

Poppink, Gerald N., XXXXXXXX
 Ragan, Tillman J., XXXXXXXX
 Rapson, Robert L., XXXXXXXX
 Rebollo, Claudio, XXXXXXXX
 Reed, Charles H., XXXXXXXX
 Reimer, John C., XXXXXXXX
 Richardson, Hugh W., XXXXXXXX
 Richardson, John M., XXXXXXXX
 Ridings, Virgil P., Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Riza, Jan C., XXXXXXXX
 Roberts, Jimmy P., XXXXXXXX
 Rothenberger, Dale L., XXXXXXXX
 Rouse, George D., XXXXXXXX
 Salisbury, Charles H., Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Sanders, Dale J., XXXXXXXX
 Sandison, Edwin W., IV, XXXXXXXX
 Saxton, Gerald F., XXXXXXXX
 Schnicker, Donald L., XXXXXXXX
 Sears, Robert J., XXXXXXXX
 Seibert, Ruebin R., XXXXXXXX
 Seitz, Thomas B., XXXXXXXX
 Seknicka, John E., XXXXXXXX
 Shiplov, Jerimiah J., XXXXXXXX
 Shoemaker, Anthony A., XXXXXXXX
 Silverman, John L., XXXXXXXX
 Sirois, Joseph G., XXXXXXXX
 Smith, Garwin B., XXXXXXXX
 Squazzo, Emil M., XXXXXXXX

Stevenson, Garland E., XXXXXXXX
 Stewart, Michael R., XXXXXXXX
 Stinson, Edgar S., XXXXXXXX
 Stokes, Dan M., XXXXXXXX
 Strehlow, Virgil G., XXXXXXXX
 Sullivan, Thomas J., XXXXXXXX
 Supik, Donald F., XXXXXXXX
 Svoboda, Adrian L., XXXXXXXX
 Tafoya, Alberto F., XXXXXXXX
 Tannian, Frances C., XXXXXXXX
 Tash, Neal E., XXXXXXXX
 Tatman, David I., XXXXXXXX
 Taylor, Henry L., III, XXXXXXXX
 Trusty, Monty J., XXXXXXXX
 Tucker, James H., XXXXXXXX
 Vogel, John M., XXXXXXXX
 Walker, Harold C., XXXXXXXX
 Warren, Max E., XXXXXXXX
 Waterman, Charles R., XXXXXXXX
 Webster, Joseph B., III, XXXXXXXX
 Weigand, Louis G., III, XXXXXXXX
 Wessel, James R., XXXXXXXX
 Weyler, Kenneth L., XXXXXXXX
 White, James S., XXXXXXXX
 Whittier, Charles E., XXXXXXXX
 Wickham, Frederick O., Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Wilkins, Kermit D., XXXXXXXX
 Willems, Gary B., XXXXXXXX

Williams, Jonathan, D., XXXXXXXX
 Wilson, Jack G., XXXXXXXX
 Wilson, John H., XXXXXXXX
 Wilson, Robert E., XXXXXXXX
 Wolf, Gary K., XXXXXXXX
 Woodson, Murphy A., XXXXXXXX
 Wright, Alfred A., XXXXXXXX
 Wright, David K., XXXXXXXX
 Wright, Franklin E., XXXXXXXX
 Wright, John D., XXXXXXXX
 Young, Jimmie D., XXXXXXXX
 Young, Michael A., XXXXXXXX
 Young, Robert A., XXXXXXXX
 Younger, Jey E., III, XXXXXXXX
 Zimmer, Peter B., XXXXXXXX

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate April 23 (legislative day of March 30), 1964:

POSTMASTER

I withdraw the nomination sent to the Senate on April 2, 1964, of Gavin R. Argue to be postmaster at Apalachin, in the State of New York.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Polish Constitution of 1791: A Contribution to Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, May 3, marks the 153d anniversary of the 3d of May Polish Constitution, from which I should like to quote:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

These words express the close ties of Polish liberalism with the ideals of our own American Republic. Seven million people of Polish descent live in the United States and, therefore, their May 3 commemoration, sponsored by the Polish-American Congress, is also our commemoration.

The Polish Constitution is one of many contributions of the Polish people to Western civilization. May 12 marks the 600th anniversary of the founding of the Jagiellonian University of Krakow, the only institution of higher learning in Poland with a continuous history. Among the university's alumni is Nicholas Copernicus, regarded by historians as the first major figure in the scientific revolution—a revolution which is still going forward. Of special interest to Americans is the large academy of medicine, now separated from the university, where a children's hospital and research center is being built, partly with U.S. grants.

