

H.R. 6868. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7063. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7431. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 12 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, December 27, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1467. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Director, Administrative Office, U.S. Courts, transmitting a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States held at Washington, D.C., September 17-18, 1963, pursuant to the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 331 (H. Doc. No. 184), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 9563. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award

posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H.R. 9564. A bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be paid compensation at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II to evade capture by the enemy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.J. Res. 881. Joint resolution to establish a commission to be known as the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

560. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., relative to appropriations in the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### Automation in Industry—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz Sets Forth Facts—The Charleston Gazette Calls for Public Works Program

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, at this Christmas season, and as we approach the new year 1964, it is important that we keep before us the fact that we have problems as well as blessings and reasons to be grateful. We must be determined that we shall not brush aside the conditions of change induced by technological advancements but, rather, that we will be resourceful and aggressive in seeking solutions.

As was stated so ably by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz recently:

The most dangerous myth in immediate times is that machines produce as many jobs for men as they destroy and therefore represents no threat to workers.

I agree with Secretary Wirtz that—

This is a half-truth, and, therefore, a half-lie. The truth is that machines permit the extension of men's work activities. The implied lie is that this will happen automatically or without the exercise of full human responsibility.

In the distinguished Labor Secretary's speech from which I quote—an address prepared for a midyear commencement at the University of Michigan—Mr. Wirtz declared that—

Any philosophy or policy about automation must necessarily start from clear recognition that unrestrained technological advance is not only inexorable, but essential to the maintenance and elevation of the standard of living. Full employment in this

country is completely dependent on our being more efficient producers than our competitors in a world where the competition is tougher every day. The alternative to automation would be economic stagnation. . . .

Machines now have, in general, a high school education, in the sense that they can do most jobs that a high school education qualifies people to do. So machines will get the unskilled jobs, because they work for less than living wages. Machines are, in the most real sense, responsible for putting uneducated people out of work.

The answers are not to smash the machines. They are to recognize that the individual versus the machine is as unfair a match today as the individual versus the corporation was in the last century, and the advancing technology requires the exercise of collective—public and private—responsibility for its effects and collective measures to carry out this responsibility.

Mr. President, the Secretary of Labor has provided us with a cogent statement of why people today are haunted by the "specter of becoming robots," and he is forthright in admonishing us to "recognize that the individual versus the machine is an unfair match."

The human factors behind the problems of advancing technology as expressed especially by progress in automation are part and parcel of the unemployment figures of our Nation. This is brought to our attention forcefully and clearly by an editorial, "Only Crash Programs Can Help Unemployed," in the December 21, 1963, issue of the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette, in which it points out:

The unemployment figure for November is in, and it is by no means reassuring—almost 6 percent—in round totals 4,292,000 workers or 115,000 more unemployed than in January of this year.

The Gazette editorial asserts further:

The paradox is the unprecedented prosperity for approximately 80 percent of the population, while 20 percent or more than

30 million Americans, according to Federal statisticians, are living in poverty.

I agree with the Gazette that—

The quickest, surest, and admittedly the most expedient way to assist these forgotten and forsaken is to trigger a huge public works program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the thought-provoking editorial to which I have made reference and from which I have quoted briefly.

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

#### ONLY CRASH PROGRAMS CAN HELP UNEMPLOYED

"The foreign front," writes James Reston in a recent column, "was Kennedy's major problem but the home front is likely to be Johnson's, and the need for some effective way to convert from the cold war to the 'slum war' is likely to be more urgent with every passing month."

The unemployment figure for November is in, and it is by no means reassuring. Almost 6 percent (5.9 percent to be exact) of the Nation's work force is idle. In round totals the figure is 4,292,000 workers or 115,000 more unemployed than in January of this year.

The paradox is the unprecedented prosperity for approximately 80 percent of the population, while 20 percent or more than 30 million Americans, according to Federal statisticians, are living in poverty.

How to bring this 20 percent into the mainstream of American life, thus guaranteeing to this helpless minority a meaningful stake in the economy, is the dilemma confronting the Johnson administration.

Allocating defense reductions to alleviate their plight—and surely substantial slashes in defense expenditures can be achieved without impairing in the least the national capacity to wage total war—is undoubtedly part of the answer.

But, as Reston notes, simply transferring funds from one account to another isn't the solution it appears to be at first acquaintance. Cutbacks in defense will mean job losses among the employed, and the long-term interest isn't accommodated by elevating unemployed at the expense of those

already employed. Therefore, cutbacks must be softened by reconversion efforts.

Conversion of defense projects, however, will take time and the dreadful status of the Nation's neglected calls for immediate action. Their humiliating condition—an awful blotch upon the character of a nation which boasts of its constant concern for all its citizens—will hardly wait for reconversion to have been proved successful, so that the Government can then take up the next priority. Their needs are now, and they shriek for attention.

Obviously, the quickest, surest, and admittedly the most expedient way to assist these forgotten and forsaken is to trigger a huge public works program in the Nation's cities, where the greatest needs exist. The United States is no longer an agrarian nation. It is urban, and no city of any size lacks a significant slum area with despairing, ghettoized inhabitants and appalling problems of housing, education, diet, crime, and disease.

Reconversion can assist the employed, but only crash programs and revolutionary measures can help today's unemployed.

### Washington Report

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I would like to include my newsletter to my constituents for December 20, 1963:

#### FOREIGN AID STUDY A TREMENDOUS TASK— (SUPPLEMENT TO FOREIGN AID NEWSLETTER OF AUGUST 24, 1963)

The House this week took its most determined stand to date against big foreign aid spending. In approving the foreign aid appropriation it cut \$1,700 million from the original budget request. The appropriation of \$2,801,700,000 as finally passed was reduced from the \$3,599,050,000 which was authorized just a few days earlier. The slash was due largely to the masterful report of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid led by Congressman OTTO PASSMAN, of Louisiana. This study and report is one of the best prepared I have seen in my 9 years in Congress, and represents the finest type of constructive legislative work.

The Foreign Operations Subcommittee in its consideration of this bill conducted more than 800 hours of research and hearings. Testimony by officials of the executive branch and others resulted in over 11,000 pages of transcript. The 4 volumes of printed hearings contain 3,849 pages of testimony and related data and represent a most thorough examination of the budget estimates of the foreign aid program. (These statements give some idea of the effort that goes into committee work, the part of a Congressman's job which demands most of his time and attention. It is testimony to the care and thoroughness which is given to important legislation before it can be presented to the House for action.)

The hearings brought out many little known facts concerning foreign aid. Testimony showed that our aid program is being

continued in countries where one of the following illegal action has occurred:

1. A dictator has taken over control of the country.
2. A military junta has overthrown a friendly government.
3. A president or premier has been assassinated.
4. A newly elected president has been prevented from taking office.
5. A monarch has been dispossessed by a rebel force.
6. Twenty-nine aid-recipient countries have experienced an illegal change of government during the period 1948-63.
7. Of these 29, Cuba is the only country which is not now receiving direct U.S. aid, although she does receive assistance from the United Nations.

Of concern to many is the attitude of some officials of our Government on foreign aid. This attitude is exemplified by the statement of William Kling, Special Assistant for Economic Affairs, African Affairs, Department of State: "I do not think that our aid program has to be necessarily directed toward rather unrealistic policies of only helping our friends."

How on earth can Mr. Kling or the State Department justify using the hard-earned money of American taxpayers to help our enemies? Yet, this is exactly what we are doing in too many instances.

1. Of the 112 countries in the world, the administration contemplates granting of assistance during fiscal year 1964 to a minimum of 100 countries, territories, or possessions.
2. The proposed military assistance program alone envisages grant aid to 65 countries and credit assistance to 3 additional countries.
3. Aid is given to countries which first tried Communist-bloc assistance and after becoming disenchanted turn to the United States for help.
4. Aid is given to countries where the attitude of the official and semiofficial press and radio is anti-American.
5. Aid is given to countries indulging in unwise fiscal policies, deficit spending, and lack of self-help.
6. We continue our aid to five countries in Latin America which still maintain trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba.
7. Foreign aid funds in the pipeline (already appropriated and unexpended) amount to \$7.6 billion projected into fiscal 1964.

#### THE ISSUE: AID TO COMMUNISM

The issue which tied up the adjournment of Congress in bitter debate was the House passed amendment (218 to 169) to prohibit the U.S. Government from underwriting credit to Communist countries buying American goods, including the sale of wheat to Soviet Russia. After three attempts and by the Democratic leadership exerting every possible pressure on its members, the House approved the final report by 30 votes (189 to 159). With no regard to the political moratorium the Democratic leadership and the President charged the Republicans with "delaying tactics and sitdown strikes against the bill." The fact is, the conference report had been voted down twice and many Members had left Washington to be at home with their families on Christmas. In an all-night session Friday, a long Saturday session, and a session on Monday, it was the Democrats who could not muster the votes, most of the Republicans had remained on the job or returned to Washington at the first call.

Now, what was the basis of our opposition to the bill?

1. We do not believe we should be doing business with Russia on any basis. Cer-

tainly we should not finance their ability to do business with us.

2. This bill, as all legislation, should have been decided on its merits. It was not, as charged by the majority leader, "a slap at President Johnson" to vote against the bill.

3. The bill makes it possible for the United States to extend credit to Russia with no collateral except the word of the Government of the Soviet Union and it has never honored its word or its agreements.

I could list many other reasons and will have more to say on our dealings with the Communists in the coming year. This will be the last newsletter until Congress reconvenes January 7. To all our friends, "Season's greetings."

### Navy Yards and Naval Strength Vital

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the recent authoritative British publication, *Jane's Fighting Ships*, touching upon comparative naval strength in the world, declared that "the United States still has the greatest navy the world has ever seen," but "the Soviet Navy has a new look which must have a profound effect on naval thinking and planning on both sides of the Atlantic."

I think it can be said that this observation by a great naval authority like *Jane* should be carefully heeded and taken to heart by those in the Congress and administration having to do with the defense of this Nation, particularly our naval strength.

According to *Jane's* the world has more navies than ever before, 96 in number. While some of these are considered to be no mere infants-in-arms, but quite considerable fleets, notably those of Germany, Italy, Japan, and Indonesia, it seems that we should lose no time in carefully reappraising our own position in terms of naval strength.

It is the opinion of *Jane's* that the United States, as the senior partner of the victorious Allies, is in danger of becoming topheavy with the weight of its outdated, war-built hulls, although, of course, the United States has built in recent years the biggest and most sophisticated warships in every major category, while the navies of the so-called defeated nations are rising on a pinnacle of new steel, unfettered by the deadwood of a generation gone.

In brief, our Navy, while strong, has more older ships than the newer navies, and this is especially true of the Russian Navy which is being built up at a very rapid rate.

*Jane's* made reference to the oft-reiterated and reiterated and proven maxim exemplified by Nelson, Churchill, and Mahan: "Who rules the sea rules the world."

While this maxim is now subject to some revision, it is pointed out that if



the United States can turn out nuclear-powered submarines at the rate of 10 to 12 per year, so also can the Soviet Union.

It is said that the Soviet naval watchword seems to be intelligence, infiltration, and interception. To these ends, the Soviet Union has built and is building a strong and modern navy second only to that of the United States. It has rapidly built and is increasing alarmingly an enormous merchant fleet while our own American merchant marine has been permitted to fall back in comparative strength with other great powers. The Soviet Union has also accumulated the world's largest, most modern, and unusually versatile fishing fleet of trawlers which, as we know, are being widely used for gathering information, sometimes close to our shores and in this Western Hemisphere.

In addition, it has created a large fleet of survey ships in a massive and world-wide oceanographic research effort, according to such a distinguished authority as Jane's.

The Soviet has made sufficient progress with the building of a new spearhead in the shape of new warships, including guided missile ships and nuclear submarines, that she has been able to discard her long streaming tail of older warships, although this Nation has not had such notable success along these lines.

It is also Jane's informed view that the Soviet Navy has the most powerful submarine fleet the world has ever known. Even excluding training and obsolescent units, there are believed to be over 400 effective submarines, including 25 nuclear powered, and over 40 armed with guided missiles.

According to the commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, submarines constitute the Soviet Union's main striking force at sea and this is something that has been known to our own, as well as other, naval experts in the world.

The information furnished by Jane's, much of which has been and is available to our own experts, and the pertinent observations made as a corollary to this information, should certainly be sobering upon our own thinking and acting in the planning and construction of naval craft for our own Navy and national defense.

Short of cutting down key critical construction of new naval craft in modern categories, this Nation should be now building at a greater rate than it is in these categories to match the Soviet and other navies of the world, so that we will not be left behind as long as it is necessary in this troubled world to provide for our security and that of our associates of the free world.

We can hope and work for peace, to be sure, and we must devote ourselves energetically to that end in the name of humanity, freedom and justice. But we must never negate our naval strength or allow it to fall below that of our competitors in overall naval potential.

Above all, we cannot allow important arms and agencies of that strength, like the Boston Naval Shipyard, and other repair and modernizing installations to

deteriorate, run down, to be curtailed or, as some propose, entirely eliminated.

Till the time comes that an effective, permanent, lasting peace is established—let us hope and pray that will be soon—our course is obvious and imperative. It must be to keep our Navy and all other vital defense arms in a state of adequacy, readiness and modernity to meet every test, every challenge.

Instead of laying plans to dismantle the Boston Naval Shipyard and similar installations in the country, it would seem far more appropriate for us, indeed vital and compelling for us, to build up, streamline and modernize these establishments so that they can serve us and our great Navy with more efficiency, skill and readiness to meet every need in a sensible, economical manner.

We must under no circumstances allow our understandable zest and quest for sensible economy to jeopardize our defense forces and leave the Nation more susceptible to military attack.

I think that we must meet those challenges of the Soviet Union and other nations in naval strength and we must do it without further delay or equivocation.

I am forwarding a copy of these remarks to our great President, the distinguished Secretary of Defense, the distinguished Secretary of the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I hope that the subject matter will be carefully pondered, examined, appraised, and acted upon before our great American Navy becomes less than the greatest and most effective in the world and unable adequately to perform its proper role in defending the country.

Navy yards, naval strength, and a powerful, balanced striking force are vital to the safety and security of this Nation, and I most respectfully urge upon the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs their most energetic efforts, not only to hold the line for the Navy, but to build and develop this great defense arm and keep it as the greatest and the best Navy in the world.

