standard Chemical Co.
 Jackson, Willis, C.L.U., manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Jarman, W. Maxey, chairman, Genesco, Inc.
 Langstaff, George, Jr., president, Charm Step Shoes.
 Madden, Herbert J., chairman of the board East Tennessee Packing Co.
 Parsons, G. J., plant manager, ITT Kellogg Telecommunications.
 Quick, W. Gregory, president, Kingsboro Mills.
 Rose, Duke J., president, Johnston & Murphy.
 Runyon, P. C., president, Bell Bros. Shoes.
 Sanders, Charles J., Jr., president, Chas. J. Sanders Co.
 Turner, Norfleet, chairman, the First National Bank of Memphis.
 Vaughn, Houghton, vice president, Genesco, Inc.
 Wolfe, R. E., depot manger, Memphis parts depot, Ford Motor Co.
 Wright, J. E., vice president and general manager, Kingsport Utilities, Inc.

TEXAS

Alcorn, C. W., vice chairman of board, Falcon Seaboard Drilling Co.
 Anfin, R. R., consultant, dealer community relations department, Ford Motor Co.
 Aston, James W., president, Republic National Bank of Dallas.
 Attridge, Thomas J., manager, southwestern department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Ball, Munger T., president, Sabine Towing & Transportation Co., Inc.
 Beard, Charles E., president, Braniff International Airways.
 Beasley, Theodore P., chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Republic National Life Insurance Co.
 Beissner, Henry M., president, Maroney, Beissner & Co., Inc.
 Betts, I. F., president, the American National Bank of Beaumont.
 Bond, Lewis H., president, the Fort Worth National Bank.
 Bond, Roland S., president, Bond Oil Corp.

Brachman, Malcolm K., president, Pioneer American Insurance Co.
 Brinson, H. Keith, C.L.U., general manager, (Fort Worth), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Burrow, Harold, president, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.
 Campbell, Raymond, Jr., C.L.U., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Coleman, Albert S., Coleman & Rolfe.
 Crow, Trammell, Dallas.
 Dewar, H. H., partner, Dewar, Robertson & Panoast.
 Dillon, Robert, assistant plant manager, Union Carbide Chemicals Co.
 Doell, James E., manager (Midland), Great National Life Insurance Co.
 Doell, Oscar T., C.L.U., manager (Austin), Great National Life Insurance Co.
 Dunn, J. H., chairman of the board, the Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp.
 Elkins, J. A., Jr., president, First City National Bank of Houston.
 Ellis, Sydney T., president, Petro-Tex Chemical Corp.
 Fata, Frank F., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Fisher, Gordon H., president, General Minerals.
 Foley, Charles L., vice president, First Mortgage Co. of Houston, Inc.
 Fraley, Jeff J., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Fulton, Royce H., president, R. H. Fulton Co.
 Goebel, Theodore R., consultant, Columbian Carbon Co.
 Goldston, W. J., Goldston Oil Corp.
 Gray, John E., president, First Security National Bank of Beaumont.
 Green, E. L., Jr., vice president, Cabot Corp.
 Greer, S. Marcus, president, First City National Bank of Houston.
 Griffith, John M., president, the City National Bank.
 Haggerty, P. E., president, Texas Instruments, Inc.
 Hamm, W. Dow, vice president, producing, the Atlantic Refining Co.
 Harrington, W. O., president, C. & H. Transportation Co., Inc.
 Harris, H. C., Jr., assistant vice president, producing, the Atlantic Refining Co.
 Harris, John W., chairman, First Hutchings-Sealy National Bank.
 Hay, Stephen J., chairman, Great National Life Insurance Co.
 Hemmick, Robert S., C.L.U., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Hester, Talmage A., Oklahoma Pipeline Constructors.
 Howell, John E., director, Monsanto Chemical Co.
 Huchton, Paul J., president, the First Title Insurance Co.
 Jessee, Clifford F., Dallas.
 Jonsson, John E., chairman, Texas Instruments, Inc.
 King, H. B., regional sales manager, Ford Division of Ford Motor Co.
 Knapp, Alfred J., president, Fannin Bank.
 Knight, Harland L., president, Southwest Indemnity Life Insurance Co.
 Korsmo, H. J., factory manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Kyger, Murray, president, the First National Bank of Fort Worth.
 Lanotte, Loyd M., president, TIME Freight, Inc.
 Lawrence, John, chairman of the board, Dresser Industries, Inc.
 Lay, Herman W., chairman, executive committee, Frito-Lay, Inc.
 Leach, Ed C., president, Jack Tar Hotels.
 Lockwood, Lee, director, Farm and Home Savings & Loan Association.
 Lynch, John F., senior vice president, Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.

Lynch, W. W., president, Texas Power & Light Co.
 MacNaughton, Lewis W., DeGolyer & MacNaughton.
 Marcus, Stanley, president, Nelman-Marcus.
 Marshall, J. Howard, Houston.
 Martin, Darroll M., general manager (Dallas), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Martin, Joe R., president, Martin Sprocket and Gear, Inc.
 Matkin, George G., president, the State National Bank of El Paso.
 McCarthy, John F., district manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 McCreless, S. E., president, American Hospital & Life of San Antonio.
 McCulloch, Robert, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc.
 McLean, J. W., president, Texas National Bank of Houston.
 McNeese, A. G., Jr., president, Bank of the Southwest.
 Murdock, E. C., Jr., district manager, Great National Bank Life Insurance Co.
 Nelson, Strauder G., president, Scobey Fireproof Storage Co.
 Oakes, Barry L., president, Republic National Life Insurance Co.
 Odom, J. M., Austin.
 Overton, William Ward, Jr., chairman and president, Texas Bank & Trust Co.
 Parker, Wesby R., chairman and president, Dr. Pepper Co.
 Patterson, V. P., president, the First National Bank of Amarillo.
 Penrose, Neville G., Fort Worth.
 Pitzer, P. W., Jr., independent oil operator.
 Paynor, W. J., manager, Life Department, Key-Rhoades & Jenkins.
 Riley, J. Michael, president, Transport Insurance Co.
 Rosinski, B. A., plant manager, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.
 Rotan, Edward, partner, Rotan, Mosle & Co.
 Rupe D. Gordon, president, Dallas Rupe & Son, Inc.
 Sawtelle, George, chairman of the board, Kirby Petroleum Co.
 Schaeffling, F. W., regional loan supervisor, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Sines, Bernard S., vice president, Southern Pacific Co.
 Sontag, H. R., plant manager, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.
 Sterling, W. Dawson, president, Southwestern Life Insurance Co.
 Stevens, E. M., president, Great Western Loan & Trust Co.
 Stewart, W. L., president, West Brook Thompson Holding Corp.
 Sullivan, Howard, plant manager, Ford Motor Co.
 Symonds, Gardiner, chairman, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.
 Tallent, Jimmy A., branch manager, Great National Life Insurance Co.
 Tellepsen, Howard T., president, Tellepsen Construction Co.
 Templeton, J. B., president, Austin Bridge Co.
 Thwing, R. C., president, Lloyd W. Richardson Construction Co.
 Towledge, George L., bonding manager, Dallas branch, Reliance Standard Insurance Group.
 True, L. H., president, Magnolia Pipe Line Co.
 Vaughn, Jack C., president, Vaughn Petroleum, Inc.
 Wall, C. I., president, Pioneer Natural Gas Co.
 Wallace, P. J., plant manager, the General Tire & Rubber Co.
 Weichsel, Carl C., president, Great National Life Insurance Co.
 Windfohr, R. F., Fort Worth.