Poland is now ruled by a Communist government, and I noted with dismay the increased persecution of the Catholic

Church of Poland last summer. All Americans hope for the release of Poland from oppressive restriction of liberty. The commemoration of the 3d of May Polish Constitution is, therefore, an important day in our American common life.

Armenian Martyrs Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of April 24, 1915, a shocking and evil event befell the Armenians in Turkey. More than 1,000 Armenians, good and honorable persons from all walks of life, were arrested and imprisoned by the Turkish Government. From the moment of their arrest they were held incommunicado. A few days later they were deported under heavy guard and then they were brutally executed. The arrest and execution of these Armenians proved to be the beginning of the end of Armenian communities in Turkey. The extermination of the Armenians and their communities was carried out so effectively, so ruthlessly, that by the end of that year all Armenians had been uprooted from their homes. Some were massacred; some were starved to death; the lucky ones—only a few hundred thousand of them—were able to escape to neighboring Persia and Russian Caucasus. When the First World War came to an end, historic Armenian towns, the villages in which Armenians had lived from time immemorial, were dead towns and deserted villages. More than 1 million Armenians had lost their lives in this almost unprecedented human carnage, and those who had survived were

on the verge of starvation. Such was the cruel and crushing legacy of World War I to the Armenian people.

Since that fateful April 24, Armenians everywhere observe the anniversary of that sad event as a national day of mourning, and pray for the blessed memory of the victims of Turkish genocide. On the observance of the 49th anniversary of that sad event, I join the Armenian people in their prayers.

Armenian Martyrs Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, April 24 is recognized as the commemoration of a most horrible event in history, the beginning of 2 years of extermination of the peaceful Armenian people in 1915.

Armenia was once a thriving nation of 1,250,000 people, located between the Black Sea, the Euphrates River, Russia, and Iran. It encompassed the regions of Anatolia, Cilicia, and part of the Caucasus. The Armenian people were Christians, the first ancient nation to adopt Christianity, and by 1915 they were prosperous, well educated, and highly civilized. Armenian cities were clean and well governed. Every village had a school, and nearly every large town had a college. Armenians were closely allied with Western Europe and the United States and proud of their Christian heritage. Truly, in former days, Armenia was a progressive outpost in the Middle East, setting standards and showing the way to advanced civilization for the whole region.

But in 1915 Armenia was unfortunately a subject state of the Ottoman Empire. Moslems were scattered throughout the Armenian population. The Moslems generally, as latecomers, were poorer than the Armenians, uneducated, unskilled, and envious of their Armenian neighbors. This situation provided the fuel for genocide by the archaic, repressive government in Constantinople. Like the great crusades in reverse Moslems from the north swept into Armenia to eradicate an alien religion and its followers.

The massacre started on April 24, 1915, with the arrest of thousands of leading Armenians who might be able to lead a resistance. Then a carefully planned extermination was carried out, working downward through the populace even to the smallest village, until practically every Armenian in the Ottoman Empire was destroyed.

The men were seized and summarily executed. The young women were sold into brothels and harems. The children by thousands were given to Muslims to be converted. Thousands of old men and women and children were forced to walk without adequate food or clothing many miles, sometimes for 5 or 6 months without rest until they all died from exhaustion. In this terrible massacre 800,000 Armenians died, and 250,000 fled into Russia. In 2 years Armenia ceased to exist, and the Armenian homeland became a vacuum to be slowly filled by Muslims. Today a decimated Armenian nation survives as a captive republic of the U.S.S.R. The proud, progressive Armenia of 1914 is no more.

This is the saddening event which is commemorated today, appropriately called Armenian Martyrs Day. In remembering it we pay respect to a great nation of long-suffering people, to all Armenians. Mankind dealt unfairly and cruelly with them. Our remembrance of it may help remind all of us never again to permit such a thing.

A Success in the Foreign Aid Program— The Public Health Center at Gondar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT R. BARRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, the kingdom of Ethiopia is a very poor nation, 57 percent of those 20 million people manage to eke out a meager living from agriculture. Since the gross national product is estimated at only \$800 million, the per capita income is comparatively low, less than \$75 a year. Because of its low standard of living, communicable and other diseases are rampant and it is estimated that 600,000 Ethiopians are received annually at the country's hospitals and clinics. To treat these patients, there are only 200 physicians, the majority of whom have practices in Addis Ababa.