### I Refuse To Hand the Communists a Spade

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Appropriations Committee on whose shoulders rest to a very great degree along with the other 49 members of that committee, the credit of these United States which has been greatly weakened over the past three decades. Now we are being asked in this bill to further weaken our credit by guaranteeing the payment of about half a billion dollars worth of wheat and other

commodities, the Communists wish to obtain from us simply on their promise to pay, which is no good. They owe us billions of dollars this minute which they refuse to pay while we are spending \$50 billion annually of our taxpayers' dollars mainly to keep the commies from burying us, as Khrushchev promised he will do; and as bread is yet one of the most important military commodities, I will not hand the ungodly Communists a spade with which to bury us.

### Report to the People of the 22d District of California

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the 1st session of the 88th Congress has been a long and fruitful one. We can be proud of our accomplishments. I will presently set forth my voting record and comments on the legislation we have acted upon, but first I want to make some remarks concerning the session we have just completed.

Congress has been criticized for the length of the past session, but these critics fail to recognize that the long session was due to the extraordinary number of complex and controversial matters which confronted us. Foremost among these were the civil rights, tax, and education bills. Had we chosen to turn our backs on these problems or been content with only token legislation in these fields, we could have adjourned earlier and given ourselves more time to spend in our districts. But a Congressman does not fulfill his obligation to his constituents or to the Nation by such action. It is the duty of a Congressman to seek genuinely constructive solutions to these and the other pressing problems we face. This cannot be done quickly. It demands time, energy, and thought.

This year our efforts have been crowned with success. During the session, the Members reached general agreement on the need for a broad civil rights bill and on the basic structure of the tax bill and passed three major education bills. This is an excellent record. It shows the vitality of our legislative process. Of course, it is not perfect. Improvements can and should be made, but our achievements demonstrate that our system of representative democracy continues to work well and is the best yet devised by man.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The long, arduous task of Congress this year was made even more difficult by one of the most brutal, tragic events in our Nation's history—the assassination of President Kennedy. The loss has been a painful one for us all, and the burden of guilt we share because this

senseless act was permitted to occur in a law-abiding society is a heavy one. President Kennedy was truly a man of courage and vision, with a deep sense of the past and a deeper commitment to the future. He brought new energy and purpose to our Government, and his death has left a void in American life.

Nevertheless, I am confident that President Johnson will carry on President Kennedy's work and noble dedication to a better America and a better world. President Johnson shares the same ideals and goals to which President Kennedy so eloquently committed his administration, and I am sure there will be no change in President Johnson's legislative program. The succession of Lyndon B. Johnson to the Presidency demonstrates the strength and continuity of our form of government. President Kennedy is gone, but our democratic nation and our debt of gratitude to this great American live on.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

In the past session, Congress appropriated almost \$50 billion for the continuing buildup of our nuclear and conventional Armed Forces. I supported every request made by Defense Secretary McNamara, including a long-overdue pay increase for military personnel, to assure that our defenses and the morale of our troops will be the strongest in the world.

At present and for the foreseeable future, our military might will be superior to that of any nation. We possess 500 long-range ballistic missiles and have an equal number of intercontinental bombers on the alert at all times. Our Polaris weapons system is "at the ready." Such deterrent power could destroy any aggressor. In 1963, our special forces units in Vietnam showed how well they can carry out conventional and counter-insurgency action. Every American can feel secure in the knowledge that our Armed Forces are prepared to meet any challenge.

Secretary McNamara recently indicated that in view of our great strength the defense budget can be expected to level off and perhaps decline a little in the years ahead. I hope the world situation continues to improve, as it did this year with the signing of the test ban treaty, and meaningful economies can be made in the huge defense budget in the future.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I am deeply distressed by the drastic cuts made in foreign aid. This program is the cornerstone of our foreign policy in those areas of the world where the outcome of the struggle between freedom and tyranny is still in doubt. In the past, this program has been markedly successful. It is largely responsible for the strong economy and independence of Western Europe, Japan, and the Philippines. The reductions made in 1963 were wholly unjustified and impaired our own security and our position as the leader of the free world.

As a result of the cuts, we cannot make development loans to the new Asian and

African nations. We will also be forced to curtail supporting assistance to Laos, Vietnam, and the Congo. These are crucial times in the history of many such areas. We cannot abandon them and expect them to survive in freedom. We have a vital interest in that survival, for ultimately our own security depends on it.

Most disturbing to me was the reduction in funds for the Alliance for Progress. This action virtually repudiated the pledges of Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy to assist the nations of Latin America in a peaceful revolution of modernization. I cannot understand how some Members of Congress can be content to provide less aid for all of Latin America than the Soviet Union gives to Cuba alone. This is no way to fight communism!

I concur in the judgment of every President since World War II that a substantial foreign aid program is essential to our foreign policy. The expenditures for this program constitute only a small fraction of our own budget for defense, and the contribution to the protection of our interests and the interests of freedom around the world far exceeds the cost.

A pleasant contrast to the treatment given foreign aid was approval of a 50-percent increase in the size of the Peace Corps. Wherever the Corps has been invited, it has been a notable success. This program should certainly be expanded to give more Americans an opportunity to serve their country.

#### NATIONAL ECONOMY

The most important legislation affecting the national economy was President Kennedy's proposal to stimulate economic growth by tax reduction and reform. I will have more to say on this later.

Another important bill will broaden and strengthen the Manpower Development and Training Act. It is the aim of this program to supply the skilled labor increasingly needed by our economy. It is anticipated that by 1965, 400,000 workers will have been retrained under this program and placed in productive employment. The legislation enacted this year will extend the training period for certain classes of workers, establish additional courses of instruction and open up new opportunities to youth.

There is a constant need for a wide variety of public works. If California is to continue to prosper, there must be an adequate and controlled supply of water. This year we passed two bills providing funds for more than 30 projects in California, including \$15 million for flood control to protect life and property in Los Angeles County. These projects will help us meet the demands that will be made in the years ahead by California's burgeoning population and expanding industry.

Also essential for economic progress is a first-class highway system. Congress recognizes this and enacted amendments to the Highway Act which will insure that our national road networks will be the best and most modern in the world.

#### SPACE PROGRAM

During the past few years, we have proudly watched the expansion of our frontiers to outer space. We have seen American initiative and research and development push us into a leading position in space technology. Now that we have moved to the forefront in this field, we cannot abandon the role of leadership but must continue to move forward, pursuing our national interest by exploring the unknown.

In light of the importance of the space program, I feel particularly privileged to represent the State of California and the 22d District, where so much of our Nation's space work is being carried out. For the past 3 fiscal years, California has received nearly half of all the major contracts awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and 6 of the 10 largest NASA contractors are California aerospace firms. On June 30, 1963, the 22d District was the place of performance of \$377.5 million worth of research and development contracts—15 percent of the total for the entire State. Firms in the 22d District received more than 25 research and development contracts during the year.

#### EDUCATION

The 1st session of the 88th Congress can look with pride upon the legislative landmarks it has established in the field of education, passing some of the most significant education measures in our history. Passage of three major phases of the administration's education program led President Johnson to predict that this session will "go down in history as the Education Congress of 1963." This legislation will give us new weapons in our never-ending battle against illiteracy and poverty.

Congress approved a bill to provide teaching facilities and loans to prospective physicians, dentists, and those in related medical professions. This will boost the number of medical school graduates and relieve the growing shortage of health personnel.

The "brick and mortar" bill—the first major new Federal program of assistance to education since 1958—sets up a \$1.2 billion plan to help finance the building of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other academic facilities in colleges and universities across the Nation. This 3-year program will help us accommodate the hundreds of thousands of students who will nearly double college enrollment in this decade and will enable us to offer them the physical facilities necessary for the pursuit of knowledge.

The \$1.5 billion vocational education bill expands and modernizes our existing vocational educational training program, designed to develop our most important resource—manpower—by teaching basic skills, curbing school dropouts, and working with illiterate adults. The bill substantially increases the amount of Government loans to college students under the National Defense Education Act. Unfortunately, no improvement was made in the impacted areas aid.



Large school districts, such as Los Angeles, are discriminated against, and I will continue my opposition to this program until its deficiencies are corrected.

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE

Congress made significant gains in the area of health and welfare during the first session, approving several bills which will be of direct benefit not only to those afflicted by poverty and disease but to all our citizens.

Congress authorized \$50 million for the next 5 years to increase aid to States for maternal and child-health services and for crippled children's programs. Another bill authorizes \$238 million during the next 3 years to aid States in providing mental retardation facilities and constructing community health centers. Congress authorized a \$50 million increase in the Government program of direct loans to nonprofit corporations and cooperatives for construction of housing for the elderly, as well as allowing the Federal Housing Authority another 2 years in which to insure mortgages for low- and moderate-income groups.

Los Angeles area residents can be encouraged in their long, relentless fight against smog by the passage of the clean air bill. The research and pollution control programs to be jointly undertaken by the local, State, and Federal Governments give promise of eventually eradicating this menace to our health and well-being.

#### AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Despite the passage of several agricultural bills this year, we are still faced with the basic problem of excess farm production. The farm bloc in Congress demands reduced spending in other sectors of the economy, but it continues to clamor for higher price supports for its own products while refusing to cut down production and eliminate surplus goods.

For the most part, farm legislation this year solved only a few superficial problems. I reluctantly supported the cotton bill because it will eliminate the two-price system which puts our American mill operators at a competitive disadvantage with foreign manufacturers. I strongly opposed the extension of our Mexican farm labor program because I see no reason for American farmers to continue their exploitation of foreign labor. Furthermore, there is an adequate supply of domestic workers available at reasonable wages. The passage of the feed grain bill did offer an encouraging note in this dreary area, for the bill provides price supports only for producers who make voluntary acreage reductions.

However, farm subsidies continue as the most indefensible of all Federal spending. They deserve the attention of Congress in the next session.

#### BILLS I HAVE SPONSORED

It was my privilege this year to introduce a companion medicare bill to provide hospitalization insurance to the aged under social security. The heavy

costs of hospital and related health care have long posed a grave threat to the security of our senior citizens who have contributed so much to make this Nation great. Most of these elderly people are unable to qualify for or afford private insurance to adequately protect them against the high cost of hospitalization. Consequently, many of them are forced to seek private or public aid and become public welfare burdens. Hearings on this bill have been completed, and I hope that this measure will become law.

I am pleased to report that work on the Federal building in the Valley Administrative Center in Van Nuys will begin shortly. After many months of effort, my colleague, the gentleman from California, EVERETT BURKHALTER, and I were able to secure the final approval and financing for this much-needed facility.

I have also introduced a bill to allow voting registrars, upon proper application, to dispense with the requirement of a Federal law that they retain ballots for 22 months following an election. The purpose of the present law is to preserve records which would be necessary in a suit to enforce voting rights. Such a suit would never be needed in Los Angeles where our officials are among the best and fairest in the Nation. Enactment of my bill as part of the omnibus civil rights bill will greatly reduce the large storage costs which the county must bear.

While I am concerned with the welfare of this Nation as a whole and the welfare of my State and district in particular, I have not ignored the needs of individual constituents. For this reason, where circumstances warranted, I introduced private bills for the relief of deserving individuals.

#### THE SECOND SESSION—CIVIL RIGHTS

While I am highly pleased with the accomplishments of the first session of Congress, there are several important items which remain to be acted upon during the coming year.

Highest priority must be given to the civil rights bill. The late President Kennedy gave his wholehearted support to this long-needed bill, and President Johnson is strongly urging its early passage. During the past year, civil rights has become the Nation's No. 1 problem. The protests and demonstrations by our Negro citizens have made it unmistakably clear that they will no longer accept second-class citizenship.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I helped draft the civil rights bill which outlaws racial discrimination in voting rights, public accommodations, employment opportunities and federally assisted programs. It also permits the Attorney General of the United States to bring suit to prevent certain violations of the Constitution, particularly in the area of school segregation.

Discrimination and prejudice, whether they be subtle or blatant, are injurious to our national welfare. They contradict principles upon which this Nation was

founded and impair our economic, social and cultural life. The sooner we remove this cancer, the sooner all of us will be able to realize our fullest potential as free Americans.

The leadership given the Judiciary Committee by Chairman EMANUEL CELLER and ranking Republican WILLIAM McCULLOCH, working with the late President, produced an excellent bill, one worthy of support by Republicans and Democrats. This House and this Nation are truly served by these two great Americans. It is hoped that the Rules Committee will realize that it is in the national interest to expedite this bill. It is imperative that Congress act swiftly on this urgent matter, gaining the bipartisan support necessary to secure a strong bill and make the American ideals of liberty and justice for all a reality.

#### TAX BILL

The second most important issue facing Congress in 1964 is the tax reduction and reform bill now awaiting action by the Senate. Last January, President Kennedy proposed a broad program to reduce Federal income tax for individuals and businesses and to make our tax law more equitable.

Virtually every taxpayer in the country would pay lower taxes under this program, and everyone would benefit from the increased economic activity brought about by the release of tax savings to the private economy. Most of the individual tax reduction savings would be spent and respent, circulating throughout the economy and bringing it new life. This would generate new jobs and greater output, taking up much of the slack in our economy. Together with business tax savings, it would stimulate the kind of investment that results in faster economic growth and full employment and would bring the average American a greater level of prosperity and job security.

Initially, the tax cut would increase our Federal deficit by only a small degree. Our current deficit is the direct result of the inadequate growth of our economy. However, as our economic activity picks up, unhampered by the straitjacket of high taxes, the national deficit will be reduced, making it possible to balance the budget within the next few years. Our economy is fully capable of reducing unemployment to a reasonable level and producing enough tax revenues to meet our essential expenditures.

Regrettably, there seems little possibility that the tax bill will contain the reforms originally expected. Some taxpayers will retain their position of unfair privilege, shifting their responsibilities to others.

#### OTHER LEGISLATION

The assassination of President Kennedy has focused our attention on the inadequacies of Federal laws governing the sale of firearms. The Constitution guarantees Americans the right to bear arms, but some reasonable regulation over the traffic and shipment of weapons is

needed if we are to keep firearms out of the hands of criminals and lunatics.

Several provisions of the National Housing Act, which have made low-cost financing available to so many homeowners, will come up for renewal during the second session of Congress. The FHA and urban redevelopment programs should be continued. I have introduced a bill to amend the act to permit loans

for construction of sidewalks, gutters and other public improvements to be insured under that law. These improvements are especially needed in my district, and I am hopeful my amendment will be included in the omnibus bill.