Winters, W. G., Sr., president, Texas Telephone & Telegraph Co.
 Wolff, W. A., president, Oil Center Tool Division, FMC Corp.
 Zachry, H. B., president and chairman of the board, H. B. Zachry Co.

UTAH

Aaberg, Eric C., vice president and general manager, the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.
 Arnold, R. L., Arnold Machinery Co., Inc.
 Badger, A. J., regional manager, American Oil Co.
 Bennett, Harold H., president, Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution.
 Black, L. F., manager, Utah operations, Columbia-Geneva Steel Division.
 Browning, Frank M., president, Bank of Utah.
 Carter, R. S., president, Interstate Motor Lines, Inc.
 Dye, M. L., president, First Federal Savings & Loan.
 Eccles, Willard L., vice president, First Security Corp.
 Fidleir, M. M., president Mountain Fuel Supply Co.
 Freed, Charles C., president, Freed Motor Co.
 Gibbons, J. P., president, Gibbons & Reed Co.
 Hogle, James E., managing partner, J. A. Hogle & Co.
 Holt, Reed E., president, Walker Bank & Trust Co.
 Horman, S. M., president, Horman Construction Co.
 Hutchinson, P. H., retired operating official, Garfield Chemical Co.
 Kelly, Lincoln G., certified public accountant.
 Kennedy, Walker, president, Liberty Fuel Co.
 Kihle, Percy H., treasurer, Western Rock Bit Manufacturing Co.
 Knight, Rey N., division manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Leete, J. J., division manager, Sperry Utah Sugar Co.
 Love, Douglas W., president, Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.
 Naughton, Edward M., president, Utah Power & Light Co.
 O'Connor, William J., chairman, president, and general manager, Independent Coal & Coke Co.
 Peterson, K. M., depot controller, Salt Lake City Parts Depot, Ford Division, Ford Motor Co.
 Potts, John T., president, the Galigher Co.
 Purcell, P. J., president, Continental Agency Co.
 Rosenblatt, Joseph, president, the Elmco Corp.
 Sill, Sterling W., C.L.U., inspector of agencies (Salt Lake City), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Strike, N. L., Ajax Presses.
 Wardlaw, Frank A., Jr., director, Walker Bank & Trust Co.
 Winder, George, manager and partner, Winder Dairy Co.

VERMONT

Ballou, Paul H., chairman of the board, Vermont National and Savings Bank.
 Bulk, C. C., III, president and treasurer, Champlain Container & Box Corp.
 England, Heber G., president, Jones Bros. Co., Inc.
 Hall, W. L., plant manager, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Lewis, Samuel A., president, Robertson Paper Co., Inc.
 Whitmore, H. H., president, Jones & Lamson Machine Co.

VIRGINIA

Albergotti, E. R., Roanoke.
 Alfriend, John S., chairman, Virginia National Bank.

Arden, T. T., president, Robertshaw Controls Co.
 Bear, Clay F., president, Double Envelope Corp.
 Bramble, A. L., Jr., agency manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Burnette, O. S., loan supervisor, residential mortgage department, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Clark, Norvon, president, Wise Construction Co., Inc.
 Clement, G. Frank, president, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Cookson, A. E., vice president and general manager, ITT Intelcom, Inc.
 Dillard, David H., chairman, Old Dominion Box Co.
 Easley, James S., South Boston.
 Ford, Thomas A., agency manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Gardner, Joe Hume, president, Bingham, Taylor & Co.
 Gills, J. P., vice president and general manager, Appalachian Power Co.
 Gottwald, F. D., Sr., Ethyl Corp.
 Hagan, John C., III, Mason Hagen & Co.
 Hofheimer, H. C., II, chairman, Southern Materials Co., Inc.
 Holloway, Benjamin D., supervisor, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Houser, Theodore V., Fredericksburg.
 Hyde, Edwin, president, Miller & Rhoads Department Store.
 Leftwich, Richard S., vice president, law, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Lemmon, Willard L., Marion.
 Lockridge, Robert S., president, Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp.
 Lynch, W. E., manager, Virginia parts depot, Ford division, Ford Motor Co.
 McVeigh, Norman R., treasurer, Mick-or-Mack Stores Co., Inc.
 Navas, Stanley R., president, Concrete Pipe & Products Co., Inc.
 Neuhoff, Lorenz, Jr., president, Valleydale Packers, Inc.
 Noland, Lloyd U., Jr., chairman of the board, Noland Co., Inc.
 Ould, Edward H., president, the First National Exchange Bank of Virginia.
 Peters, John A., plant manager, ITT Electron Tube Division.
 Rawlings, George C., president, Lawyers Title Insurance Corp.
 Reynolds, Richard S., Jr., president, Reynolds Metals Co.
 Roper, John L., II, president and general manager, Norfolk Shipbuilding & Drydock Corp.
 Rutherford, Julian H., Jr., Roanoke.
 Saunders, Stuart T., president, Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
 Schwarzschild, W. Harry, Jr., president, the Central National Bank of Richmond.
 Strader, Ludwell A., president, Strader & Co., Inc.
 Thompson, Raymond L., manager, Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.
 Tusing, Joseph M., president, Tusing Finance Co., Inc.
 Will, Erwin H., chairman of the board, Virginia Electric Power Co.
 Wyatt, John M., III, president, Wyatt-Cornick, Inc.

WASHINGTON

Baird, Harold L., chairman of the board, United Pacific Insurance Co.
 Bez, Nick, chairman of the board, West Coast Airlines, Inc.
 Cain, Charles Y., Hooker Chemical Corp.
 Carlson, Edward E., president, Western International Hotels, Inc.
 Chase, Goodwin, chairman of the board and president, National Bank of Washington.
 Comstock, George K., president, Electrical Products Consolidated.
 Davenney, F. O., cashier (Spokane), the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States.