The Ethiopian Government realized that the first step toward combating these contagious diseases, of typhus, malaria, and dysentery, would be to train specialized personnel. Therefore, there was established at Gondar in October 1954 the Haile Selassie Public Health College and Training Center. The purpose of the center is to train first-rate public health workers who adapt themselves to meet the needs of rural Ethiopia. These public health personnel become community health officers, nurses, and sanitarians of preventive medicine rather than practicing physicians and bedside nurses. Graduates from the center will attempt to eradicate malaria by spraying swamps, will attempt to do away with typhus by purifying contaminated water supplies.

The U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development, closely supports this center at Gondar in cooperation with the Ethiopian Government and the World Health Organization. We provide a director, generally some one on loan from the U.S. Public Health Service, and technicians, five at the present time, who serve as faculty instructors. Laboratory equipment and medical supplies, too, are an integral part of the U.S. program. The Ethiopian Government, in addition to providing the buildings, pay for the salaries of personnel at the center. U.S. assistance is scheduled to end in 1970, when the center becomes self-supporting.

Graduates of the training program now total 225, who are staffing some 60 rural service centers in villages throughout the country. Although received with suspicion at first by the rural population, the health officers were slowly incorporated into the village social life when the people saw for themselves the proof of the good work of these dedicated personnel. The success of the program has been measured by the enthusiastic support which the graduates now receive from the villagers, by the decline of the communicable diseases, and by the number of young people who volunteer for public health service.

Senator John G. Townsend, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in mourning the death of former Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware.

He was one of my closet friends in Congress. We often referred to him as the chicken king of the United States, and the strawberry king, because of his leadership in these fields of agriculture in his home State.

John Townsend was a devoted Republican. He was a devoted American. He rendered great service to his country. All who knew him will miss him greatly.

A Tribute to Voit Gilmore, America's First Director of the U.S. Travel Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, Voit Gilmore, our country's first Director of the U.S. Travel Service, on April 6 announced his resignation in order to return to his native State to resume his private and public responsibilities.

With him go the best wishes of his many friends in Congress and his colleagues in Government. We note with pleasure that he intends to continue his distinguished record of public service by running as candidate for the North Carolina State Senate. Although qualified by experience and ability to fill posts of higher responsibility, Mr. Gilmore with characteristic modesty seeks an elective post that will put him close to the people of his area.

It has been 2½ years since the President asked Voit Gilmore to organize and direct our Government's program to increase international understanding and good will, as well as to bring needed dollars to the United States by attracting tourists to our shores. USTS is now vigorously promoting travel to the United States in 42 foreign countries.

The results have been both impressive and gratifying. As was noted by Senator MAGNUSON, able chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and an author of the Travel Service legislation, Voit Gilmore had nine USTS offices open and running on five continents in less time than it takes many new Government agencies to recruit a staff and acquire its furniture.

Government redtape for arriving travelers was slashed. A new attitude of friendliness to strangers improved the worldwide image of America as the hospitable land it is. Mr. Gilmore developed "Americans-at-Home," the USTS plan which has led some two dozen U.S. communities to establish hospitality programs to let international visitors meet Americans and see American homes.

In just 2 years—between 1961 and 1963—overseas travel to the United States increased an amazing 42 percent, contrasted with a previous average annual increase of only 8.5 percent. The 1963 total was 735,000 visitors from overseas, a volume which pumped some \$400 million into the American economy. Our distinguished Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Luther H. Hodges, has termed USTS "one of the best investments by the U.S. taxpayer in the last decade."

U.S. industry has cooperated closely with USTS and has applauded its accomplishments. The "Visit U.S.A." effort has been an outstanding example of Government-industry cooperation to bolster the American economy. In recognition of this, Mr. Gilmore received the American Motor Hotel Association's distinguished service award for 1961-62,

he was given industry's Mr. Travel Award in 1963 and also last year he received Hospitality magazine's coveted silver plate award for his contribution to the travel industry.

Of course there were problems connected with getting so ambitious and so unprecedented a program launched on a global basis. Never before has our Government engaged in a promotional effort of this sort. It has been pioneer work. Many were skeptical of the program and were quick with criticism. The obvious results have turned such doubts to praise.