Other matters which should receive favorable consideration include revisions in our immigration laws, legal counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases

in the Federal courts and royalties for composers for the jukebox performance of their work.

## VOTING RECORD

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a table which lists major legislative decisions made in the 1st session of the 88th Congress and my position on each of them:

My vote	Issue	Outcome
<b>NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SPACE</b>		
Supported	Extension of the military draft	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$47,200,000,000 for defense <sup>1</sup>	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$1,600,000,000 for military construction projects	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$5,100,000,000 for NASA research and development <sup>2</sup>	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$2,300,000,000 for Atomic Energy Commission	Enacted.
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>		
Supported	Appropriate \$3,000,000,000 for foreign aid	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$7,500,000,000 for operations of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	Enacted.
Supported	Extend Export-Import Bank for 5 years and increase its lending authority	Enacted.
Supported	Increase size of the Peace Corps	Enacted.
Supported	Limited nuclear test ban treaty <sup>3</sup>	Ratified.
<b>NATIONAL ECONOMY</b>		
Supported	Tax reduction and reform bill	Passed House.
Supported	Extend and strengthen Manpower Development and Training Act	Enacted.
Supported	Continuation of the Interstate and Defense Highway System	Enacted.
Supported	Extend corporate and certain excise taxes	Enacted.
Supported	Reduce unemployment compensation tax rate	Enacted.
<b>GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION</b>		
Supported	Permanently increase House Rules Committee to 15 members	Approved.
Supported	Extend Civil Rights Commission	Enacted.
Supported	Provide for orderly transition between election and inauguration of a new President	In conference.
Supported	Extend President's authority to submit reorganization plans to Congress	Passed House.
Supported	Establish Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation	Enacted.
Supported	Extend period for raising contributions for construction of the National Cultural Center	Enacted.
Supported	Suspension of "equal time" rule of FCC for presidential and vice presidential election of 1964	In conference.
<b>HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE</b>		
Supported	Health professions education bill	Enacted.
Supported	Higher education facilities bill	Enacted.
Supported	Vocational education bill	Enacted.
Supported	Establish safety standards for seat belts for autos	Enacted.
Supported	Establish air-pollution-control program	Enacted.
Supported	Increase aid to States for maternal and child health services and for research projects to prevent mental retardation	Enacted.
Supported	Provide for construction of community mental health centers	Enacted.
Supported	Increase funds for construction of housing for the elderly	Enacted.
Supported	Extend FHA program for mortgage insurance for low- and moderate-income groups	Enacted.
Supported	Tax relief for child care expense for deserted wives	Enacted.
Supported	Equal pay for person performing the same work regardless of sex	Enacted.
<b>SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS</b>		
Supported	Increase pay and subsistence allowances for military personnel	Enacted.
Supported	Increase payments to widows, parents, and children of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities	Enacted.
Supported	Permit conversion or exchange of national life insurance policies to new plans	In conference.
Supported	Permit VA to waive recovery on default on home loans in certain hardship cases	Enacted.
Supported	Assist States in providing nursing home facilities for veterans	Passed House.
Supported	Provide educational assistance to children of disabled veterans	In conference.
Supported	Raise enrollment of Military and Air Force Academies	Passed House.
<b>AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
Supported	Feed grain bill	Enacted.
Supported	Cotton bill	Passed House.
Opposed	Continue importation of Mexican farmworkers	Enacted.
Supported	Extend exemption of peanuts for boiling from marketing quotas	Enacted.
Supported	Develop outdoor recreational plans	Enacted.
Supported	Public works bills	In conference.
Supported	Abolish Beach Erosion Control Board; transfer its functions to Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors; establish Coastal Engineering Research Center	Enacted.
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>		
Supported	Federal contribution to District government	Enacted.
Opposed	Amendments to the Criminal Code	Passed House.
Opposed	Increase number of police dogs	Passed House.
Opposed	Permit teachers to use corporal punishment in public schools	Passed House.
Supported	Strengthen enforcement procedures against unsafe structures	Passed House.
Bill No.	Bills I have sponsored	Status
H. R. 5264	To provide hospital and related services under social security to the elderly	Hearings completed.
H. R. 5544	To provide insurance under the National Housing Act for loans made to homeowners for the construction of public improvements	Pending in committee.
H. R. 8882	Authorize reduction of the period under which certain voting records are required to be retained	Pending in committee.
H. R. 7557	To repeal the "coolie trade" laws	Pending in committee.
H. R. 3696	To strike a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Padre Junipero Serra	Enacted.
H. J. Res. 543	To establish a U. S. World Film Festival Commission	Pending in committee.
H. R. 5289	For the relief of Mrs. Zara Schreiber	Enacted.

<sup>1</sup> I opposed the expenditure of an additional \$363,000,000 for 2 more RS-70 aircraft. In so doing I supported the judgment of Secretary of Defense McNamara that the cost and effectiveness of these planes do not justify such large expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> I opposed every effort to reduce the funds for the manned space flight program.  
<sup>3</sup> Although treaties are considered only by the Senate, I made my position known to both our California Senators. They each supported the treaty.



## Voting Record

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I submit my voting record for the 88th Congress, 1st session, as compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress:

VOTING RECORD OF THE HONORABLE CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., 88TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

(Citations are to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD)

JANUARY 9, 1963

Election of Speaker, page 10 (256-175); vote HALLECK.

House Resolution 5. Provides that the rules of the House of Representatives for the 88th Congress shall be the same as those of the 87th Congress with the exception of the Committee on Rules, whose membership shall be increased from 13 to 15 members permanently. On ordering the previous question, page 21 (249-183); vote nay; on agreeing to resolution, page 21 (235-196); vote yea.

FEBRUARY 27, 1963

House Joint Resolution 284. Supplemental appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for 1963.

On passage, page 3050 (254-154); vote, general pair.

House Resolution 249. Provides \$360,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities. On agreeing to resolution, page 3077 (386-20); vote yea.

MARCH 11, 1963

H.R. 2438. Extends the induction provision of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. On passage, page 3937 (388-3); vote yea.

MARCH 12, 1963

H.R. 4374. Proclaims Sir Winston Churchill as honorary citizen of the United States of America. On passage, page 4001 (378-21); vote yea.

MARCH 13, 1963

H.R. 2440. Authorizes appropriations during fiscal year 1964 for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces. On committee amendment increasing the funds provided for research, development, test, and evaluation of aircraft for the Army by \$363,700,000 and earmarking the amount for development of the RS-70 weapons system, page 4090 (226-179); vote yea. On motion to recommit with instructions designed to reduce by 5 percent the procurement funds and by 12½ percent the research and development funds, page 4091 (149-258); vote yea. On passage, page 4091 (374-33); vote yea.

APRIL 4, 1963

H.R. 5366. Treasury-Post Office appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 5803 (386-17); vote yea.

APRIL 10, 1963

H.R. 5517. Supplemental appropriations, 1963. On Boland amendment to restore \$450 million for public works acceleration program, page 6161 (228-184); vote yea.

H.R. 5389. Repeals certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver. On passage, page 6179 (252-122); vote yea.

APRIL 24, 1963

H.R. 12. Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, designed to delete the student-loan provisions, page 6899 (171-239); vote nay. On passage, page 6899 (288-122); vote yea.

APRIL 25, 1963

H.R. 4997. Feed Grain Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, page 7142 (196-205); vote yea. On passage, page 7143 (208-195); vote nay.

APRIL 29, 1963

H.R. 1762. Promotes the coordination and development of effective programs relating to outdoor recreation. On Griffin amendment to require the Secretary of the Interior to file annual reports itemizing the source, value, purpose, and use of each donation accepted or used in connection with this program, page 7246 (292-50) vote general pair.

MAY 6, 1963

H.R. 40. To assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 7820 (275-30); vote yea.

MAY 7, 1963

House Joint Resolution 245. Provides that Members of Congress shall be limited to per diem allowances and necessary transportation costs in connection with travel outside the United States. On passage, page 7883 (386-2); vote yea.

MAY 8, 1963

H.R. 5517. Supplemental Appropriations, 1963. On recommitting the conference report with instructions to insist on disagreement to Senate amendment No. 47, providing funds for World Food Congress and a contribution of \$65,000 to the International Peace Corps Secretariat, page 8043 (207-190); vote yea.

MAY 9, 1963

H.R. 950. Amends the Internal Security Act of 1950, to provide for maximum personnel security in the National Security Agency. On passage, page 8156 (340-40); vote present (paired against).

MAY 13, 1963

H.R. 4274. Amends District of Columbia Code to permit principals and teachers in District of Columbia schools to use reasonable force in maintaining order in schools. On passage, page 8338 (278-53); vote general pair.

MAY 14, 1963

H.R. 5517. Supplemental Appropriations, 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 8504 (242-129); vote yea. On ordering the previous question on motion to concur in Senate amendment 76 with an amendment, page 8509 (168-207); vote nay.

House Resolution 340. Authorizes travel outside U.S. continental limits by members of the House Committee on Education and Labor. On agreeing to resolution, page 8520 (153-217); vote yea.

MAY 15, 1963

H.R. 6009. To provide, for the periods ending June 30, 1963, and August 31, 1963, temporary increases in the public debt limit. On motion to recommit, designed to continue temporarily the present \$305 billion public debt limit, page 8596 (195-222); vote yea. On passage, page 8596 (213-204); vote nay.

MAY 23, 1963

H.R. 6060. Prohibits discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. On agreeing to House Resolution 362, the rule under which the legislation was considered, page 9194 (362-9); vote yea.

MAY 29, 1963

House Resolution 368. Authorizes the Speaker to appoint delegates and alternates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva. On agreeing to resolution, page 9802 (278-52); vote yea.

H.R. 5497. Amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years. On passage, page 9833 (158-174); vote nay.

JUNE 4, 1963

H.R. 8496. Reorganization Act Extension. On Brown (Ohio) amendment to prohibit creating any new executive department, or abolishing or transferring an executive department or all the functions thereof, or consolidating any two or more executive departments or all the functions thereof, page 10077 (226-175); vote yea. On motion to adjourn, page 10155 (53-276); vote nay.

JUNE 6, 1963

H.R. 6754. Agriculture Department and related agencies appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 10413 (288-79); vote yea.

JUNE 11, 1963

H.R. 6868. Legislative appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 10649 (271-122); vote yea.

JUNE 12, 1963

H.R. 4996. Amends certain provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act. On passage, page 10723 (204-209); vote nay.

JUNE 13, 1963

H.R. 6755. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1963. On passage, page 10870 (283-91); vote yea.

JUNE 18, 1963

H.R. 7063. Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 11036 (301-93); vote yea.

JUNE 19, 1963

House Joint Resolution 247. Equal-Time Rule Suspension Act. On passage, page 11195 (263-126); vote yea.

JUNE 24, 1963

H.R. 6177. Relates to the annual payment to the District of Columbia by the United States. On motion to recommit, designed to increase the Federal contribution from \$45 million to \$53 million, page 11404 (99-237); vote yea.

JUNE 26, 1963

H.R. 7179. Defense Department Appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 11772 (410-1); vote yea.

JULY 9, 1963

H.R. 3179. Provides that judges of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior, and for other purposes. On passage, page 12308 (313-83); vote yea.

JULY 16, 1963

H.R. 4897. Repeals subsection (d) of section 2388 of title 18 of the United States Code, to extend geographical application of laws relating to seditious activities affecting the Armed Forces. On motion to recommit, page 12707 (40-339); vote yea.

JULY 17, 1963

H.R. 5279. Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations, 1964. Conference report—On motion to recommit providing for insistence of House disagreement to Senate amendment No. 52 providing for planning for construction of a National Air Museum, page 12769 (144-245); vote yea. On agreeing to conference report, page 12770 (333-50); vote yea.

JULY 18, 1963

H.R. 5171. Authorizes the Administrator of the General Services Administration to coordinate and otherwise provide for the

economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal agencies and departments. On motion to recommit, page 12968 (96-258); vote not voting.

JULY 24, 1963

H.R. 6518. To improve, strengthen, and accelerate programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. On passage, page 13293 (273-102); vote yea.

JULY 25, 1963

H.R. 4638. Promotes the orderly transfer of the executive power in connection with the expiration of the term of office of a President and the inauguration of a new President. On motion to recommit, designed to eliminate the authorization of appropriations, page 13352 (29-343); vote nay.

JULY 30, 1963

H.R. 3872. Export-Import Bank Act Extension. Conference report—On motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and ask for further conference with Senate, page 13635 (379-11); vote yea.

JULY 31, 1963

H.R. 5207. Amends the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 to authorize additional appropriations (also to pay balance of payment for Philippine war damage). On agreeing to House Resolution 453, the rule waiving points of order against and providing for the consideration of the conference report, page 13822 (234-166); vote yea.

AUGUST 1, 1963

H.R. 7500. Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. On agreeing to House Resolution 467, the open rule providing for consideration of the bill, page 13861 (387-1); vote yea. On passage, page 13911 (335-57); vote yea.

AUGUST 5, 1963

S. 1652. Amends the National Cultural Center Act. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 14078 (293-33); vote yea.

AUGUST 6, 1963

H.R. 4955. Vocational Education Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, designed to insert language requiring all vocational education programs to be conducted on a racially nondiscriminatory basis by July 1, 1965, page 14296 (181-217); vote yea. On passage, page 14297 (378-21); vote yea.

AUGUST 7, 1963

H.R. 7824. Continues for the period ending November 30, 1963, the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit. On agreeing to House Resolution 477, the closed rule waiving points of order against and providing for 4 hours of debate on the bill, page 14337 (303-72); vote yea.

AUGUST 8, 1963

H.R. 7824. Public debt limit. On motion to recommit, designed to limit the extension to October 31, and to fix the increase at \$307 billion in lieu of \$309 billion, page 14611 (164-229); vote yea. On passage, page 14612 (221-175); vote nay.

AUGUST 12, 1963

H.R. 7525. Relates to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. On motion to recommit, page 14758 (114-222); vote yea.

AUGUST 14, 1963

H.R. 6143. Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. On passage, page 14998 (287-113); vote yea.

AUGUST 23, 1963

H.R. 7885. Foreign Assistance Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, designed to reduce

certain authorizations, page 15676 (222-188); vote nay. On passage, page 15677 (224-186); vote yea.