Day, Hollis, president, Day's Tailor-d Clothing, Inc.
 Dederer, Michael, president, the Seattle Fur Exchange.
 Foss, Henry O., president, Foss Launch & Tug Co.
 Gilpin, J. H., Northwest Chair Co.
 Gleed, Thomas F., chairman, finance committee, Simpson Timber Co.
 Green, Joshua, Jr., chairman, Peoples National Bank of Washington.
 Grimes, Ralph E., C.L.U., agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Hull, W. Y., president, North Pacific Bank Note Co.
 Haselton, William R., vice president, St. Regis Paper Co.
 Jenkins, William M., chairman of the board, Seattle-First National Bank.
 Jenkinson, R. W., plant manager, the Good-year Tire & Rubber Co.
 Landon, L. Evert, president, Nalley's Inc.
 Lindberg, W. H., president, Standard Grocery Co.
 Long, Joe L., Jr., vice president and general manager, Atlas Foundry & Machine Co.
 Martinac, J. S., J. M. Martinac Shipbuilding Co.
 Nolan, Joseph E., executive vice president, Weyerhaeuser Co.
 O'Brien, Robert D., president, Pacific Car & Foundry Co.
 Polansky, Robert, resident manager, Inorganic Chemicals Division, FMC Corp.
 Reed, William, chairman, Simpson Timber Co.
 Richmond, Volney, Jr., president, Northern Commercial Co.
 Robinson, Kinsey M., chairman, Washington Water Power Co.
 Schmidt, Adolph D., Jr., president, Olympia Brewing Co.
 Shanor, Richard E., general manager (Bellevue), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Skinner, David E., president, Alaska Steamship Co.
 Street, William S., president, United Pacific Corp.
 Strom, Arne, Tacoma Boatbuilding Co., Inc.
 Thorpe, Robert M., president, Educators Manufacturing Co.
 Tinker, Dow H., division manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
 Will, James W., president, Tam Engineering Corp.
 Williams, Luke, president, American Sign & Indicator Corp.
 Williams, Walter, chairman, Continental, Inc.

WEST VIRGINIA

Amsbury, L. B., Amsbury & Johnson.
 Anderson, William B., president, the Anderson-Newcomb Co.
 Bannerot, Fred G., Jr., president, Elk Refining Co.
 Bloch, Thomas M., president, the Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co.
 Boggs, K. C., Minter Homes Corp.
 Buechner, Robert F., Ravenswood.
 Caperton, S. Austin, Sr., president, Slab Fork Coal Co.
 Carlson, Oka, plant manager, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Cogswell, F. A., plant manager, American Cyanamid Co.
 Diddle, D. Sterling, chairman and president, the Guaranty National Bank.
 Elphick, Neil C., area resident manager, FMC Corp.
 Ensign, Darwin A., president, Ensign Electric & Manufacturing Co.
 Fields, John R., president, Logan & Kanawha Coal Co., Inc.
 Fish, J. T., Logan.
 Hansbarger, J. C., manager, Charleston Division, Appalachian Power Co.
 Hieronymus, R. C., South Charleston.

Hinkle, Paul, president, the Charleston National Bank.
 Jackson, George, Clarksburg.
 James, Ernest K., Charleston.
 Jones, Wilbur S., president and general manager, Stone & Thomas.
 McThenia, A. W., president, Acme Limestone Co.
 Phillips, James S., president, United Fuel Gas Co.
 Salvati, Raymond E., chairman, Island Creek Coal Co.
 Shell, Bernard, Jr., president, Guyan Machinery Co.
 Steele, William A., chairman and president, Wheeling Steel Corp.
 Stewart, W. J., vice president and general manager, Wheeling Electric Co.
 Tierney, Laurence E., Jr., president, Eastern Coal Corp.
 Warden, Henry P., Bluefield.
 Wehrle, H. B., president, McJunkin Corp.
 Wiseman, Marrs, secretary, West Virginia Manufacturers Association.

WISCONSIN

Carson, K. S., division manager, Bolens Division, FMC Corp.
 Dahlman, John H., president, Dahlman Construction Co.
 Dostal, Charles L., president, Thilmany Pulp & Paper Co.
 Eikel, Charles F., Jr., executive vice president, Cuna Mutual Insurance Society.
 Faude, C. W., president, Cramer-Krasselt Co.
 Franke, Harold A., president, the Milwaukee Co.
 Gilbert, Harlow D., general manager (Milwaukee), New York Life Insurance Co.
 Hamilton, Robert L., president, the Du-more Co.
 Johnston, Keith C., president, Robert A. Johnston Co.
 Kenny, Delbert J., president, B. C. Ziegler & Co.
 Kraut, Ralph J., president, Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Co.
 Krueger, Arch S., president, Alwin Manufacturing Co.
 Lenfestey, Frederick J., president, F. Hurbut Co.
 Nelson, William J., Jr., Milwaukee.
 Packard, Howard M., president, S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
 Richter, Oscar A., president, A. M. Richter Sons Co.
 Rinkle, John R., general agent, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 Schwalenberg, Armand, the Central Garage, Inc.
 Silverman, Albert A., president, Vilter Manufacturing Corp.
 Simpson, Joseph W., Jr., president, First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.
 Smith, L. B., president, A. O. Smith Corp.
 Stevenson, R. S., president, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
 Sweitzer, J. M., president, Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Wisconsin.
 Vermillion, Richards D., Smith, Barney & Co.
 Wanding, Lee, agency manager, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

WYOMING

Correll, Don, president, Old Faithful Life Insurance Co.
 Fisher, M. E., president, the First National Bank of Laramie.
 Harshfield, Charles F., president, Sioux Oil Co.
 Hofmann, R. J., president, American National Bank.
 King, Jackson F., president, First National Bank of Casper.

PUERTO RICO

Goodner, W. W., president, Atlantic Southern Insurance Co.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these gentlemen met here today and most of them—I would say that all of them—are distinguished members of their communities. They met in connection with the deliberations which have been going on in the Congress—principally, of course, in the Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the necessity for a tax reduction this year. I might say that coincidentally—and it was coincidental—the committee completed its work on this proposed legislation today and reported the bill to the floor by a vote of 15 to 8, if my memory serves me correctly.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, is probably one of the most far-reaching bills that has ever been proposed. It carries with it, if enacted, the largest tax reduction in the history of the United States, totaling in the period of its operation over 2 years, or 24 months, a total of something over \$11 billion, or \$11.2 billion, I think is more or less the exact figure.

Mr. Speaker, that reduction is distributed about \$8.5 billion to individual taxpayers on a graduated basis. The rest of it will go to the business enterprises of the United States and, again, on a basis which gives some preference to the smaller, more independent business establishments in the United States.