It has been my pleasure to support the U.S. Travel Service from its legislative beginnings until the present, when its year of greatest accomplishment is in prospect. I share the feeling of my chairman, Hon. OREN HARRIS, who heads the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who has termed USTS one of the greatest opportunities for international peace and commerce yet created by Congress.

Voit Gilmore, the guiding spirit of USTS from its beginning, is due the thanks and admiration of a grateful nation. He flew almost a million miles to get the Travel Service underway. He gave the directorship the utmost of his talent and unbounded energy.

He departs with the satisfaction that his "child" is well begun, well on the way to being one of America's most effective programs to improve world peace and aid our national economy.

Congratulations and Godspeed to Voit Gilmore, a distinguished American. May his days of service be long and fruitful.

Armenian Martyrs Day, April 24

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Armenians in Turkey have had their miseries and misfortunes. They had lived under the autocratic tyranny of the Turks for centuries, and had endured all sorts of hardships. Since late 19th century they were being massacred by the tens of thousands and nothing seemed to avert more massacres. All these tragic events had become part of their national history. But their real national tragedy, one that practically wiped out all traces of Armenian communities in the Ottoman Empire, began on the fateful April 24, 1915.

On that day, and during the night of April 23, all prominent Armenians in Constantinople and in other towns, persons active and well known in all phases of communal activity, were arrested and imprisoned, held incommunicado and then under their guard-executioners deported to various parts of the country. Their unenviable lot was sad enough to plunge the whole Armenian community of the country into national mourning, but the lot that was in store for some 2 million Armenians in Turkey was no dif-

ferent. In the course of the next 6 months all of them were uprooted from their native homes. Many hundreds of thousands lost their lives in carefully organized wholesale massacres. Hundreds of thousands more lost their lives by famine and under indescribable hardships. Though some 500,000 managed to escape death by finding refuge in neighboring lands, in Persia, Russia, and in some parts of Europe, the majority of the Armenians simply ceased to exist by the end of 1915. Thus in the course of less than a year the industrious and relatively prosperous Armenian community, with its centuries-old eventful history, was no more.

Such was the legacy of the tragic events which began on that black April 24 of 1915. Today in commemorating the 49th anniversary of that tragedy, Armenians everywhere, even those in the Soviet Armenian Socialist Republic, bless the memory of the victims of that tragedy perpetrated by the Turkish Government in 1915.

Genocide is a crime against humanity. Those who are guilty of such crime must know that as the spirit of the brotherhood of man grows, all mankind will rise against crimes against their brothers.

Armenian Martyrs Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, April 24 each year marks a sad day in the history of the Armenian people. It was on that day in 1915 when some 2 to 3 million Armenians—the whole Armenian population in Turkey—were slaughtered or deported. This tragic event is observed annually by Armenians in the United States and in other countries as Martyrs Day.

On this day, people of Armenian descent and all freedom-loving people, pay their respects to those martyrs who nearly a half century ago were innocent victims of a cruel and despotic regime which sought to further its dreams of conquest by undertaking wholesale massacres of a peaceful people. This was certainly an act of genocide—the murder of a whole people, a tragedy that shocked all mankind.

Beginning on that infamous day in 1915, all prominent Armenians in Turkey were arrested and later deported to various parts of that country—only to be executed there. Among them were clergymen, intellectuals, well-known merchants, artisans and others—in all about a thousand persons representing all classes of the Armenian community in Turkey. But they were only the first group of victims of a well-organized genocide plan to destroy this minority people in Turkey.

Others followed within a matter of weeks. It soon became evident to all Armenians in Turkey that they were

doomed to death and destruction, and that they were faced with a tragedy of national proportions—a tragedy which was unheard of until that day in the annals of civilization. In a period of less than 6 months the Turkish Government decimated the Armenians within its borders by massacres, deportation, famine, and other means. Only a small segment of the Armenian community succeeded in escaping.

In the United States today we have several hundred thousand people of Armenian extraction. They are loyal and devoted citizens, intelligent, hard-working, deeply religious, and a great asset to our country. To all of them and to their kinsmen in other countries, I wish to extend my deep sympathy on this day and to join with them in paying tribute to the memory of the Armenian martyrs of 1915. Only by keeping their memory alive and retelling the tragic events of that genocide, can we hope to prevent such acts in the future.

Imports of Foreign Beef

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN DOWDY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, the cattle industry of the United States is now facing a grave crisis in its history. Foreign imports of beef are endangering this industry's very existence.