AUGUST 28, 1963

H.R. 7500. Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Conference report—on motion to recommit with instructions to limit the aggregate amount of authorizations to \$5,203,719,000, page 16153 (176-200); vote general pair. On agreeing to conference report, page 16154 (249-125); vote paired for.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1963

S. 1576. Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. On passage, page 16696 (335-18); vote general pair.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1963

House Resolution 504. Creates a select committee to investigate research programs conducted by or sponsored by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. On agreeing to resolution, page 16753 (336-0); vote yea.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1963

H.R. 8363. Amends Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes and to make certain structural changes with respect to income tax. On agreeing to House Resolution 527, the closed rule providing for the consideration of and 8 hours of debate on H.R. 8363, page 17905 (324-65); vote yea.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

H.R. 8363. Amends Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes and to make certain structural changes with respect to income tax. On motion to recommit, designed to limit Federal expenditures for fiscal year 1964 to \$97 billion and for fiscal year 1965 to \$98 billion, page 18118 (199-226); vote yea. On passage, page 18119 (271-155); vote nay.

OCTOBER 1, 1963

H.R. 5555. Military pay increase. On agreeing to conference report, page 18408 (333-5); vote yea.

H.R. 7044. Authorizes \$1.5 million for construction of Corregidor-Bataan Memorial. On agreeing to House Resolution 539, the open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 7044, page 18411 (314-12); vote general pair.

OCTOBER 7, 1963

H.R. 3369. For the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Mason. On suspending the rules and adopting House Resolution 541, providing for the House agreement to a Senate amendment, extending for 1 year the life of the Civil Rights Commission, page 18863 (265-80); vote general pair.

OCTOBER 8, 1963

H.R. 7179. Department of Defense appropriations, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 18913 (336-3); vote yea.

OCTOBER 10, 1963

H.R. 8747. Independent offices appropriations, 1964. On motion to recommit, designed to reduce by \$200 million the research and development funds for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, page 19270 (145-192); vote yea. On passage, page 19271 (302-32); vote yea.

OCTOBER 14, 1963

H.R. 5871. Amends District of Columbia Judges Retirement Act. On passage, page 19430 (150-89); vote yea.

OCTOBER 15, 1963

H.R. 6237. Amends act to authorize grants for the collection, reproduction, and publication of documentary source material sig-

nificant to the history of the United States. On passage, page 19565 (158-154); vote nay.

OCTOBER 21, 1963

S. 1576. Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 19965 (299-13); vote yea.

OCTOBER 22, 1963

H.R. 8821. Relates to restoration of Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act amounts. On passage, page 19993 (350-1); vote yea.

OCTOBER 23, 1963

H.R. 5945. Relates to political status of Puerto Rico. On passage page 20130 (320-44); vote yea.

OCTOBER 28, 1963

House Joint Resolution 782. Continuing appropriations through November 30, for fiscal year 1964. On agreeing to resolution, page 20367 (279-11); vote yea.

House Resolution 314. Grants additional travel authority to the Committee on Education and Labor. On agreeing to resolution, page 20371 (119-164); vote yea.

OCTOBER 31, 1963

H.R. 6500. Military construction authorization, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 20690 (356-1); vote yea.

H.R. 8195. Provides a 1-year extension of the Mexican farm labor program. On passage, page 20731 (173-160); vote nay.

NOVEMBER 6, 1963

H.R. 6143. Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 21135 (258-92); vote yea.

H.R. 8920. Revises the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. On motion to recommit, page 21161 (258-98); vote yea.

NOVEMBER 7, 1963

H.R. 8969. To temporarily increase the public debt limit for the balance of fiscal year 1964. On agreeing to House Resolution 564, the closed rule providing for consideration of the bill, pages 21383-21384 (212-149); vote yea. On motion to recommit, page 21405 (172-197); vote yea. On passage, page 21406 (187-179); vote nay.

NOVEMBER 14, 1963

H.R. 8864. International Coffee Agreement Act of 1963. On passage, page 21810 (181-145); vote nay.

NOVEMBER 18, 1963

H.R. 2988. Relates to Armed Forces participation in international sports. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 22027 (284-30); vote general pair.

H.R. 8135. Provides for establishment and administration of public recreational facilities at Sanford Reservoir area, Canadian River project, Texas. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 22029 (284-30); vote general pair.

H.R. 9139. Military construction appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 22043 (332-5); vote yea.

NOVEMBER 19, 1963

H.R. 9140. Public works appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 22278 (358-27); vote yea.

NOVEMBER 20, 1963

S. 277. Amends the Arms Control and Disarmament Act. On passage, page 22538 (251-133); vote yea.

DECEMBER 2, 1963

H.R. 9124. Amends title 10, United States Code, to vitalize the ROTC programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. On suspending the rules and passing the bill (failed); page 22994 (176-154); vote nay.

H.R. 10. Extends the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of 1883



to temporary summer employment. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 23007 (301-18); vote nay.

DECEMBER 4, 1963

H.R. 6196. Revitalizes the American cotton industry. On motion to recommit, page 23324 (179-224); vote yea. On passage, page 23325 (216-182); vote nay.

DECEMBER 9, 1963

H.R. 7885. Foreign Assistance Act of 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 23850 (195-164); vote yea.

H.R. 8929. Authorizes the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region. On motion to recommit, page 23872 (278-76); vote nay.

DECEMBER 10, 1963

H.R. 8747. Independent offices appropriations, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 23949 (356-22); vote yea.

Conference report—on preferential motion to recede and concur in amendment No. 92, which provides funds for site and planning expenses involved in construction of a VA hospital at Bay Pines, Fla., page 23952 (171-204); vote yea.

H.R. 6518. Improves, strengthens, and accelerates programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. On agreeing to conference report, page 23966 (273-109); vote yea.

H.R. 7457. Provides legal assistance for indigent defendants in criminal cases in U.S. courts. On agreeing to House Resolution 579, the rule providing for consideration of the bill, page 23970 (345-12); vote yea.

DECEMBER 11, 1963

On motion to adjourn until December 12, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon, page 24217 (214-166); vote nay.

DECEMBER 12, 1963

H.R. 9140. Public Works Appropriations, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 24241 (330-47); vote yea.

H.R. 4955. Vocation Education Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, page 24290 (180-192), vote nay. On agreeing to conference report, page 24291 (301-65); vote yea.

DECEMBER 13, 1963

H.R. 9139. Appropriations for military construction, Department of Defense. On ordering the previous question, page 24561 (301-4); vote yea.

DECEMBER 16, 1963

H.R. 9499. Foreign aid appropriations and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. On the motion to recommit, page 24758 (218-169); vote nay. On passage, page 24759 (250-135); vote yea.

DECEMBER 17, 1963

H.R. 8667. Authorize additional appropriations in regard to river basins flood control projects. On the preferential motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, page 24822 (329-41); vote yea.

H.R. 9413. The President John F. Kennedy memorial 50-cent piece. On the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, page 24828 (352-6); vote yea.

DECEMBER 19, 1963

House Joint Resolution 875. Appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for combating mental retardation. On passage, page 25216 (324-4); vote yea.

DECEMBER 23, 1963

House Resolution 600. Privileged resolution from the Rules Committee to consider without any point of order H.R. 9499 (foreign aid appropriations, supra). Question is on the House considering the resolution, page 25495 (202-105); vote yea.

DECEMBER 24, 1963

H.R. 9499. The foreign aid appropriations bill. Question is on waiving the conference report, pages 25543-25544 (189-158); vote live pair with Mr. HALEY (Florida). Mr. MATHIAS withdrew yea vote and voted present. Mr. HALEY voted nay.

## Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Summary of Major Legislative Activity, 1st Session, 88th Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. OREN HARRIS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, and House Resolution 17, 88th Congress, I submit herewith a summary of the major legislative accomplishments of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for the 1st session of the 88th Congress.

During the first session, 662 House bills and resolutions and 13 Senate bills and resolutions were referred to the committee. Twenty bills were reported to the House, of which 10 were enacted into public law, 4 were approved by the House but not acted upon in the Senate, and 5 remained on the House Calendar on the adjournment of the first session. One House joint resolution passed the House and was amended in the Senate. The House has yet to concur in the Senate amendments.

The following bills reported from the committee became public law:

H.R. 12, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act—House Report No. 109; Public Law 88-129.

H.R. 6518, to improve, strengthen, and accelerate programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution—Clean Air Act—House Reports Nos. 508 and 1003; Public Law 88-206.

S. 1576, Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963—House Report Nos. 694 and 862; Public Law 88-164.

House Joint Resolution 665, providing for the settlement of the railroad labor dispute—House Report No. 713; Senate Joint Resolution 102 became Public Law 88-108.

H.R. 8100, a bill designed to restore the railroad retirement system to a satisfactory financial condition—House Report No. 748; Public Law 88-133.

H.R. 2876, repealing the Inland Waterways Corporation Act—House Report No. 347; S. 1031 became Public Law 88-67.

H.R. 134, requiring safety standards for automobile seat belts—House Report No. 378; Public Law 88-201.

House Joint Resolution 220, granting consent for an extension of 4 years of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas—House Report No. 681; Senate

Joint Resolution 33 became Public Law 88-115.

H.R. 2906, providing for the emergency transportation of any motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce by towing—House Report No. 483; Public Law 88-208.

H.R. 4646, declaring a portion of the Benton Harbor Canal, Benton Harbor, Mich., a nonnavigable stream—House Report No. 482; Public Law 88-88.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE WHICH PASSED THE HOUSE NOW AWAITING SENATE ACTION

H.R. 6199, granting the consent of Congress to a supplemental compact of agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. House Report No. 909.

H.R. 8462, authorizing the conveyance of certain real property of the United States heretofore granted to the city of Grand Prairie, Tex., for public airport purposes—House Report No. 908.

H.R. 8344, amending the Railway Labor Act to provide that the terms of office of members of the National Mediation Board shall expire on July 1—House Report No. 1032.

H.R. 8673, amends the Federal Aviation Act to provide that the validity of an instrument, the recording of which is provided for by such act, shall be governed by the laws of the place in which such instrument is delivered—House Report No. 1033.

BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE ON WHICH NO ACTION WAS TAKEN

H.R. 5445, amends the Interstate Commerce Act to permit freight forwarders to acquire other carriers subject to such act—House Report No. 421.

H.R. 1341, requires passenger-carrying motor vehicles purchased for use by the Federal Government to meet certain safety standards—House Report No. 491.

H.R. 3669, the Quality Stabilization Act—House Report No. 566.

S. 1153, airport construction—House Report No. 1002.

H.R. 8316, length and frequency of broadcast commercials—House Report No. 1054.

JOINT RESOLUTION WHICH HAS PASSED BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE

House Joint Resolution 247 suspends the equal opportunity requirement of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the 1964 presidential and vice-presidential campaigns. The joint resolution passed the House and was amended in the Senate. The House has not yet concurred in the Senate amendments; House Report No. 359.

In addition to the bills which the committee reported to the House during the first session of the present Congress, public hearings were held on the National Capital Airports Corporation; use of Dulles and Friendship Airports; development of a commercial supersonic aircraft; Transportation Act of 1963; National Accident Prevention Center; reorganization of Public Health Service; animal drugs; medical care for fishing boat owners; operation of motor vehicles

by disabled persons; automobile spaceometers; judicial review of biological orders; safety latches on refrigerators; labeling—wood, steel containers, and labels—Securities and Exchange legislation; review of administrative process in regulatory agencies; and broadcast editorializing and broadcast rating services.

A detailed explanation of the reported bills is contained in the committee reports which accompanied them, and in the activity report of the committee for the 1st session of the 88th Congress which will be filed in the House next month.

## Report to the People of the 12th Congressional District of New York

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. EDNA F. KELLY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, this, my 14th annual report to my constituents, is intended to cover some phases of important world and national events which occurred during 1963. It briefly details the passage of our Ship of State through at times calm but, more frequently, rough and turbulent seas of events.

The year 1963 will go down in history, above all, as the year of the great tragedy which befell our Nation. The assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, that monstrous deed, shocked every American. In the lonely reaches of their hearts, in the privacy of their homes, and in public observances held throughout the Nation, the people of the United States mourned the passing of a leader who, in a brief span of less than 3 years, had left his indelible imprint upon the course of our national history.

President Kennedy belonged not only to us and to the present, but to the world and the future as well. In his person, he combined some of the best characteristics of the many nationality strains which comprise our great Nation. He was conscious of the spiritual, cultural, economic and political values of countries whose births predate that of the United States. He was even more deeply steeped in that rare blending of different cultural heritages achieved here which we know as the American tradition. In addressing himself to the problems of our day, in shaping the goals and the policies of the Government which he headed, he drew on both. He embraced the highest ideals of the Western, Judeo-Christian civilization. And he was loyal to the institutions and traditions which our unique experiment in human freedom and democracy produced upon the American soil. Thus, while serving his country, he served mankind.

President John F. Kennedy worked for, and died for, the implementation of the principles of human dignity, justice, and freedom. He fought against the denial of basic human rights to people everywhere. His death left on our shoulders

the responsibility to continue that task. We must rededicate ourselves to the realization of the promise which is America, so that he will not have died in vain.

At the moment of its great loss, our Nation was fortunate to have a man of the caliber of President Lyndon B. Johnson assume the responsibilities of the Presidency. His many years of public service, his congressional experience, and his dedication to the programs and the high goals of the Kennedy administration, generated public confidence and the belief that he would strive to continue the work begun in 1960. He has, I am sure, the prayers of all thoughtful and fairminded Americans in the discharge of his grave duties.

The year 1963 was a year of turbulent change in many other parts of the world. To the south, continuing economic instability, political disorders, and military coup d'etats in several of our sister republics, hampered the advance of the Alliance for Progress and cast dark shadows on the future of that momentous undertaking. Communist subversion, generated by the Castro regime in Cuba, was not helping the cause of hemispheric security and progress. In Africa, Arab forces clashed in the north, the situation in the Congo remained perilous, and the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa was giving rise to mounting resentment throughout the continent which threatened to erupt in violence.

In the Middle East, fighting flared in Yemen, and governments fell in Iraq and Syria while the smoldering Arab-Israel conflict continued to resist a peaceful solution. In southeast Asia, the aftermath of the 1962 invasion of India by Red China continued to present problems. Indian-Pakistani relations took a turn for the worse, the infant Federation of Malaysia was, and is now, battered on all sides, and valiant President Diem of South Vietnam, having led his new nation through the years of bitter, bloody struggle against the deeply entrenched Communist guerrillas, was brutally murdered. Many Western news media and governments appeared to nod with approval at the change in the Government of South Vietnam, a change which to date has enhanced the takeover of the Orient by the Communists. And in Western Europe, three of the four major powers required new governments.