Now, Mr. Speaker, some people have taken exception to the activities of this business committee which has been working in behalf of this bill. I think that all of our citizens, regardless of what segment of society from which they may come, whether it be business, labor, agriculture or whomever it may be, have the right to petition Congress, and I am glad these gentlemen came here today. I understand that the President made a very splendid address to the group. Because of the activities of the Committee on Ways and Means and the activity on the floor of the House this afternoon I was not able to be present. But I was very much interested, Mr. Speaker, in a resolution which was adopted by the committee, and if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] will bear with me for a few more minutes, I would like to read that resolution in full:

(The following statement was approved by the executive committee of the Business Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963 at a meeting in Washington, D.C., Tuesday, September 10, 1963.)

In the past several days, members of your executive committee and many other members of the business committee have received letters from several members of the Ways and Means Committee relative to the tax measure currently before that committee.

I am happy to say that it is no longer before the committee. The committee has reported it.

These letters generally similar in nature, question the wisdom of tax reduction in 1963 in view of anticipated continuing deficits. They also question whether or not the Congress and the administration are adhering to rigid spending discipline.

Your executive committee has examined these letters and welcomes the opportunity to address itself to these questions.

We would first like to comment on the question as to whether or not the Congress and the administration are adhering to rigid spending discipline. From its inception, the business committee in its statement of

principles has insisted that "economies in and prudent control of Federal expenditures" are essential and that "failure on the part of the Congress and the administration to establish and adhere to rigid expenditure discipline could well negate the good emanating from tax reduction." In addition, on May 28, your executive committee stated, "The committee believes that a reduction in the 1964 budget is reasonable and practicable. Furthermore, it believes there is no situation foreseeable which would necessarily require the 1965 and 1966 budgets to increase over that proposed for 1964."

We reaffirm these views.

Federal expenditures are, of course, a joint responsibility of the Congress in appropriating money and the administration in its expenditure. We have been heartened in recent months at tangible evidence that Congress is reducing appropriations so that expenditures can be held in check. Furthermore, President Kennedy in his letter of August 19 to Representative WILBUR MILLS, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee states " * * * tax reduction must also, therefore, be accompanied by the exercise of an even tighter rein on Federal expenditures, limiting outlays to only those expenditures which meet strict criteria of national need."

We, therefore, believe it possible to hold Federal expenditures in fiscal 1964 below the level set forth in the budget this January. We believe this would have been impossible without the current pressures for economies generated by a proposed tax reduction. We urge the Congress and the administration to work jointly to achieve this goal.

Secondly, with regard to the wisdom of tax reduction in 1963 in view of anticipated continuing deficits. The deficits in recent years have, in large part, been the product of the failure of our economy to achieve its full potential because of the burden of oppressive individual and corporate tax rates. If unemployment is to be reduced, if idle plant is to be put into production, and if we are to achieve meaningful long term economic growth, individual and corporate rates must be reduced.

We recognize that tax reduction in the magnitude contemplated by the measure before the Ways and Means Committee will add temporarily to an otherwise existing deficit. However, we believe that additional income flowing from the tax cut will bring the budget into a position of balance significantly sooner than if there were no tax cut at all.

We commend these Members of Congress for their concern and urge them to do everything possible to assure expenditure control. We also sincerely urge them to reconsider their position and to work aggressively for the passage of a tax reduction as soon as possible in 1963.

I should only like to add that, in my judgment, the President not only in this proposed bill but in a bill which we passed last year has recommended to the country measures which have got to be beneficial to the business community. I hear all this talk about the administration being antibusiness, yet when you look about you see evidence so contrary to that assertion it is hard for me to understand how anyone in good conscience can make these charges.

Last week the stock market in the United States reached the highest point in its whole history. This means 1929, 1947, 1948, the years through the Eisenhower administration, and so on. In addition to that, corporate profits are higher than they have ever been. There is more employment than we have ever had. I do not make this statement to

say we have done enough. I say it in the spirit that we have not done enough.

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. I wonder if the gentleman from Louisiana can enlighten us with the unemployment figures along with the rest of the picture?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes. The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.7 percent to 5.5 percent, if my figures are correct. The point is there is too much unemployment. If that is the point the gentleman is making I agree with him completely and totally, and I will say to the gentleman that the recommendation in this tax bill is directed to that point of weakness in our economy with the hope that the gentleman, when the hour comes to make a decision on this legislation, along with his colleagues, will recognize this economic fact of life and will support this bill along with others on his side of the aisle.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to have been able to yield to the distinguished majority whip of the House. I would like to congratulate him and commend him also for bringing this very important resolution to the attention of the House on the eve of the day when one of the most significant pieces of legislation to come before this entire session of the Congress is brought up.

I believe the gentlemen who arranged this meeting here in Washington, Henry Ford, Mr. Saunders, and all of the other gentlemen of the committee who are working for enactment of this legislation, have performed a great public service, not only to the United States but to the free people of the world. Certainly we can all agree that we in this country can maintain our effort for world peace and world justice only so long as we remain economically strong. These men who have been able to put aside partisan politics and join shoulder to shoulder to try and evolve a program to persuade Congress to understand the full significance of President Kennedy's proposal are to be commended.

The President proposed a program when he took office in 1961 to keep this country economically sound. He proposed basically a three-point program. Two of these things have already been accomplished, both by the Congress and through administrative action. One of these was the accelerated depreciation allowance. The other one was the 7-percent tax credit on new investment.

The President in bringing those two messages to the Congress said, after all, that if we closed the cycle and gave him the third of the three pylons which he proposed to keep America sound, the third pylon being an across-the-board tax cut, which has been described both by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] and the committee that met here today headed by Mr. Ford, we can look forward to an era of sustained prosperity in this country. We can close the gap in the economic hills and valleys we have experienced during the last few years. Certainly when we are in a free economy

there are going to be hills and valleys. This is a dynamic free economy. But we are often concerned when these valleys become too deep, as they did in 1949, 1954, 1958, and 1960. The President yesterday quite properly pointed out over a nationwide television program that the biggest peacetime deficit was recorded in this country in 1958 and 1959 because of the failure of the country's economy to reach expectations.

For this reason I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished majority whip of this House, and also with the resolution adopted by this distinguished group of American businessmen who have today demonstrated that we Americans, when it comes to working for the good of America, know how to put partisan politics aside. These men assembled here today, a distinguished group of more than 2,000 outstanding American businessmen—and I am sure many of them belong to the other party than mine—said that this is the program they want. I say we in Congress should take this third step that is being recommended by the businessmen's committee. Certainly I think if we in Congress will heed the advice of these businessmen we can serve the best interests of this country and of peace.