In my newsletter of April 24, I discuss this problem with my constituents. I insert this newsletter at this point:

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS

(By JOHN DOWDY, Seventh District of Texas)

The question of meat imports from Australia and New Zealand continues to press upon our domestic cattle producers; it is particularly pressing upon our own cattlemen of the Seventh Congressional District. The domestic livestock industry of the United States has suffered serious economic difficulties in recent months because of the rapidly increasing amount of meat that is being imported.

This situation has been brought about in the last few years because Congress, over my protest, surrendered to the Executive the power to control foreign commerce, which was given to the Congress in the U.S. Constitution.

When that bill was passed, it gave to the Executive the authority to reduce tariffs which Congress had provided for imports. The tariff on meat was subsequently cut in half, with indication that it may be even further reduced. I am firmly of the opinion that we should first give consideration to the interests of our own producers and our own industries.

In the interest of our cattle producers, I have introduced H.R. 10817, which will impose limitations on imports of meat into the United States.

Meat imports are now 10 times what they were 4 or 5 years ago. It is true, and I am pleased that it is so, that meat imports from Australia have declined substantially during the first 3 months of 1964, from what it was last year, and this decline should be quite beneficial to the domestic livestock industry

of the United States, which has been suffering in recent months, not only from the imports, but from the drought.

However, we should make it completely clear that this reduction in meat imports from Australia is not based on any negotiation or any voluntary agreement. There is nothing to prevent a reverse of the present imports position at any time, with a spurt in the amount imported. American livestock producers still desperately need legislation to set reasonable limits on beef imports, and I am supporting this proposal.

It is my hope that Congress will give this matter top priority, in order that we may prevent further serious economic damage to this large and important U.S. industry. If the cattle industry is seriously injured, the entire economy of the United States will suffer along with it.

Administration Rejects Proposal for Expenditure Policy Review

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, on January 10, 1964, the minority members of the Joint Economic Committee wrote to President Johnson suggesting that a bipartisan Presidential Advisory Commission on Federal Expenditure Policy be established with the purpose of making an objective study in this area. I inserted a copy of that letter to President Johnson in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 20, 1964, pages 610-611.

In a letter of April 11, Secretary Dillon has rejected the suggestion of the Joint Economic Committee minority. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of Secretary Dillon's letter, as well as my reply to him, be included in the RECORD for the information of those who wish to follow this discussion to its conclusion.

The letters follow:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C., April 11, 1964.

Hon. THOMAS B. CURTIS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CURTIS: The President has asked me to reply to the letter of January 10, 1964, from the minority members of the Joint Economic Committee. Your concern over expenditure policy is entirely appropriate, and we appreciate the constructive and thoughtful approach which has gone into your recommendation for a special advisory commission to review Federal activities and expenditures.

The President's firm position on the importance of expenditure control along with tax reduction in stimulating the sound growth of our economy is, of course, now well known. His determination to eliminate waste and efficiency through a continual review by the executive branch of the usefulness of existing programs and the establishment of priorities among needed and desirable new programs was unambiguously set forth in his first budget. I am sure you agree that the progress we are making toward a balanced budget, as a result of his strict economy measures and the exhaustive screening of existing programs, was an important factor in the early enactment this year of the tax reduction legislation.

It is, of course, a basic and necessary part of the President's duty under the Budget and Accounting Act to propose in each budget the amounts which, in his judgment, are necessary for the support of the Government. The Congress has a similar responsibility when it is considering the President's budget recommendations.

Expenditure policy is, in fact, program policy. It encompasses practically the entire range of matters with which the executive branch and the Congress deal, including national security and domestic economic and social policy. Under our form of government these responsibilities rest with elected officials, the President and the Members of the Congress. Theirs is the basic responsibility for formulating and deciding matters which relate to the nature, size, and relative priority of Government programs and outlays. It would seem unrealistic and unwise to assign to a bipartisan commission a task so broad that it encompasses virtually the whole of the agenda of government.

To be sure, expertise on a more specialized basis—dealing with specific programs or with matters of organization and procedures—can and has in the past been of value both to the President and the Congress. Expert knowledge has also been useful in obtaining greater economy and efficiency in selected operations. The President and his operating officials have called in the past for such advice as circumstances warrant, and will continue to do so in the future.