Not all of the changes occurring in 1963 were disruptive, of course. There were many hopeful developments. The peaceful, orderly elections leading to the transfer of executive power in Venezuela and Mexico are an instance in point. The restoration of civilian, democratic government in Argentina is another. The encouraging outcome of the United States-Soviet negotiations in the United Nations on outer space and disarmament must also be noted. The complete list of encouraging changes in 1963 would be very long. For this reason, I would like to mention only two more which I have watched with particular interest as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

In Western Europe, there were some signs that President de Gaulle's opposi-

tion to Britain's entry into the Common Market, and United States-led North Atlantic community defense force, was possibly softening. In spite of General de Gaulle's speech on New Year's Eve, in which he appeared to reaffirm French opposition to the admission of Great Britain to the Common Market, some observers predicted that before 12 months pass by, there may be a noticeable shift in the French position. And in Eastern Europe, the ferment of change appeared to have some effect on the solid voting pattern of the Communist bloc in the United Nations.

As a member of the U.S. delegation to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations this fall, I had a front-row view of these developments. For the first time, conflicts developed in the positions of the Communist and Communist-dominated countries. Yugoslavia was first to create a major breach by making a payment on its arrears for United Nations peacemaking operations. Rumania and Albania parted from the other Communist countries in voting on a resolution dealing with the denuclearization of Latin America. Several other breaches were noted. What their developments mean, no one can tell precisely at this time. They will bear constant close watching.

I personally believe that this atmosphere of relaxation of the U.S.S.R. is but a pattern of the Soviet Communist "peace" offensive. All must agree that it is in no way substantive. It is my fear that the people of the free world including many Americans and persons within our own Government will succumb to accepting this change as the real thing. This, and the unfortunate "going left" movement in governments around the world must be stopped or there will be more great tragedies in the years ahead. This new atmosphere of the U.S.S.R. was undertaken, in my viewpoint, because the Communists were made to realize by the stand of President Kennedy in Cuba that America would fight to maintain our way of life, even in a nuclear age.

The first session of the 88th Congress is being labeled with many unfavorable terms. This is unfortunate. All, including the news media, should weigh the density of the issues under consideration; the thorough review needed by the committees of Congress before congressional action is taken; the crises of the day; the change of governments; the shattering of traditions. These force Congress to act with patience and care. Congress has made a significant beginning in the consideration of the complexities faced by enacting legislation of benefit to all of us. So, as Al Smith said, "Let us look at the record."

The debt limit was extended to meet the demands of the national budget and the total national debt as of June 30, 1963, was \$305.3 billion. Interest on the debt for fiscal year 1963 was \$10.1 billion. In the same fiscal year, expenditures totaled \$119.1 billion, revenues were \$114.0 billion, leaving a deficit of \$5.1 billion.

Defense spending continues to be the largest single budgetary item, and \$47



billion was appropriated to maintain our military posture. Of this amount, \$15.3 billion was for procurement and construction of planes, missiles, and ships; \$5.3 billion was for research, development, construction of facilities, and administration of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and \$216.2 million was for the operation of the Atomic Energy Commission, including new construction projects.

To insure sufficient manpower to operate our defense systems, it was necessary to extend the draft to July 1, 1967. However, since sufficient unmarried men were available, the drafting of married men was suspended.

Many men with important technical skills were leaving the armed services because of the low pay schedules. In order to restore morale, military pay was increased for the first time since 1958, based on grade and length of service. The raises vary from \$12 to \$120 per month for enlisted men and from \$56 to \$95 per month for officers.

A treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate which bans nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. This treaty was signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963, by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This was the first step taken by international agreement which culminated in the signing of a limited nuclear test ban treaty.

After substantial cuts in committee and on the floor, the \$3 billion Foreign Assistance Act was approved by Congress. This is another item for national defense. It represents the United States share of our mutual defense with our allies. While I have consistently supported foreign aid, I have long favored a complete review of this program. Some of my amendments to tighten the administration of the program were incorporated in the bill as passed by Congress. Others, such as my amendment which conditions the granting of aid to any country by requiring the recipient to agree to reviews, inspections, and audits by the United States, were deleted by the conference committee. I will continue my efforts to have these incorporated in the foreign aid program.

The completion of a 2-year study on the needs of the Foreign Service buildings culminated in the authorization of nearly \$50 million for the purchase, construction, major alteration, long-term leasing, maintenance and repair of buildings overseas required by the Department of State for the next 2 years. After long controversy, the Philippines war claims bill, which terminated World War II obligations to that nation, was enacted.

The year 1963 has been the greatest in the history of our country for legislation in the field of education. Congress enacted the long-awaited Higher Education Facilities Act, a \$1.2 billion measure, and the more than \$1 billion Vocational Education Act. A 3-year, \$238 million program was authorized to aid States in providing mental retardation research facilities and construction of community mental health centers. Another program provides \$350 million over a 5-year period

to increase aid to States for maternal and child health services and for crippled children's programs. This same program provides grants for maternity care and research projects to prevent mental retardation. Congress extended and expanded the National Defense Education Act and the federally affected areas education program.

My efforts, along with many of my colleagues, to obtain equal pay for equal work by women culminated in the enactment of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act covering women. I was at President Kennedy's desk when he signed the bill and was honored when he presented me with one of the pens with which he affixed his signature.

Legislation for the benefit of veterans and their families was enacted. A bill to increase the payments to parents and children of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities, as well as one to increase payments to widows of veterans whose deaths were due to service-connected disabilities, were passed. Also, the law to provide educational assistance to children of deceased veterans was amended to include children of veterans with total and permanent service-connected disability. Congress also enacted laws to permit the Veterans' Administration to waive recovery on default on home loans in certain hardship cases; to provide additional compensation for service-incurred loss of hearing in both ears; and to increase compensation for veterans suffering complete loss of speech.

In one area the program for housing assistance to the elderly was broadened; while, in another area, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was extended for 2 years. Quick passage of the Peace Corps bill showed the success of this agency. Funds were increased to \$102 million, while the number of volunteers was increased to 11,000.

A new program to reduce air pollution in cities authorized \$187 million for Federal grants and confers additional powers on the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct research and cooperate with State officials in solving the problem. The manpower training program will relieve the States of matching Federal funds for the fiscal year beginning next July and lowers the age limit for youth training allowance from 19 to 17, to help more young people who are school dropouts.

A \$4.4 billion public works bill was passed which provides funds to finance flood control, harbor improvement and reclamation projects. A large amount of the appropriated funds is for the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The threatened railroad strike forced Congress to lay aside other business to enact legislation to prevent a disastrous strike. The law provides for arbitration of the two main disputed issues and collective bargaining on all others. The arbitration award will remain in force for 2 years; thereafter, the parties are free to take such action as they desire.

Tax legislation passed in the 1st session of the 88th Congress continued for 1 year existing excise taxes, as well as the in-

come tax rate of 52 percent on corporate profits. Special tax deductions for child care were granted working mothers, deserted by their husbands. The Export-Import Bank, which renders invaluable services to American exporters and which has always operated at a profit, was extended to 1968.

During 1963, the New York City office of the Internal Revenue Service was retained in New York, due to the joint efforts of the New York congressional delegation, which acted to prevent transfer of the office to Boston.

Early in 1964, Congress will take action on three bills of major importance which are our hope and which were the recommendations of the late President Kennedy. These bills—tax revision, civil rights, and medical care for the aged—include some new concepts and social changes which the Kennedy administration attempted to achieve and which President Johnson had pledged to enact. He has marked them urgent.

Tax revision legislation, which would reduce taxes by \$11 billion over the next 2 years, has passed the House of Representatives, and is due to be acted upon by the Senate early in January. The bill does not repeal the extra \$600 personal exemption for each taxpayer aged 65 or over. It provides a minimum standard deduction of \$300 in addition to the \$600 exemption provisions.

This provision will be particularly beneficial to many lower income taxpayers. The bill also repeals the existing "floor" on the deductibility of medicine and drugs to persons aged 65 and over or to dependent parents aged 65 or over. The bill doubles the existing \$50 dividend exclusion, making \$100 per taxpayer. The bill does repeal, in two stages, the 4-percent dividend credit. The effect of the combination of the doubling of the exclusion and the gradual repeal of the credit will be to reduce taxes for 2 million taxpayers who receive dividend income. The bill does not repeal the retirement income credit.

In the field of civil rights, far-reaching legislation was approved by the House Judiciary Committee and is scheduled for action early in January. The civil rights bill, which will restore to all Americans their inherent rights, provides for enforcement of voting rights; injunctions against discrimination in public accommodations; protection of rights to education and extension of the Civil Rights Commission for 4 years; establishment of a Community Relations Service and a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity; and non-discrimination in federally assisted programs.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives began public hearings on the subject of medical care for the aged in mid-November. The hearings have been suspended, but will resume sometime in January.

We are a nation which has weathered many crises. Our national security cloaks our rights and provides for freedom and human dignity. These qualities we enjoy because we are strong and unified. I know that all Americans pledge their cooperation to President

Johnson in the days ahead. He has earned the confidence of the American people. His leadership among men—as we his former colleagues can so surely attest—will be a source of strength in preserving our way of life.

It has been an honor and privilege to serve the people of Brooklyn. My Washington office is open year round, and letters sent there receive immediate attention. The address is EDNA F. KELLY, Member of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. When Congress is not in session, I meet with my constituents at the Madison Club, 739 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday and Thursday evenings after 8 o'clock.

**Everyone, Regardless of Economic Circumstances, or Cultural Interests, Can Enjoy the Free and Simple Magnificence of the Lincoln Memorial**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, because of my deep interest in legislation in behalf of the arts, I have studied the various bills relating to the National Cultural Center very closely during the past 6 years. Despite defects in all of these bills, I have voted favorably on all of them because it seemed to me that, with the assurance that further Federal funds would not be invested, the possible gain to the general public outweighed the obvious risks.

However, when the project is changed in a way that calls for an immediate investment of some \$35 million in Federal funds and an uncertain financial future, and when all of this is proposed as a memorial to a beloved and mourned American President, then I believe that Members of Congress owe their constituents careful study and analysis of the plan, House Joint Resolution 871, to provide it. For this reason I shall go into this matter at some length at this time in order to bring to your attention a number of questions, some of them alarming, for which Congress must seek satisfactory answers before it can properly pass legislation, such as House Joint Resolution 871, dedicated to a deceased President and calling for an unprecedented large sum of Federal money.

I urge you to prepare yourself for the House consideration of this matter to begin January 7, 1964. Perhaps the presentation I submit at this time will stimulate you to do your own research on this proposal.

Here are some of the troublesome problems that raise inevitable doubts, and demonstrate the need for legislative caution:

First. Is the memorial concept a "face-saver" for an otherwise faltering project?

Second. Why are Federal funds needed now when Congress has been repeatedly told, again as recently as last August 5 that the project could be realized through public contributions?

Third. How can a building designed for a 13-acre tract be fitted into the 9 acres authorized by Congress?

Fourth. How can Congress, in good conscience, authorize a \$15.4 million loan on a parking garage to applicants who candidly admit that they do not anticipate enough revenue to pay the annual interest, let alone the operating costs and reduction of principal?

Fifth. Should a Presidential memorial be built with borrowed money—in effect, should it be subject to a first mortgage?

Sixth. Is there a proven need for the project in its present form, aside from the memorial aspects, that justifies such major Federal participation?

Seventh. Should the administration of a Presidential memorial be governed largely outside the control of Congress by a largely self-perpetuating board of lay citizens appointed by the President without review by Congress?

Eighth. What happens to congressional responsibility, the taxpayers of the future, and the memory of President Kennedy, if the Center is a financial failure?

Ninth. Is the site a desirable one for the intended use in spite of severe criticism by leading architects and other qualified experts?

Tenth. Is this "sole" memorial in fact the most suitable one for the mourned President it would commemorate? Should Congress ignore other worthy memorial proposals that have been submitted to it? The Senate-passed companion measure drops the word "sole." Should we insist on its retention.

I do not pretend to have the answers to all of these questions, but I am certain that they should be developed by a suitable commission of Congress. I hope that my colleagues, Democratic and Republican, will join me in this appeal to reason and dignity. Certainly a memorial based on culture, of all memorials, should arise from a thoughtful approach, calling on all the skills of our vast Nation before the position of Congress is irrevocably decided.

Yesterday's plan for a national theater, no matter how attractive, should not be hastily improvised into a monument for the ages. To do so is not worthy of Congress, of the people of the United States nor of President Kennedy.

The National Cultural Center has been before Congress as a legislative matter three times; once in the summer of 1958, when the original bill was passed, again in 1960, when the act was amended in certain technical respects, and again during the summer of 1963, when the act was extended for 3 years due to the failure of the fundraising campaign to make its goal within the 5-year limitation originally set by Congress. Each time that this legislation has been before Congress, it has been brought to the floor with a severe limit on debate. Thus, Congress has never had a chance to consider as thoroughly as it should

the defects as well as the virtues of the act and the project.

The act, as well as its first amendment, were passed during the Eisenhower administration with the backing of President Eisenhower. It was made clear to Congress in 1958 and in 1960 that the President favored the project only on the basis that the obligation of the Federal Government was to provide a site of about 9 acres and that all other capital and operating funds would be raised by public subscription. The extension of the act was passed in the Kennedy administration with the backing of the White House, and the same clear representations as to funding through public contributions only were made by the proponents of the extension. The record is crystal clear on this point.

House Joint Resolution 871, which proposes to change the name of the National Cultural Center to the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts, and to provide up to \$15.5 million of Federal funds as capital, and to lend another \$15.4 million in Federal funds for construction of a parking garage, and to designate the proposed Center as the sole national memorial to the late President in the National Capital area, evolved from a very simple amendment which was sent to Congress with the recommendation of President Johnson. House Joint Resolution 871, with its concept of borrowing authority and other unique provisions, is substantially different from the amendment first recommended by the White House. It is of some significance that House Joint Resolution 871 was prepared within 24 hours after penetrating questions were asked during committee hearings by Representative CRAMER of Florida and this joint resolution appears to have been drawn in an attempt to answer most of the questions he raised.

Even so, it appears to be full of defects, and it certainly raises many questions which Congress should face and resolve before taking final action on the present problems. For the first time, there is an opportunity for extended debate which is more important than ever in view of the suddenness and brevity of the recent committee hearings and the fact that the only public witness who appeared during these hearings, the president of the District of Columbia Federation of Musicians, AFL-CIO, expressed grave concern about many aspects of House Joint Resolution 871, and the project as it is currently organized.