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. The gentleman commends this group on setting partisanship aside. I am happy that is the case. I hope that will be true of those who feel differently on these economic and political issues. President Truman has put partisanship aside and said it is ill advised to have a tax cut without having expenditure reform and move toward a balanced budget. I am very happy that many of the Democrats in this Congress feel very strongly on this same issue. I join the gentleman in saying that I hope partisanship is set aside, because after all the Democrats control this House. There are those who hold my view that this is very ill advised for the welfare of this country and is actually, although well-intended on the President's part, going to lead this country into more serious economic conditions than it presently finds itself. But let us leave it at this point, that we hope the people who join in the debate that will be here 2 weeks from tomorrow will do so on the basis of their beliefs in both economic and political science. Then we can see which viewpoint prevails for the benefit of our country.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Well, the very dynamics of our democracy is the fact that we certainly can disagree in our viewpoints and our philosophy without being disagreeable and while I have the highest respect and regard for former President Harry Truman, I would have to respectfully disagree with his analysis of the current situation. This does not in any way diminish my most profound respect and admiration for his judgment and for his ability as a great leader of this country and, certainly, one of the greatest Presidents America has ever had. The fact remains, if we

are going to be confronted with a problem here in 2 weeks, it is my hope that we, as Americans, and not as Democrats or Republicans but as Americans are going to be able to look at this legislation. We have already had two significant previews of what the President's program can do for America. We are, as the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] said a moment ago, today certainly witnessing the highest and most successful and healthiest condition of the stock market ever in the history of this country. We have witnessed a decline in the number of unemployed and certainly, as the gentleman from Louisiana said, we still have 3 million unemployed. But this is the great effort of a democracy. We are never going to be satisfied with mediocrity. We constantly work to improve the situation. We have today 3,900,000 people unemployed and certainly I am confident that if the President's proposals are enacted into law, and two of them are already operating, the third link we need now, if this Congress will set aside partisan politics and heed the advice of our President, speaking for the good of America and recognizing the fact that here, indeed, is an opportunity to sustain the economy of this country, then I think in that sort of atmosphere we can really make some history here in the 88th Congress.

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. I commend the gentleman for the remarks he has made; and I think there are other speakers to follow.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

AIRCRAFT USED BY SENATOR GOLDWATER TO FLY TO CLEVELAND IS PERSONAL PROPERTY OF H. H. TIMKEN, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Hagan of Georgia). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the day the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vanik] made some remarks relating to people in my own congressional district and I do not believe the day should go by without some reply to those remarks. I advised the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vanik] that I intended to make these remarks on the floor this afternoon.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vanik] should have checked his facts before he issued his bitter attack today upon the Timken Co., of Canton, Ohio, for allegedly using a company aircraft to take Senator Goldwater to Cleveland for a political engagement.

The aircraft used by Senator Goldwater to fly to Cleveland is a four-place jet that is the personal property of H. H. Timken, Jr., and not the property of the Timken Co.

This information was given to the individual, presumably Mr. Vanik's agent, who checked at the airport yesterday.

We have gone a long way from the fundamental precepts of individual liberty in this country if a man can be criticized for using his own personal property, be it an old Ford or a new jet aircraft, to carry his friends and associates wherever he wants to go at any time.

No tax writeoff is involved, the corporation is not involved, and Mr. VANIK could have learned this easily if he had wished to do so before he launched his unreasoned attack upon the Timken family.

Let me say at this point that no man in any community in this country is more civic minded than H. H. Timken, Jr. I have just returned from Canton where we dedicated last week the new Stark County Historical Society, the National Professional Football Hall of Fame and the new Canton City Plaza, in all of which Mr. Timken has had a leading role. That he should be subjected to unreasonable attack in the House today is a scandalous thing.

Let me add that when the gentleman from Ohio who spoke earlier today rises to criticize transportation, he might do well to begin in his own political party where, as the senior Senator from Virginia pointed out last week, the most extravagant President in the history of the United States has at his disposal and in almost constant use by himself, his brothers, sisters and other, 10 helicopters, a private \$8 million fan-jet Boeing 707-320 airplane, three other Boeing 707's luxuriously appointed, one Air Force Douglas DC-6B for airports where jets cannot land, a 20-foot Lincoln Continental automobile in addition to three other family cars and the regular White House fleet, a special railroad car, two yachts, a third yacht available from the Navy, and a racing yawl supplied by the Coast Guard.

The Senator was kind enough to omit mention of the other Army and Air Force aircraft that are dispatched to Hyannis Port, Palm Beach, or wherever the Presidential family may be vacationing to carry the morning newspapers, the afternoon mail, and whatever else may be required for the comfort and convenience of the first family, all at the taxpayers' expense.

The matter I rise in objection to, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that in the case of the Timken Co., Mr. Timken spent his own money and bought the aircraft with his own money which he had earned, whereas these other things are being paid for by the taxpayers we have heard people speaking about here today and saying they are going to do so much for them. One other good way to cut down taxes and expenses is to cut down on some of these luxuries.

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

Mr. BOW. I will be glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. AYRES. I have known the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK], for a long, long time. In fact, he is a little older than I am, having been born on April 7, 1913, but he is a gentleman who has learned through the years. He has a very sweet wife, Betty, and two children, a daughter and a son, and his son John I know. Mr. VANIK was a city councilman

in 1938 in the great city of Cleveland and came to this body in November 1954. I would say to my colleague who adjoins my district, that I do not think Mr. VANIK, who was my college classmate at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, meant anything derogatory in his statement, but I am surprised that Mr. VANIK would accept the word of someone else, because ordinarily Mr. VANIK is not the type to criticize someone without knowing the facts, and in this case apparently he did not.

Mr. BOW. There is no question but what the facts were not known, or else I am sure Mr. VANIK would not have made this statement. The point I make is it is unfortunate that the name of a great American such as this representative of the Timken Co., or any other person as far as that is concerned, should be bandied around on the floor of this House to the point where they are going to ask the Internal Revenue Service to make an investigation. It puts a cloud upon these people unnecessarily, without any facts back of it.

This is something that has been going on, I am afraid, in this country for too long, where statements of this kind are made which affect these people. It just seems to me most unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that this could happen in this great House of Representatives. We have too many important things to do here. This Congress has been going along, and if you look the record over it is not too impressive. It seems to me there are many things we could be doing rather than besmirching the name of fine citizens of our country. It is unfortunate that this has occurred.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LOCAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS SUPPORT FEDERAL GRANT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. McDOWELL], is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, what the Congress finally does about ARA may be greatly influenced by the current controversy over a \$250,000 Federal grant to Millsboro, Del., for sewer facilities.