In the final analysis, however, I believe the greatest progress can be made toward your objectives if we concentrate on improving program and management appraisals and reviews within the existing framework—both legislative and executive—rather than through a large temporary commission with broad and far-ranging terms of reference.

Certainly the Joint Economic Committee can, as in the past, contribute to such efforts. I can assure you that the President and each of his agency officials intend to press ahead to improve on the accomplishments we have made to date in careful determinations of priorities, in ever greater attention to efficiency, and in the elimination of any and all unnecessary expenditures.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS DILLON.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1964.

Hon. C. DOUGLAS DILLON,
Secretary, U.S. Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your letter of April 11, 1964, replying to a letter of January 10, 1964, sent to the President by the minority members of the Joint Economic Committee and suggesting the establishment of a Presidential Advisory Commission on Federal Expenditure Policy.

I regret that the administration has rejected the idea of an objective and bipartisan review of expenditure policy by a Commission of experts outside of the Government. However, I do agree with you that efforts in this area should move forward by improvements of the existing legislative and executive framework.

In the light of the difficulties in altering established patterns of thought and procedure within Government, however, the Joint Economic Committee minority felt that the recommendations of a blue-ribbon Commission would help to stimulate needed action within the existing framework.

You may be certain that I will continue to press for improvements in the existing expenditure policy machinery. I would, of course, welcome the full support of the administration in those efforts since the chances of making meaningful improvements without administration backing are slight.

Since the January 10 letter to the President was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I intend to place your reply as well as this letter in the RECORD so that those who are interested may follow the discussion to its conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS B. CURTIS.

Statement Before the House Judiciary Committee by Representative Roudebush

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, this week the House Judiciary Committee opened long-awaited hearings on the question of a constitutional amendment to permit voluntary prayer and Bible reading in American public schools.

The debate actually goes much deeper than that. What is involved is whether or not the great religious heritage of this Nation shall continue to be observed in our public functions and public institutions.

It has been my privilege to support a constitutional amendment to repair the great damage caused by the Supreme Court decision, and this week I was among the Members of the House of Representatives to offer testimony in support of such action.

Under unanimous consent, I insert the text of my statement to the House Judiciary Committee in the RECORD.

The statement is as follows:

Perhaps no issue in recent years has so aroused the American people as the Supreme Court outlawing of voluntary prayer and Bible reading in our public schools.

It is no overstatement to categorize this action as shaking the very moral and religious foundation of this Nation.

On June 18, 1963, the day following the second of the Supreme Court decisions banning the religious observances, I introduced my legislation—House Joint Resolution 487, to amend the Constitution to permit non-sectarian prayer in public schools on a voluntary basis.

It is my understanding that since that time a total of 144 resolutions in 35 different forms have been introduced before Congress—all designed to retain religious observances in our public life.

I was also one of the 164 Members of the House who signed a petition to discharge House Joint Resolution 693, a proposed constitutional amendment similar to my own legislation making prayer and Bible reading permissible.

The very seriousness of the situation, and the fact that we do need a constitutional amendment is evidenced by the very circumstance that brings us to these hearings today. It seems incredible in a nation such as ours, which has achieved its stature and impact in history as a free civilization, that we are meeting here today to consider if legislation is needed to permit Americans to pray and read the Bible in public institutions.

Since the very origin of this Nation, our basic laws contained in the Constitution, our great Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights have been based upon public faith and recognition of God.

It is not the design or intent of my legislation, or that of any other Member, to enforce, impose, or regulate religion in any manner whatsoever in our public schools.

Our Constitution clearly demands that there be a separation of church and state, but it was never intended to separate God and state.

And, by the same token, it is discrimination and restraint of the most odious nature to require that the vast majority of our public school students refrain from any prayers or Bible reading because it may offend a tiny minority of the students.

My request for a constitutional amendment arises from a simple prayer which said little more than "God bless my parents, my teacher, and my country."

No child was required to recite this prayer. No child even had to stay in the room during the ceremony if he didn't choose to.

The Supreme Court decided that the use of this simple, nondenominational prayer on a permissive basis was a violation of the Constitution.

I respectfully submit, in my opinion, the Supreme Court was wrong.

If the Court was right one of the first things it should have done was to abolish its own prayers.

If the Court was right the Declaration of Independence might have to be rewritten to strike out references to the Supreme Being.

If the Court was right the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the mint might have to reissue all coin and currency without "In God We Trust."

If the Court was right we shall have to revise the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and remove the words "under God."