In order for Congress to deliberate and legislate intelligently in the public interest, it is necessary to consider the theater and art concepts of this memorial to President Kennedy. These components of the legislation are especially important, because of the fact that the project has been in existence for more than 5 years and therefore the proposed memorial, like a business corporation, becomes subject to the liabilities as well as the assets that have been acquired during its 5-year, nonmemorial, history. Congress must consider a point that has been raised by a number of thoughtful Members, including Senator ELLENDER of Louisiana, Representative BROWN of Ohio, and Representative CRAMER of Florida. This is that the trustees of the National



Cultural Center see the conversion of the Center to a memorial as a means of rescuing a project that might not otherwise have succeeded.

#### FIRST. THE QUESTION OF MAGNITUDE AND NEED

Other than in the matter of acreage, the original legislation set no limit on the nature of the building or buildings to be erected nor their cost. The hearings produced testimony from the American Institute of Architects under which it recognized the national importance of the project and recommended that the design be chosen through a nationwide competition which the institute agreed to administer free of charge as a public service. The trustees never availed themselves of this generous offer, and appointed as sole architect, Edward D. Stone. The first plan he developed called for three theaters and two small auditoriums under one roof with underground parking facilities at an estimated cost of \$75 million.

Many proponents of the original legislation were surprised and shocked, since they had believed that the project should be started with a single theater suitable for opera and ballet and, perhaps, symphony concerts. Based on figures from other cities, it was assumed that this could be accomplished for about \$10 million. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], one of the authors of the original bill, had this to say as late as 1961:

When I backed the proposal I had in mind the construction of a comparatively modest multipurpose auditorium here in Washington which could serve as a showplace for the performing arts, related traveling painting and sculpture exhibitions, and so on. The Center, under present plans, is far larger than the population of the metropolitan area of the Nation's Capital can reasonably or realistically be expected to use. The Congress gave the Center a site almost as large as that of the Lincoln Center in New York City on which six major buildings will be located. I do not believe the additional land called for in two bills before the Congress is needed, or that the powers of the Congress should be exerted to obtain it.

During 1962 the project was redesigned, retaining the concept of three theaters under one roof, but eliminating working space which would have made the project a true cultural center equivalent to cultural centers in other big cities in this country and in other nations. The cost of the revised structure was announced as \$30 million. It now appears that the trustees also eliminated the parking facilities from their cost estimates. It was not made publicly clear until the present hearings that the parking facilities (to be discussed below) were not included in the \$30 million estimate. Indeed, publicity material issued by the trustees states that the parking garage is an integral part of the project and the \$30 million cost estimate. The information developed at the hearings, therefore, came as a surprise to the Congress, the public and, doubtless, to most donors.

There appear to have been no adequate studies that would indicate a need at present or in the immediate future, for the three theaters that are presently proposed. Roger L. Stevens, the chair-

man of the board of trustees, stated at the recent hearings grave doubts that there is enough audience available at present for the structure that is being planned. He said that it was the hope of himself and his colleagues that the existence of the three new theaters would encourage the growth of audiences.

Washington is already graced by Constitution Hall in which symphony concerts by the resident National Symphony Orchestra and by visiting orchestras from the United States and abroad have flourished for many years. It has been made available by its owners, the Daughters of the American Revolution, at very low rentals so that it appears that there is no urgent need for another symphony hall in Washington. In respect to an opera house, it is widely acknowledged that there is no suitable auditorium in Washington for grand opera, and great ballet groups. It follows, that a genuine need does exist in this field, but there appears to have been no adequate market study as to the number of days in each year that such an opera house would be economically useful. In respect to the proposed theater, judging by the rest of the country, the so-called legitimate theater appears to be diminishing in holding the interest of audiences. The National Theater in downtown Washington is not occupied in each of the 52 weeks of the year and, with rare exceptions, it does not attract audiences to the limit of its seating capacity. Could the National Theater survive as the legitimate business enterprise of its owners if it were faced with the competition of a tax-exempt theater on Federal property? One of the corporations owned in part by Roger L. Stevens is lessee of the National Theater.

Related to the question of need is the attitude of the potentially largest users of a cultural center. The two most active performing arts organizations in Washington, the National Symphony, which has been operating for 32 years, and the Washington Opera Society, which is now in its 7th year, have both been quoted in the press as expressing concern that vigorous fundraising for the National Cultural Center was creating difficulties for them in their own essential fundraising activities. In this connection I call your attention to an article in the Wall Street Journal of September 6, 1963. This same concern has been voiced by the managements of America's major symphony orchestras, who presumably would be the most frequent users of the Center after the Washington organizations. At a conference of the 25 major orchestra managers in San Francisco on June 23, the National Cultural Center was discussed and the consensus was that active fundraising for the Center was in "direct conflict" with the fundraising needs of the orchestras in their own communities. This would indicate that the national efforts to raise contributions would be at least privately resisted, if not publicly opposed, by the very performing arts organizations who the Center's trustees count on to be the core of support for the National Cultural Center. Since these existing cultural organizations are widely scattered among

the constituencies of Congress, it follows that Congress should take time to inform itself thoroughly regarding the impact of the proposed legislation on existing cultural activities throughout the United States.

#### SECOND. THE QUESTION OF SITE

During the hearings leading to the original legislation, the proponents were virtually unanimous in recommending a site on the Mall close to downtown. They lost out to the Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and the present site along the river was hurriedly designated as a substitute in the closing days of the 85th Congress. Most thoughtful critics continue to be opposed to the present site despite its acknowledged scenic splendor. It has been widely characterized as "an island in the midst of a spaghetti-maze of arterial highways." It was pointed out during the hearings that successful theaters are almost invariably located in downtown areas and that those that have been located off the beaten track are often doomed to be failures. The Washington Auditorium, which is now being demolished, and which was out of the downtown area in its day, was cited as an example. Officials close to President Kennedy who were active on the Planning Commission for Pennsylvania Avenue had recommended to him that the Cultural Center project be broken up into its three components and that these be built one at a time as part of the rehabilitation of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol.

The Advisory Committee on Pennsylvania Avenue was critical of the present plans and site on these grounds: First, the site is so far from the center of the Nation's Capital that it could do little to enrich the city's cultural life; second, the present location is not served by major public transportation facilities; third, housing all performing arts stages in a single building might result in a structure so large as to be out of proportion to the rest of the city.

The New York Times on December 11, 1963, said that the National Cultural Center "seems doomed to be a well-landscaped traffic island in the midst of freeways; culture over a giant car park. Pedestrians will undoubtedly be able to burrow over or under the automotive obstacle race, but this is peculiarly bad planning. As it stands now, the National Cultural Center is a well-intentioned gesture, dubiously sited, promising prettiness but shortchanging the possibility of architectural greatness—a backhanded tribute to culture and Mr. Kennedy."

The most experienced, independent, concert manager in Washington, Patrick Hayes, has been frequently critical of the large size of the Cultural Center project and of the site. After the memorial legislation was introduced, Mr. Hayes in two broadcasts—December 1 and 15, 1963—urged caution and deliberation by Congress and continued to raise serious questions regarding the site.

Congress should certainly have a chance to review the question of site, especially if the Cultural Center is to be a memorial to President Kennedy, since no American would want a Presidential

memorial to risk failure as a business enterprise, a risk which now must be considered by the Congress because of the unique nature of this proposal as developed in House Joint Resolution 871.

Another serious question relating to the site is its size. The original act authorized only 9 acres. The plan for the National Cultural Center developed by Edward D. Stone, architect, as well as publicity issued by the trustees of the Center, calls for 13 acres. When this discrepancy was brought up by me on the floor of this House on August 5, 1963, I was assured by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Jones] that no additional land involving Federal funds would be acquired for the National Cultural Center. In spite of these assurances, officials of the National Cultural Center testified at the hearings on this legislation on December 12, 1963, that 4 additional acres would have to be acquired by the Federal Government through the National Capital Planning Commission at a cost of some \$3.3 million to be appropriated by Congress. Congress has not authorized this extension of the acreage for the National Cultural Center, nor has it authorized such an appropriation, but it appears that the presently planned building cannot be erected on the present 9 acres according to the trustees of the Center, who say it is the "obligation" of the Federal Government to buy the additional land.

#### THIRD. THE QUESTION OF PARKING

The business risks of the memorial come into sharp focus in relation to recently uncovered facts about the parking garage which is essential to the operation of the Center. In order to justify the omission of the cost of the parking garage from the publicized cost of the Center, Mr. Stevens, the Center's chairman, testified that he considered parking to be noncultural and therefore that it would be improper to ask for public contributions to pay for the construction of it. Presumably the same standard has not been applied to the funds needed for construction of restaurants, checkrooms, and other noncultural activities within the Center. It was at the time of that testimony on December 12, 1963, that Congress first heard of the proposal to borrow funds to construct the parking garage. It is noteworthy that the originally proposed memorial bill did not include such borrowing authority so that it is certain that Congress would have been faced with this request later on if it had passed the bill as originally proposed.

At the time of his testimony, Center Chairman Roger Stevens stated that construction costs of the garage would be \$10,800,000. In House Joint Resolution 871, which emerged a day later, borrowing authority is asked for \$15.4 million. Three days later Mr. Stevens testified that the additional \$4.2 million was needed because of architects' fees, engineers' fees, and allowance for increases in construction costs.

This astounding proposal would put a first mortgage on a presidential memorial for the first time in our history. Moreover, according to the testimony of its own proponents, this mortgage is certain

to default. The proposed parking garage with spaces for about 1,600 cars is to be built at the unprecedented high cost of \$10,000 per parking space. According to the testimony of Mr. Stevens, the best anticipated revenues from the use of this parking will not be enough to pay the annual interest charges, let alone the annual operating costs, and any reduction whatsoever of the principal of the 30-year loan that is sought. It is clear that the end result will not be a loan, but a further \$15.4 million contribution from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. Stevens testified that it was proposed to operate the parking garage at a dollar a car on an in-and-out basis regardless of time. Because of its isolated position, most tourists would be able to approach the proposed Kennedy memorial conveniently only by private automobile. Those tourists who merely want to view the building—and it is unclear whether they may ever enter free—rather than attend one of the spectacles to be presented there, would thus have to pay \$1 for the privilege of parking. The other presidential memorials provide free parking conveniently near and, of course, free admission. Might not this affect the attitude of tourists toward the memory of President Kennedy?

It is also to be questioned whether enough parking and adequate entrance and exit facilities have been planned. The present seating capacities of all of the Center's facilities add up to more than 12,000. For this, 1,600 parking places underground, and no surface parking, are being planned. By comparison, the Federal Government's Carter Barron Amphitheater has a seating capacity of 4,000 and adjacent parking lots for more than 1,100 cars. The Carter Barron Amphitheater is also served by regularly scheduled D.C. Transit routes. Yet, at the times when it plays to large audiences, the Carter Barron parking lots are quickly filled and the parking spills over to adjacent streets for many blocks around. According to the architect, Mr. Stone, there will be only one access road from the surrounding highways to the Cultural Center. This would tend to raise a serious problem, both in entrance and exit, for 1,600 cars at a time when there is intensive activity in the theaters, especially when audiences are leaving at one time.

Here it shall be noted that the parking problem appears to be greatly aggravated by the difficult site that has been chosen. If the Cultural Center project were to be located in downtown Washington, existing and future commercial parking facilities could take care of all of the needs at no expense to the Federal Government.

#### FOURTH. THE QUESTION OF MATCHING FUNDS

President Eisenhower and President Kennedy both laid great emphasis on the fact that no Federal money would go into the construction of the Center. Senator ELLENDER, of Louisiana, spoke on this subject just this past December 18, saying:

President Kennedy was aware that if the Cultural Center could be constructed entirely through private contributions, it would have much more meaning for the people all over the country. \* \* \* President Kennedy real-

ized this, and attached great significance to the raising of private funds. \* \* \* He made it the subject of White House messages.

Chairman Stevens of the Center has himself laid great emphasis on this aspect of the plan for the Center. Writing in the *American Music Teacher* for September-October 1962, he stated:

When Congress sets aside a 13-acre tract [sic] on the Potomac for the National Cultural Center it also stipulated—in conformity with the American tradition—that the funds for erecting the Center should be raised by popular subscription. In other words, Congress hoped that the people of our country would indicate their enthusiasm for this program by a kind of referendum, in which their votes would be cast in the form of voluntary contributions, both large and small.

Yet, it is now proposed that a memorial to President Kennedy be erected in a way that is not in conformity with a long-established and successful American tradition. This tradition and precedent have not been violated in the case of the congressionally authorized memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt which is yet to be built and which, when it is built, is to be constructed from funds made available entirely by public subscription.

#### FIFTH. THE QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATION

All existing Presidential memorials in Washington (including those authorized but not yet constructed) have been developed under the direct control of Congress through congressional commissions. Congress is now being asked to consider a Presidential memorial of unprecedented magnitude and of unprecedented usage and cost with unprecedented haste—and also is being asked to waive the commission approach which has resulted in the great memorials to Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson. Congress is being asked to surrender fiscal control and administrative control to a board dominated by lay citizens appointed by the President without the advice and consent of Congress. It is being asked to do this in the face of a proposal for a Presidential memorial which is simultaneously being presented to Congress as a "business proposition" which is supposed to pay its own way. It would appear that because of the grave risks in the uncharted course set for the proposed project that the thoughtful commission approach is more necessary than ever before.

#### SIXTH. THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL RISK

For the first time in our history, Congress is being asked to authorize and pay the major cost of a Presidential memorial which, once it is built, must be maintained as a business. This injects the problem of calculated risk into a memorial monument, something which Congress has never had to deal with before. During various committee hearings, Congress has relied on the testimony of one witness, Mr. Stevens, for assurances, unsupported by figures, that the project would pay for itself once it is built and would not be a future burden to the taxpayers. Although the statements of Mr. Stevens, whose investments are primarily in the theater and in real estate, should be carefully



considered, his opinion runs counter to all actual experience in this field. Comparable cultural centers erected, or being erected in other big American cities, have assumed that they would need annual operating funds in addition to those coming from operating revenues. Lincoln Center in New York found that its construction costs just about doubled in the course of construction, and it still has not raised all of the capital that it needs. Lincoln Center has also found that its annual operating costs are greater than those assumed in the planning estimates. In the other nations of the world, opera houses and cultural centers all receive large annual subsidies from their governments. They cannot and do not exist from operating revenues alone.