Since this is distinctly possible, recent articles in the Washington (D.C.) Post, and the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin, based on interviews with leaders in the Millsboro Chamber of Commerce, may be of considerable interest to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle as they consider the matter of ARA, which is before the Congress at this very moment.

The Washington Post, in a front-page article on September 6, reported that Clifford Thoroughgood, president of the Millsboro Chamber of Commerce, said of the Federal grant to provide needed sewer facilities:

I think it's going to be a big help for Millsboro.

The first question a new industry asks is whether there is sewer and water; the next thing is schools, and the next is churches.

The telegram was our idea.

The Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin reported on September 8 that William A.

Carter, a director of the Millsboro Chamber of Commerce, said that through the closing down of industries:

Millsboro has lost more than 500 jobs in the last 3 years.

It would seem clear from these articles that local chamber of commerce officials at Millsboro, Del., are not mere rubber stamps, and do not accept without question the canned opinions of the national officials of that organization which are concocted in the chamber of commerce's Washington headquarters by hired writers and phrasemakers.

The laws of the State of Delaware, which have been enacted by the general assemblies of the first State, provide for the receipt and acceptance of grants from any Federal agency:

For or in aid of the construction, acquisition, or operation of any project, and to receive and accept aid or contributions from any source of either money, property, labor or other things of value, to be held, used and applied only for the purposes for which such grants and contributions may be made.

The local chamber of commerce officials at Millsboro, Del., in working to obtain the Federal grant for a sewer system, were doing so in consonance with the laws of Delaware. Furthermore, they were responding to such statements of policy by the Delaware Chamber of Commerce as the following which was published in the Intrastate Water Resources Survey, State of Delaware, 1959:

It has been estimated that for each 100 industrial payroll jobs created, employment is afforded six other wage earners in retail and service establishments. This is an indication, therefore, that the primary payrolls of industry are the motivating factor in population growth.

a. Collateral growth. When industry moves into an area there is a natural increase in the demand for all types of services such as wholesale and retail, all forms of transportation, electric power, gas, sewerage, and water. The supplying of these services generates additional payrolls and consequently is a contributing factor to population growth.

I include as part of my remarks the newspaper articles I have referred to.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 6, 1963]

TOWN DISSENTS FROM NEILAN CHARGE—

LOCALLY: WILLING MILLSBORO DENIES SEDUCTION

(By Laurence Stern)

The good townfolk of Millsboro, Del., politely but firmly dissented yesterday from U.S. Chamber of Commerce President Edwin P. Neilan's description of their new sewer works as a case of Federal "seduction by subsidy."

Neilan twice this week singled out the Eastern Shore poultry town in his home State during roundhouse attacks on Federal depressed-area programs, which he has said are the U.S. equivalent of Britain's sex scandals.

The peppery Chamber president is waging a nationwide crusade against depressed-area legislation now being debated in the House.

\$250,000 FEDERAL GRANT

What triggered Neilan's attack was a \$250,000 Federal grant to Millsboro last July for a new sewerage system. The money was awarded under the accelerated public works program enacted by Congress to create new jobs in economically depressed areas.

Meanwhile, back in the grassroots, Neilan would be hard pressed to find support for his criticism of the Millsboro project.

Take, for example, the views of Millsboro Chamber of Commerce President Clifford Thoroughgood.

"I think it's going to be a big help for Millsboro," he said in a telephone interview. "The first question a new industry asks is whether there is sewer and water; the next thing is schools, and the next is churches."

TELEGRAM OUR IDEA

Thoroughgood also took issue with a charge by Neilan that a representative of the Area Redevelopment Administration, which helps run the depressed-area program, pressured local business leaders into sending a telegram to Washington praising the project.

"The telegram was our idea," he said.

The local chamber official is in the cement supply business and acknowledges that the big sewer project could mean more business for his firm. "If I can bid with the contractor, I certainly will," he explained. "But it will be open and competitive bidding."

"Mandatory" was the word used by retired businessman, town commissioner and chamber of commerce member, Wilbur Shockley, to describe the new sewerage plant. Without it, he said, Millsboro had no hopes of attracting new industries and new residents.

Did he consider the \$250,000 grant an act of "seduction"—Neilan's description—by the Federal Government? "We decided to remain noncommittal about what Mr. Neilan said," Shockley answered.

MIGHT AS WELL GET BENEFIT

Elisha Steele, a director of the Millsboro Trust Co., conjectured that "the general feeling is that the money is available and we're helping to pay the bill—so we might as well get the benefit of the program."

Did he share Neilan's view that the Nation would be better off without the depressed area program?

"Well, Millsboro does need this," he replied. "But on the overall, I think they go too far. It's not needed everywhere."

Millsboro's economic woes stem in part from the recent closing down by two major employers, a poultry processing plant and a bag company, with a combined payroll of nearly 500.

Although the creation of immediate job opportunities is the main goal of the accelerated public works program, another objective is to create a base for economic growth.

In addition to the sewerage works, the town is also seeking ARA help for construction of a new water supply system with the combined cost of the projects—some \$800,000—split approximately 50-50 between the town and the Federal Government.

One significant gage of community attitudes toward the aid that Neilan described as "immoral," was a vote last July by Millsboro residents on a bond referendum to match the Federal grant. The issue passed by a 4½-to-1 ratio.

In criticizing the Millsboro project, Neilan noted that the town's population was only 523. But it grew to 1,200 last March when an annexation proposal won approval by a 2-to-1 margin. Behind the vote was the expectation of a public sewer and water system.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 8, 1963]

NEILAN RAPPED FOR CRITICIZING MILLSBORO AID—C. OF C. HEAD SEEN JEOPARDIZING TOWN'S FUTURE GRANTS

MILLSBORO, September 7.—Edwin P. Neilan, Wilmington banker and president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, today was accused of distorting facts and generally "opening his mouth too wide," when he criticized the granting of Federal funds to the town of Millsboro.

In a speech on the west coast a few days ago, Neilan singled out a Federal grant of

\$250,000 to Millsboro as a prime example of the kind of "handout" or "giveaway" which has turned U.S. politicians into "bagmen" and created an "immoral" atmosphere in this Nation which is worse than that created in England by the sex-spy scandal.

The money is to be used to help finance a new sewage disposal system for the town.

\$250,000 GRANT

William A. Carter, a director of the Millsboro Chamber of Commerce and the chief architect of a broad scale plan of civic improvement which is designed to bring new industry to town, denounced Neilan for failing to look more closely into the story behind the \$250,000 grant before attacking it.

Carter said of Neilan:

"He's got an awfully big mouth, it seems to me, and a lot of the things he has been saying are just not true as far as Millsboro is concerned."

"We have an application in for another grant to help us improve our water system, and Neilan certainly hasn't improved our chances of getting it."

BACK ON OUR FEET

"If he had only sought the real facts before he sounded off, he would have found out that what we have here in Millsboro is an excellent example of local, State and Federal cooperation to try to put a community back on its feet."

Carter said that, through the closing down of industries, Millsboro has lost more than 500 jobs in the last 3 years.

Worried town officials, headed by Carter (who until a few months ago was president of the town commission), asked planning experts from the University of Delaware to help them draw up a long-range plan of economic improvement.

TO DOUBLE POPULATION

The final plan calls for a broad expansion of the town to triple its size and double its population.

It also calls for the creation of modern sewage and water facilities.

After the expansion has been approved by a referendum, townsfolk also gave their approval to a \$600,000 bond issue.

But the town felt that it could not foot the full bill for adequate facilities without raising taxes to too high a level. Hence, application was made for Federal aid.

One grant of \$87,000 was obtained from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Another of \$250,000 came through the grant of the Area Redevelopment Administration.

NOT A GIVEAWAY

Speaking of the latter grant, Carter said: Neilan implied that this was a giveaway from the Federal Government which the Federal Government came around and sold us on accepting.

"The fact is, we approached the Federal Government. This is no case of logrolling or pork barreling, or political immorality, or any of these other things that Neilan has been talking about."

"He just lowered the boom on everybody, without discrimination."

"Now, I am a dues paying member of the chamber of commerce, and I am against Neilan using his position as head of the U.S. Chamber to spout off his own opinions."

"Some of the things he is saying are just ridiculous."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DADDARIO (at the request of Mr. ALBERT, through September 24, 1963, on account of official business.

Mrs. HANSEN, for September 12, 1963, September 13, 1963, and September 16 to 21, 1963 inclusive, on account of District official business.

Mr. HOEVEN (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), from September 10 to September 24, on account of official business as U.S. Representative to the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. FORD (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), from September 10 to September 24, on account of official business as U.S. Representative to the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. ADAIR (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), from September 10 to September 24, on account of official business as U.S. Representative to the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. HOSMER (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for the balance of the week, on account of official business as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. RYAN of New York, for 20 minutes, on Thursday, September 12, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BOW for 10 minutes today.

Mr. PILLION (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin), for 1 hour on September 16.

Mr. HALL (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin), for 1 hour on September 16.

Mr. GROSS (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin), for 1 hour on September 16.

Mr. DEROUNIAN (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin), for 1 hour on September 16.

Mr. McDOWELL (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa), for 30 minutes, today, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mrs. SULLIVAN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HORTON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON.

Mr. ALBERT and to include an address by the President of the United States.

Mr. HARRIS to revise and extend his remarks made in consideration of S. 1576 and to include extraneous matter and tables.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York in connection with his remarks on S. 1576 and to include extraneous matter and several resolutions and tables.

Mr. PHILBIN.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. ROYBAL.

Mr. EVINS.

Mr. HEALEY.

Mr. FRASER.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

- S. 495. An act for the relief of Evanthis Christon;
 S. 506. An act for the relief of Panagioti Makris;
 S. 657. An act for the relief of Dr. Mohammed Adham;
 S. 909. An act for the relief of Marja Lovsin;
 S. 1154. An act to provide for the sale of certain mineral rights to Christmas Lake, Inc., in Minnesota;
 S. 1185. An act relating to the exchange of certain lands between the State of Oregon and the C. and B. Livestock Co., Inc.;
 S. 1230. An act for the relief of Carlton M. Richardson; and
 S. 1489. An act for the relief of J. Arthur Fields.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 11, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1187. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1188. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 18, 1963, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Santa Margarita River and tributaries, California, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Public Works.

1189. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 17, 1963, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Sioux Bayou and connecting waterways, Mississippi, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

1190. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report relating to the continuing review of voluntary agreements and programs established pursuant to section 708(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 7194. A bill to amend the Copyright Act by repealing the jukebox exemption, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 733). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1271. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jae H. Yang and Mrs. Jeong S. Yang; with amendment (Rept. No. 724). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1273. A bill for the relief of Bay Kow Jung; without amendment (Rept. No. 725). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1566. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Annie Zambelli Stiletto; with amendment (Rept. No. 726). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3366. A bill for the relief of Ferenc Molnar; with amendment (Rept. No. 727). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. POFF: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3908. A bill for the relief of Chang Sheng (also known as Rafael Chang Sing); with amendment (Rept. No. 728). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. POFF: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5902. A bill for the relief of Eric Voegelin; with amendment (Rept. No. 729). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MOORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6316. A bill for the relief of Generoso Bucca Cammis; without amendment (Rept. No. 730). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1495. A bill for the relief of Ching Heing Yen and Ching Chiao Hoang Yen; with amendment (Rept. No. 731). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1542. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sandra Bank Murphy; with amendment (Rept. No. 732). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MOORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6038. A bill for the relief of Mariano Carrese; with amendment (Rept. No. 734). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 8359. A bill to prohibit the business of debt adjusting in the District of Columbia except as an incident to the lawful practice of law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

H.R. 8360. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to prevent unnecessary or excessive demolition of buildings in urban renewal projects, to require that housing constructed in the redevelopment of urban renewal areas be designated for middle and lower income families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 8361. A bill to provide that where the entitlement of a veteran, widow, or child to a pension from the Veterans' Administration is based upon the veteran having served in World War I, the beneficiary shall if otherwise eligible have the right to elect payment of pension under either the provisions of title 38 as in effect on June 30, 1960, or as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, whichever provides the greater benefit; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:

H.R. 8362. A bill to regulate archeological exploration in the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 8363. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes, to make certain structural changes with respect to the income tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 8364. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to revise the pension program for World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 8365. A bill to enact the interstate agreement on detainees into law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 8366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the withholding of tax on nonresident aliens with respect to income derived from investments in mutual savings and loan associations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8367. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that contributions and gifts to foreign charities shall be deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 8368. A bill to amend section 401(d) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the issuance of certain certificates of public convenience and necessity; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 8369. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 8370. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to protect the constitutional rights of mentally incompetent persons committed thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 8371. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 8372. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an immediate deduction from gross income for losses sustained by depositors in the failure of certain Maryland savings and loan associations during 1961 and 1962, subject to adjustment if and when such losses or any part thereof are made good; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURRAY:

H.R. 8373. A bill to clarify the application of certain annuity increase legislation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 8374. A bill to amend section 2104 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the time for filing certain claims for mustering-out payments; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H.R. 8375. A bill to promote greater equity in the administration of the pay systems of employees in the Veterans' Administration under prevailing rate schedules by providing for certain adjustments in the compensation of such employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.R. 8376. A bill to prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes.