It thus becomes virtually certain that Congress will have to provide annual operating funds to keep such a gigantic enterprise solvent. Comparison has been made with the National Gallery of Art, which was constructed entirely through private means and given to the Government. Yet, the National Gallery requires and receives from Congress an appropriation of more than \$2 million a year which it needs in order to operate. A complex cultural center of the performing arts will undoubtedly require even more in annual subsidies in order to operate.

Congress has been given rosy predictions in regard to other so-called self-liquidating projects, the most recent and notable of which is the District of Columbia Stadium. Congress now knows that even the most careful business predictions by experts cannot be considered negotiable. This is an especial problem for enterprises which depend upon paying audiences in order to remain solvent. For example, far from paying for itself, the District of Columbia Stadium cannot pay the interest on its Government-guaranteed bonds and the Government has had to step in in order to make the interest payments.

It is true that Congress has already authorized the undertaking of such necessary financial risks in connection with the construction of the theaters of

the National Cultural Center. However, the circumstances under which Congress approved the plan were much different from those that are now being proposed. The original plan called for a project which, except for the grant of land, would be capitalized and supported entirely through private contributions. The project at that time was not a memorial project and therefore there was no implied obligation to rescue it, if it should fail. Now Congress is confronted with a plan under which a major Federal investment of at least \$35 million is to be made immediately. This plan for a presidential memorial can hardly be allowed to fail, once it has been built, regardless of the future cost to the Federal Treasury.

A presidential memorial that, in the future, found itself in financial trouble would not be a graceful tribute to the man to whom it is dedicated.

Congress is also being asked to pass in House Joint Resolution 871 a measure which would supersede more than 40 conflicting memorial proposals on which hearings have never been held, and whose virtues will never be known if, for the first time in our Nation's history, a presidential memorial is authorized under emergency conditions. Precedent and prudence appear to require the commission approach. Congress, for example, should have a completely detailed fiscal report of the Center's operations to date including a complete listing of all donations made, the names of the donors and the conditions attached to the gifts. Congress should have this information because it is the Congress and, also, because it is being asked to authorize Federal funds that must match, among other items, substantially more than \$1 million which have been spent already on purely administrative and promotional activities. The commission approach would also give Congress the needed opportunity to consider, in less chaotic circumstances, whether or not the Cultural Center, attractive as the idea may sound at the moment, is in fact the most suitable memorial to President Kennedy. Representative

SCHWENGLER, of Iowa, has appropriately pointed out that although the late President's interest in the performing arts was a matter of record, it was not the dominant interest in his life.

It would be wise to consider whether a Cultural Center memorial is the type of memorial that would appeal to most Americans in connection with their late President. It is apparent that the greatest value of the Cultural Center memorial will be to those who are able to afford the admission prices to the attractions that it will present. It follows that the Center will be of more value to the residents of Washington than to its visitors. Many millions of Americans who visit Washington will be excluded from the fullest enjoyment of a memorial such as House Joint Resolution 871 will provide. Everyone, regardless of economic circumstances or cultural interests, can enjoy the free and simple magnificence of the Lincoln Memorial.

### Voting and Attendance Record of Representative Gerald R. Ford

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report of my voting and attendance record during the 1st session of the 88th Congress.

The record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. The description of bills is for the purpose of identification only; no attempt has been made to describe the bills completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved.

The purpose of this report is to collect in one place information which is scattered through thousands of pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

The report is as follows:

#### Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 9	Call of the House.	Present.
2	Jan. 9	Election of the Speaker. (McCormack, 256; Halleck, 175.)	Halleck.
3	Jan. 9	H. Res. 5, on a motion calling for a vote on the resolution concerning rules of the House. (Passed 249 to 183.)	No.
4	Jan. 9	H. Res. 5, to adopt for the 88th Cong. the House rules of the 87th Cong. except that membership on Committee on Rules shall be increased permanently from 12 to 15 members. (Passed 235 to 196.)	No.
5	Feb. 27	H.J. Res. 284, to approve a supplemental appropriation of \$508,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture. (Passed 254 to 154.)	No.
6	Feb. 27	H. Res. 249, to authorize an amount not to exceed \$360,000 for use by the Committee on Un-American Activities in carrying on its work. (Passed 385 to 20.)	Yes.
7	Mar. 11	Quorum call.	Present.
8	Mar. 11	H.R. 2438, to extend for 4 years the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (selective service). (Passed 387 to 3.)	Yes.
9	Mar. 12	H.R. 4374, to proclaim Sir Winston Churchill an honorary citizen of the United States. (Passed 377 to 21.)	Yes.
10	Mar. 12	Quorum call.	Present.
11	Mar. 13	Quorum call.	Present.
12	Mar. 13	H.R. 2440, to increase the authorization for military procurement by \$363,700,000 to develop the R-8-70 weapons system. (Passed 226 to 179.)	Yes.
13	Mar. 13	H.R. 2440, to recommit to committee the bill authorizing appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels in order to reduce by 5 percent the procurement funds and by 12½ percent the research and development funds. (Defeated 149 to 258.)	Yes.
14	Mar. 13	H.R. 2440, on final passage of the bill to authorize \$15,856,391,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. (Passed 374 to 33.)	No.
15	Apr. 4	Quorum call.	Present.
16	Apr. 4	H.R. 5366, to approve the \$5,900,000,000 appropriation bill for the Department of Treasury and Post Office and for the Executive Office. (Passed 385 to 17.)	Yes.
17	Apr. 9	Quorum call.	Present.
18	Apr. 10	Quorum call.	Present.
19	Apr. 10	H.R. 5517, to add \$450,000,000 for the public works acceleration program to the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963. (Passed 228 to 184.)	No.
20	Apr. 10	H.R. 5389, to repeal certain legislation relating to silver including authorization to issue \$1 Federal Reserve notes in place of \$1 silver certificates. (Passed 251 to 122.)	Yes.
21	Apr. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
22	Apr. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
23	Apr. 24	H.R. 12, to recommit to committee the Health Professions Education Assistance Act in order to delete the provision for student loans. (Defeated 171 to 239.)	Yes.

See footnotes at end of table.

## Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
24	Apr. 24	H.R. 12 on final passage of the Health Professions Education Assistance Act. (Passed 288 to 122.)	No.
25	Apr. 25	Quorum call	Present.
26	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
27	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
28	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
29	Apr. 26	H.R. 4997, to recommit to the Committee on Agriculture the Feed Grains Act of 1963. (Defeated 196 to 205.)	Yes.
30	Apr. 26	H.R. 4997, on final passage of the Feed Grains Act of 1963. (Passed 208 to 196.)	No.
31	Apr. 29	Quorum call	Present.
32	Apr. 29	Quorum call	Present.
33	Apr. 29	H.R. 1762 (S. 20), to amend the bill establishing a bureau in the Department of the Interior to coordinate outdoor recreational programs by requiring it to file annual reports itemizing the source, value, purpose, and use of each donation accepted in connection with this act. (Passed 292 to 50.)	Yes.
34	Apr. 30	Quorum call	Present.
35	May 1	Quorum call	Present.
36	May 1	Quorum call	Present.
37	May 6	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
38	May 6	H.R. 40, to provide Federal matching funds to assist in the construction and remodeling of facilities for research in State agricultural experiment stations. (Passed 274 to 30.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
39	May 7	Quorum call	Present.
40	May 7	H.J. Res. 245, to provide that Members of Congress shall be limited to per diem allowances and necessary transportation costs in connection with travel outside the United States. (Passed 384 to 2.)	Yes.
41	May 8	H.R. 5517, to recommit to conference the supplemental appropriations bill, 1963, in order to insist upon the elimination of funds added by the Senate for the World Food Congress and \$65,000 to the International Peace Corps Secretariat. (Passed 207 to 190.)	Yes.
42	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
43	May 9	H.R. 950, to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 to provide for maximum personnel security in the National Security Agency. (Passed 340 to 40.)	Yes.
44	May 13	H.R. 4274, to amend the District of Columbia Code to permit principals and teachers in District of Columbia schools to use reasonable force in maintaining order in schools. (Passed 277 to 53.)	Absent. <sup>3</sup>
45	May 14	H.R. 5517, to accept the conference on the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963, which includes among others a provision for \$450,000,000 for the accelerated public works program. (Passed 241 to 130.)	No.
46	May 14	H.R. 5517, to order the previous question in order to vote on a provision in the bill relative to the Philippine war damage claims payment. (Defeated 168 to 207 with the provision later ordered recommitted to conference for further consideration.)	No.
47	May 14	Quorum call	Present.
48	May 14	H. Res. 340, to authorize travel outside the United States by members of the House Committee on Education and Labor. (Defeated 153 to 217.)	No.
49	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
50	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
51	May 15	H.R. 6009, to recommit to committee the bill to increase the national debt limit in order to amend the bill by providing for a continuation of the debt limitation at \$305,000,000,000. (Defeated 195 to 222.)	Yes.
52	May 15	H.R. 6009, on final passage of the bill to increase the national debt limit to \$309,000,000,000 for July and August 1963. (Passed 213 to 204.)	No.
53	May 16	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 23	H. Res. 362, to adopt the resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 6060 (S. 1409), the bill relative to equal pay for equal work by women. (Passed 362 to 9.)	Yes.
55	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
56	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
57	May 29	Quorum call	Present.
58	May 29	H. Res. 368, to authorize the Speaker to appoint official delegates from the House of Representatives to the meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. (Passed 277 to 52.)	Yes.
59	May 29	H.R. 5497, to continue for 2 years the program under Public Law 78 of 1951 by which Mexican nationals are temporarily admitted to the United States as agricultural laborers. (Defeated 158 to 174.)	Yes.
60	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
61	June 4	H.R. 3496, to amend the bill providing for certain exemptions of the Reorganization Act by prohibiting the creation by the President of any new executive departments under the authority of the Reorganization Act. (Passed 227 to 174.)	Yes.
62	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
63	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
64	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
65	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
66	June 4	On a motion to adjourn the meeting of the House. (Defeated 53 to 277.)	No.
67	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
68	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
69	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
70	June 5	Quorum call	Present.
71	June 6	Quorum call	Present.
72	June 6	H.R. 6754, to approve the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture in the amount of \$5,900,000,000. (Passed 288 to 79.)	No.
73	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
74	June 11	H.R. 6868, to approve the legislative appropriation bill in the amount of \$140,000,000. (Passed 271 to 122.)	Yes.
75	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
76	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
77	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
78	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
79	June 12	H.R. 4996, to adopt the Area Redevelopment Act Amendments of 1963, increasing the authorized funds for the program by \$455,500,000. (Defeated 204 to 209.)	No.
80	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
81	June 13	H.R. 6755, to adopt the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1963, continuing for 1 year the corporate tax rates and the rates on certain excise taxes scheduled to change or expire on June 30. (Passed 283 to 91.)	Yes.
82	June 18	Quorum call	Present.
83	June 18	H.R. 7063, to adopt the 1964 appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce in the amount of \$1,800,000,000. (Passed 301 to 93.)	Yes.
84	June 19	Quorum call	Present.
85	June 19	H.J. Res. 247, to suspend the equal time provisions of the Communications Act to enable radio and TV facilities to grant equal time to 1964 presidential and vice presidential candidates for major parties without extending same privilege to minor candidates. (Passed 263 to 126.)	Yes.
86	June 24	Quorum call	Present.
87	June 24	H.R. 6177, to recommit to committee the bill relating to the annual payment to the District of Columbia in order to increase the contribution from \$45,000,000 to \$53,000,000. (Defeated 99 to 237.)	No.
88	June 25	Quorum call	Present.
89	June 25	Quorum call	Present.
90	June 26	Quorum call	Present.
91	June 26	H.R. 7179, to adopt the 1964 appropriation bill for the Department of Defense in the amount of \$47,000,000,000. (Passed 410 to 1.)	Yes.
92	July 9	Quorum call	Present.
93	July 9	H.R. 3179, to provide that judges of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior. (Passed 314 to 82.)	Yes.
94	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
95	July 16	H.R. 4897, to recommit to committee the bill extending the provisions of the sedition law to include acts of sedition committed against the United States in foreign countries by U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens. (Defeated 40 to 338.)	No.
96	July 17	H.R. 5279, to recommit to the conference committee the appropriation bill for the Department of Interior in order to eliminate \$511,000 for initiating plans for a National Air Museum Bldg. (Defeated 144 to 245.)	No.
97	July 17	H.R. 5279, to approve the conference report making appropriations in the amount of \$958,456,500 for the Department of the Interior in fiscal 1964. (Passed 331 to 50.)	Yes.
98	July 17	Quorum call	Present.
99	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
100	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
101	July 18	H.R. 5171, to recommit to committee the bill authorizing General Services Administration to handle purchase, lease, operation of automatic data processing equipment by Federal agencies and departments. (Defeated 96 to 258.)	No.
102	July 24	H.R. 6518, to adopt the Clear Air Act which authorized \$90,000,000 previously for research, investigation, and training in the area of air pollution. (Passed 272 to 102.)	No.

See footnotes at end of table.



## Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
103	July 25	Quorum call.	Present.
104	July 25	H.R. 4638, to recommit to committee the Presidential Transition Act in order to eliminate the authorization of appropriations. (Defeated 29 to 343.)	No.
105	July 30	Quorum call.	Present.
106	July 30	H.R. 3872, to insist on the House position that the Export-Import Bank should be financed by appropriations rather than through back-door spending. (Passed 379 to 11.)	Yes.
107	July 31	Quorum call.	Present.
108	July 31	H. Res. 453, to adopt a rule waiving points of order and providing for the consideration of the conference report on H.R. 5207, to amend the Foreign Service Building Act as amended to pay balance of payment for Philippine war damage. (Passed 234 to 166.)	No.
109	Aug. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
110	Aug. 1	H. Res. 467, to adopt a rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 7500, a bill authorizing appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (Passed 387 to 1.)	Yes.
111	Aug. 1	H.R. 7500, to approve the bill authorizing \$5,200,000,000 in appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (Passed 334 to 57.)	Yes.
112	Aug. 5	Quorum call.	Present.
113	Aug. 5	S. 1652, to amend the National Cultural Center Act to extend the termination date for fund raising for 3 years and to enlarge the board of trustees. (Passed 293 to 33.)	Yes.
114	Aug. 6	Quorum call.	Present.
115	Aug. 6	H.R. 4955, to recommit to committee the Vocational Educational Act of 1963 to amend the act to provide that by July 1, 1965, all vocational educational programs conducted under the act should be on a racially nondiscriminatory basis. (Defeated 181 to 217.)	Yes.
116	Aug. 6	H.R. 4955, to pass the Vocational Education Act of 1963. (Passed 377 to 21.)	Yes.
117	Aug. 7	Quorum call.	Present.
118	Aug. 7	H. Res. 477, to adopt the rule permitting consideration of H.R. 7824, the bill to extend the \$309,000,000,000 debt limit until Nov. 30. (Passed 303 to 72.)	Yes.
119	Aug. 8	Quorum call.	Present.
120	Aug. 8	Quorum call.	Present.
121	Aug. 8	H.R. 7824, to recommit to committee the bill on public debt limit to set the temporary limit at \$307,000,000,000 until Oct. 31, 1963. (Defeated 164 to 229.)	Yes.
122	Aug. 8	H.R. 7824, to pass the bill extending the \$309,000,000,000 public debt limit until Nov. 30, 1963. (Passed 221 to 175.)	No.
123	Aug. 12	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>3</sup>
124	Aug. 12	H.R. 7525, to recommit to committee the bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 114 to 222.)	Paired against.
125	Aug. 14	Quorum call.	Present.
126	Aug. 14	H.R. 6143, to pass the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. (Passed 287 to 113.)	Yes.
127	Aug. 20	Quorum call.	Present.
128	Aug. 20	Quorum call.	Present.
129	Aug. 21	Quorum call.	Present.
130	Aug. 22	Quorum call.	Present.
131	Aug. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
132	Aug. 23	H.R. 7855, to recommit to committee the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963 in order to reduce the authorization for foreign aid by \$585,000,000. (Passed 222 to 188.)	Yes.
133	Aug. 23	H.R. 7855, on final passage of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963 authorizing \$3,500,000,000 for fiscal year 1964. (Passed 224 to 186.)	Yes.
134	Aug. 27	Quorum call.	Present.
135	Aug. 27	Quorum call.	Present.
136	Aug. 28	Quorum call.	Present.
137	Aug. 28	Quorum call.	Present.
138	Aug. 28	H.R. 7500, to recommit to conference committee the authorization for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in order to reduce the dollar amount to \$5,200,000,000 as originally approved by the House. (Defeated 176 to 200.)	Yes.
139	Aug. 28	H.R. 7500, on final passage of the NASA authorization bill for \$5,350,000,000. (Passed 249 to 125.)	Yes.
140	Sept. 10	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
141	Sept. 10	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
142	Sept. 10	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
143	Sept. 10	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
144	Sept. 10	S. 1576, to approve the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Centers Construction Act of 1963 as amended by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (Passed 335 to 18.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
145	Sept. 11	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
146	Sept. 11	H. Res. 504, to establish a select committee of the House to investigate research programs conducted or sponsored by the Federal Government. (Passed 336 to 0.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
147	Sept. 17	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
148	Sept. 17	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
149	Sept. 17	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
150	Sept. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
151	Sept. 24	H. Res. 527, to adopt a closed (gag) rule providing for 8 hours of debate on the Revenue Act of 1963. (Passed 320 to 66.)	No.
152	Sept. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
153	Sept. 25	Quorum call.	Present.
154	Sept. 25	Quorum call.	Present.
155	Sept. 25	Quorum call.	Present.
156	Sept. 25	H.R. 8363, to recommit to committee the Revenue Act of 1963 to provide that tax reduction should become effective only if expenditures in fiscal year 1964 are estimated by the President to not exceed \$97,000,000,000 and for the year 1965 not to exceed \$98,000,000,000. (Defeated 199 to 226.)	Yes.
157	Sept. 25	H.R. 8363, to approve the Revenue Act of 1963 as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means. (Passed 271 to 155.)	No.
158	Sept. 26	Quorum call.	Present.
159	Oct. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
160	Oct. 1	H.R. 6555, to adopt the conference report on the military pay raise bill. (Passed 333 to 5.)	Yes.
161	Oct. 1	Quorum call.	Present.
162	Oct. 1	H. Res. 539, to adopt an open rule for the consideration of H.R. 7044, a bill to authorize \$1,500,000 for construction of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial. (Passed 314 to 12.)	Yes.
163	Oct. 2	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>3</sup>
164	Oct. 7	Quorum call.	Present.
165	Oct. 7	H.R. 641, to agree to a Senate amendment to H.R. 3369 (a private bill) extending for 1 year the life of the Civil Rights Commission. (Passed 265 to 80.)	Yes.
166	Oct. 8	Quorum call.	Present.
167	Oct. 8	H.R. 7179, to approve the conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Defense in the amount of \$47,200,000,000. (Passed 335 to 3.)	Yes.
168	Oct. 10	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
169	Oct. 10	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
170	Oct. 10	H.R. 8747, to recommit to committee the independent office appropriation bill in order to reduce by \$200,000,000 the research and development funds for NASA. (Defeated 145 to 192.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
171	Oct. 11	H.R. 8747, to adopt the independent offices appropriation bill in the amount of \$13,000,000,000. (Passed 302 to 32.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
172	Oct. 14	H.R. 5871, to modify the retirement benefits of judges of local District of Columbia courts. (Passed 149 to 86.)	Absent. <sup>4</sup>
173	Oct. 15	Quorum call.	Present.
174	Oct. 15	H.R. 6237, to authorize grants for the collection, reproduction, and publication of documentary source material of American history. (Passed 157 to 154.)	No.
175	Oct. 21	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>3</sup>
176	Oct. 21	S. 1576, to adopt the conference report on the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Centers Construction Act of 1963. (Passed 296 to 14.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
177	Oct. 22	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
178	Oct. 22	H. R. 8821, to revise the methods for repayment to the Treasury of funds advanced by the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act. (Passed 350 to 1.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
179	Oct. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
180	Oct. 23	H.R. 5945, to establish a United States-Puerto Rico commission to study relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. (Passed 320 to 44.)	Yes.
181	Oct. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
182	Oct. 28	Quorum call.	Absent. <sup>3</sup>

See footnotes at end of table.

## Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
183	Oct. 28	H. J. Res. 782, to extend the continuing resolution for appropriations for fiscal year 1964 through Nov. 30, 1963. (Passed 279 to 11.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
184	Oct. 28	H. Res. 314, to authorize a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor to visit Russia and other European countries for the purpose of inspecting scientific data processing arrangements. (Defeated 119 to 164.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
185	Oct. 29	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
186	Oct. 30	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
187	Oct. 31	Quorum call	Present.
188	Oct. 31	H. R. 6500, to adopt the conference report on the military construction authorization bill. (Passed 356 to 1.)	Yes.
189	Oct. 31	H. R. 8195, to approve the bill extending for 1 year (to Dec. 31, 1964) the provisions of Public Law 78 relating to the use of Mexican nationals as agricultural laborers in United States. (Passed 173 to 158.)	Yes.
190	Nov. 6	Quorum call	Present.
191	Nov. 6	H. R. 6143, to adopt the conference report on the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. (Passed 258 to 92.)	Yes.
192	Nov. 6	H. R. 8920, to recommit to the Committee on the District of Columbia a bill to revise the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the District. (Passed 258 to 98.)	Yes.
193	Nov. 7	Quorum call	Present.
194	Nov. 7	H. Res. 564, on the adoption of a closed rule to take up for consideration H. R. 8969, a bill to raise the public debt limit. (Passed 212 to 149.)	No.
195	Nov. 7	H. R. 8969, to recommit to committee the bill to increase the public debt limit from \$309,000,000,000 to \$315,000,000,000 until June 29, 1964. (Defeated 172 to 197.)	Yes.
196	Nov. 8	H. R. 8969, to approve the bill to increase the public debt ceiling to \$315,000,000,000 until June 29, 1964. (Passed 187 to 179.)	No.
197	Nov. 13	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
198	Nov. 14	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
199	Nov. 14	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
200	Nov. 14	H. R. 8864, on final passage of the bill to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962. (Passed 182 to 144.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
201	Nov. 18	Quorum call	Present.
202	Nov. 18	H. R. 2988, to provide for participation by members of the Armed Forces in international sports activities. (Passed 282 to 30.)	Yes.
203	Nov. 18	H. R. 8135, to provide for the establishment and administration of public recreational facilities at the Sanford Reservoir area, Canadian River project, Texas. (Passed 283 to 30.)	No.
204	Nov. 18	Quorum call	Present.
205	Nov. 18	H. R. 9139, to approve the military construction appropriation bill for 1964 in the amount of \$1,500,000,000. (Passed 332 to 5.)	Yes.
206	Nov. 19	Quorum call	Present.
207	Nov. 19	H. R. 9140, to approve the public works appropriation bill for 1964 in the amount of \$4,200,000,000. (Passed 358 to 27.)	Yes.
208	Nov. 20	Quorum call	Present.
209	Nov. 20	S. 777, to amend and approve the bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act in order to increase the authorization and modify personnel security procedures for contractor employees. (Passed 252 to 133.)	Yes.
210	Dec. 2	Quorum call	Present.
211	Dec. 2	H. R. 9124, to suspend the rules and pass the bill relative to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps including expansion of junior ROTC and other changes. (Defeated 176 to 154; 2/3 vote required for passage.)	Yes.
212	Dec. 2	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
213	Dec. 2	H. R. 10, to extend the apportionment requirement relative to State residence and open competitive examinations to temporary summer positions with the Federal Government in Washington. (Passed 301 to 18.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
214	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.
215	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.
216	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.
217	Dec. 4	Quorum call	Present.
218	Dec. 4	Quorum call	Present.
219	Dec. 4	H. R. 6196, to recommit to committee the bill entitled "A bill to revitalize the American cotton industry." (Defeated 179 to 224.)	Yes.
220	Dec. 4	H. R. 6196, on final passage of cotton bill. (Passed 216 to 182.)	No.
221	Dec. 5	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
222	Dec. 6	Quorum call	Present.
223	Dec. 9	Quorum call	Present.
224	Dec. 9	H. R. 7855, to adopt the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963, authorizing \$3,600,000,000 for the mutual security program in fiscal 1964. (Passed 195 to 164.)	Yes.
225	Dec. 9	Quorum call	Present.
226	Dec. 9	H. R. 8929, to recommit to committee a bill authorizing construction of a 23-mile rapid transit system including a subway in Washington, D.C. (Passed 278 to 76.)	Yes.
227	Dec. 10	H. R. 8747, to approve the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill of \$13,200,000,000. (Passed 356 to 22.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
228	Dec. 10	H. R. 8747, to adopt the amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill providing funds for site and planning expenses involved in construction of a VA hospital at Bay Pines, Fla. (Defeated 170 to 204.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
229	Dec. 10	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
230	Dec. 10	H. R. 6518, to approve the conference report on the Clean Air Act, a bill relative to the prevention and abatement of air pollution. (Passed 273 to 109.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
231	Dec. 10	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
232	Dec. 10	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
233	Dec. 10	H. R. 7457, to adopt the rule for consideration of the bill to provide legal assistance for indigent defendants in criminal cases in U.S. courts. (Passed 345 to 12.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
234	Dec. 11	On a motion to adjourn the House of Representatives at about 1 p.m. (Passed 214 to 166.)	No.
235	Dec. 12	H. R. 9140, to adopt the conference report on the public works appropriation bill in the amount of \$4,400,000,000. (Passed 328 to 47.)	No.
236	Dec. 12	Quorum call	Present.
237	Dec. 12	H. R. 4955, to recommit to committee the conference report on the Vocational Education Act of 1963. (Defeated 180 to 192.)	Yes.
238	Dec. 12	H. R. 4955, to approve the conference report on the Vocational Education Act of 1963. (Passed 300 to 63.)	No.
239	Dec. 13	Quorum call	Present.
240	Dec. 13	H. R. 9139, to adopt the conference report on the military construction appropriation bill in the amount of \$1,500,000,000. (Passed 300 to 4.)	Yes.
241	Dec. 16	Quorum call	Present.
242	Dec. 16	H. R. 9499, to recommit to committee the foreign operations appropriation bill with orders to report forthwith the bill amended to bar use of funds of Export-Import Bank to guarantee credit of Communist governments. (Passed 218 to 169.)	Yes.
243	Dec. 16	H. R. 9499, on final passage of the foreign operations appropriation bill in the amount of \$3,100,000,000. (Passed 249 to 133.)	Yes.
244	Dec. 17	Quorum call	Present.
245	Dec. 17	H. R. 8667, to insist on the disagreement of the House with the Senate amendment authorizing \$50,000,000 for construction of the Knowles Dam and Reservoir at Flathead, Mont. (Passed 329 to 41.)	Yes.
246	Dec. 17	H. R. 9413, to provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of John F. Kennedy. (Passed 352 to 6.)	Yes.
247	Dec. 19	Quorum call	Present.
248	Dec. 19	H. J. Res. 875, to pass a supplemental appropriation bill of \$41,800,000 for mental health activities in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (Passed 324 to 4.)	Yes.
249	Dec. 20	Quorum call	Present.
250	Dec. 21	Quorum call	Present.
251	Dec. 21	H. Res. 598, to adopt the rule waiving all points of order for consideration by the House of the foreign aid appropriation bill. (Passed 182 to 95.)	Yes.
252	Dec. 21	H. R. 9499, to recommit to the conference committee the foreign aid appropriation bill in order to strengthen the limitation on the Export-Import Bank relative to guarantee of credit to Communist governments. (Passed 141 to 136.)	Yes.
253	Dec. 21	Quorum call	Present.
254	Dec. 23	Quorum call	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
255	Dec. 23	H. Res. 600, to suspend the rules and adopt the rule waiving points of order, etc., on the foreign aid appropriation bill. (Defeated 202 to 106; 2/3 vote required.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
256	Dec. 24	H. R. 9499, to adopt an amendment to foreign aid appropriation bill barring use of funds of Export-Import Bank for guaranteeing credit to Communist governments unless President determines that such guarantees are in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House and Senate. (Passed 189 to 158.)	No.

<sup>1</sup> Speaking engagement away from Washington.<sup>2</sup> If present, would have voted "yes."<sup>3</sup> In Michigan.<sup>4</sup> Attending session of Interparliamentary Union as official delegate of the House of Representatives.<sup>5</sup> If present, would have voted "no."<sup>6</sup> Attending meeting of Presidential Commission on Assassination of Mr. Kennedy.