poses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 8377. A bill to eliminate the maintenance by the District of Columbia of perpetual accounts for unclaimed moneys held in trust by the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 8378. A bill to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on September 28, 1962, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 8379. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, to provide educational assistance to the children of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled from an injury or disease arising out of active military, naval, or air service during a period of war or the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 8380. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 8381. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from making certain rules relating to the length or frequency of broadcast advertisements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 8382. A bill to authorize the conveyance of excess Federal property at Donaldson Air Force Base to the city and county of Greenville, S.C.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BATTIN:

H.R. 8383. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 8384. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 8385. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.J. Res. 687. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the offering of prayers or any other recognition of God shall be permitted in public schools and other public places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

H.J. Res. 688. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MARSH:

H.J. Res. 689. Joint resolution to establish a Stamp Act Congress Bicentennial Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.J. Res. 690. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.J. Res. 691. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 692. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclama-

tion designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKER:

H.J. Res. 693. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.J. Res. 694. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.J. Res. 695. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H.J. Res. 696. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.J. Res. 697. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H.J. Res. 698. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 699. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON:

H.J. Res. 700. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEMPHILL:

H.J. Res. 701. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H.J. Res. 702. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONAS:

H.J. Res. 703. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.J. Res. 704. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTI:

H.J. Res. 705. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.J. Res. 706. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.J. Res. 707. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLIKEN:

H.J. Res. 708. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.J. Res. 709. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:

H.J. Res. 710. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHORT:

H.J. Res. 711. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.J. Res. 712. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.J. Res. 713. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITENER:

H.J. Res. 714. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.J. Res. 715. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.J. Res. 716. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARING:

H.J. Res. 717. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.J. Res. 718. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.J. Res. 719. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.J. Res. 720. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.J. Res. 721. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H.J. Res. 722. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama:

H.J. Res. 723. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as Save Your Vision Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. Res. 515. Resolution to grant additional travel authority to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. Res. 516. Resolution providing for printing additional copies of the report submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 8363, the Revenue Act of 1963; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES:

H.R. 8386. A bill to admit the widow of a U.S. citizen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 8387. A bill for the relief of Dr. Melicio H. Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAs:

H.R. 8388. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Demirakos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8389. A bill for the relief of Dr. George E. Poullas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 8390. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Camilla Incorvala Todaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 8391. A bill for the relief of Gaetano DiSotto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 8392. A bill relating to the effective date of the qualification of the Laborers'

Pension Fund of Hudson County, N.J., as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 8393. A bill for the relief of Lenford A. Rowe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 8394. A bill for the relief of Slovenka Perusko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 8395. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vugane Krishna Sundararaja Iyengar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H.R. 8396. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Jean Petrou and Rachel Arbib Harari Petrou, husband and wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN of New York:

H.R. 8397. A bill for the relief of Elefteri Tarinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8398. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Meliha Cayiloglu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 8399. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edeltraus Englisch Franklin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 8400. A bill for the relief of Emilio Akitoshi Iguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8401. A bill for the relief of Deward E. Quarles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 8402. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jan Rosciszewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8403. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gerhild Hossfeld Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Pay Adjustment for Postal and Other Federal Employees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. HEALEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 10, 1963

Mr. HEALEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to the necessity for taking action on pay legislation before we adjourn this year. While we are not close to adjournment, we are confronted with many grave problems that have to be solved before we can adjourn.

I am sure that the majority of the Members of the House of Representatives feel as I do—that we have a very serious responsibility that we must live up to—and that is to consider the adjustment in salary for our Federal workers that has been recommended by President Kennedy.

As you know, last year we passed legislation that provided for pay increases for those under the Classification Act and the Postal Field Service Schedules—but that bill did a little more than that.

It provided for a modern way of considering pay adjustments. It required the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make an annual analysis of the comparability of Federal pay with pay in outside industry, submit its findings to the President, and the President was required by the law to make a recommendation to the Congress.

The President has made such a recommendation. Together with other Members of the House of Representatives, I have introduced legislation that would put the President's recommendations into effect. My bill is H.R. 7659, introduced on July 18, 1963.

I feel that we have a moral obligation to live up to the commitment carried in Public Law 87-793. It was passed by the House with only 20 opposing, and by the Senate with only 3 negative votes.

I think we should also give consideration to the fact that the figures on which

the Bureau of Labor Statistics study was made were based upon a study of salaries in outside industry made in late 1961 and early 1962. The comparability that has been proposed is 2 years old. We should give some consideration to adjustment of this lag.

Some of my colleagues in the House of Representatives have introduced legislation that would make such an adjustment. I want to urge the Members to bend their efforts to see that this legislation will be given favorable consideration in ample time before the Congress adjourns at the end of the year.

Preserve Peace and Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 10, 1963

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, I comment upon a recent, thoughtful editorial in Gist Research by Mr. Frederick Burdick, distinguished editor of that publication.

Mr. Burdick in his statement pointed out that the 1945 model U.N., like automobile models, needs improvement.

The most urgent requirement, he states, is an effective, comprehensive, objective U.N. international communications system to help "preserve international peace and security."

The main aim would be to distinguish between war and peace propaganda, fiction and fact, rumor and reality, treachery and truth. Mr. Burdick believes that the U.N. would be able to forestall crises which invite chances for hastily pushing humanity into modern war fought with diabolical weapons bringing widespread devastation.

I think that all thoughtful persons who are informed concerning the distressing potential of modern weapons are agreed that this Nation and all nations must de-

vote every possible effort to the prevention of war and the maintenance of peace. Aggressive war in this time and age is truly unthinkable and would be consistent only with fanaticism or madness.

Time and time again our Nation has made it clear that its policy is predicated on the desire for peace and that we would never wage an aggressive war.

However, we do not have the same assurances from the Soviet Union and its satellites and for that reason, if the U.N. is to be a really effective instrumentality for maintaining the peace, it must take the initiative in coping with all, not just some, incidents in the world likely to lead to war.

We can have 100 test bans, but there will be no lasting peace in the world until the Soviet stops its conspiracy against free governments and agrees to proper, effective, international control of nuclear energy and weapons, universal disarmament, and realistic judicial institutions for maintaining the peace.

Compulsory Arbitration a Dangerous Precedent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 10, 1963

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 102 by the House on August 28 has established for the first time in our Nation's history the dangerous precedent of compulsory arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes. I must concur with the railroad brotherhoods in finding this action "a regrettable and backward step," a violation of a hard-won and vital economic principle of our free society—the right to bargain collectively.

Although this resolution was aimed at one particular management-labor dispute—the work rules controversy over