And, of course, the Court's ruling raises a question about the rules of the House and Senate which provide that each session shall open with a prayer.

None of these analogies are farfetched. Quite the contrary. In fact, it was reported by Associated Press on April 7 that the same woman who instituted one of the school prayer cases has petitioned the Baltimore School Board to strike the words "under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance.

In California, suit has been instituted to remove "In God We Trust" from our coinage.

If these cases follow the legal path of previous cases, we can presume that they will someday reach the Supreme Court. In view of the past rulings, there can be little doubt as to the ultimate outcome.

Conceivably this tiny minority of citizens who are opposed for whatever reasons to any public recognition of a God, could effectively attack all of the references to God that I have mentioned and thereby succeed in removing such from any governmental function. I would say today that this very probably will happen over a period of time unless appropriate action is taken by the Congress.

History has recorded the decline and fall of many civilizations who have forsaken their religious heritages and beliefs. Judging from the volume of opposition to this move to take God out of American public life, it is my sincere belief that the American people are not willing to see our bedrock foundation of religious principles rent asunder by a hairsplitting Supreme Court.

We could go on citing endless examples to illustrate the absurdity of the Supreme Court's decision in the school prayer case, but this is hardly necessary.

There has been general and widespread confusion and disobedience, which is tantamount to nullification of this particular decision.

But the decision should not be allowed to rest there. Our school superintendents, our teachers, our principals, and our students should not be forced to technically break the law in their daily observances.

There should be a legal nullification and the process of obtaining such can be set in

motion through approval by the Congress of my House Joint Resolution 487, or similar measures introduced in the House.

Support of such legislation has become formal policy of the Republican minority in the House, and I wish to strongly associate myself with the resolution adopted in February by the House Republican Policy Committee.

This resolution reads: "Resolved, That the House Republican Policy Committee go on record in support of a constitutional amendment declaring the right of individuals to participate or to refrain from participation in prayer and Bible reading in public institutions throughout the United States and the right of the Government of the United States to make reference to God Almighty in public governmental affairs."

Mr. Chairman, one of the most obvious differences in our American system compared to that of the Soviets, is our national belief in God, and the tolerance for all faiths and religions.

This difference should be emphasized and strengthened, rather than weakened and abandoned in favor of the godless Communist ideology.

It is true, many of our youngsters receive adequate spiritual and religious education in church, Sunday school, and the home. Many do not, and it has been said unless the Bible is used in public schools many millions of children will never know the Ten Commandments.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the approval by this committee of a constitutional amendment to keep God in our public life, and the report of such an amendment to the House of Representatives for a vote by all Members.

Thank you.

The 1964 National 4-H Club Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1964

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, this morning I joined with other members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation in welcoming our State's delegates to the magnificent conference of the 4-H Clubs. It was an inspiring sight to witness. Delegates from across the Nation and from every State, accompanied by their leaders, were welcomed by Members of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. The purpose of this annual conference is to provide an opportunity for a select group of older 4-H Club members to learn more about our democratic Government and citizenship in action, as well as to develop a greater appreciation of our American heritage and to better understand their own roles as responsible citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the four young delegates who represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at this great conference. They are Sandra Kupiec, Pittsfield; Rosemarie Regis, Peabody; Gary Blanchard, from my congressional district, Warren, Mass.; and George Dole, Shelbourne. Mr. Merle L. Howes, head of the University of Massachusetts Cooperative Extension of 4-H and Youth Programs, accompanied the group to Washington. He has done outstanding work in this field and I compli-

ment him for his dedicated service in this great work and the fine programs that the University of Massachusetts administers and oversees.

Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the passage by Congress of the Smith-Lever Act which officially established the Cooperative Extension Service, and such cooperative extension work as 4-H programs. The 4-H Clubs and programs have constantly expanded and adapted to the needs of youth in our modern society, and have opened the door of opportunity for millions of young people through the last half century. The 4-H membership is now 2½ million boys and girls, ages 10 to 21, who benefit from the pooling of talent, time, and money contributed through the Cooperative Extension Service, the National 4-H Service Committee, the National 4-H Club Foundation and other friends of 4-H.

These boys and girls are helped by 4-H to acquire knowledge and skills, explore career opportunities, cultivate leadership abilities, gain satisfaction and recognition by useful work, constructively use leisure time, appreciate agriculture and home economics, value and use research, practice healthful living, cooperate with others, and live by citizenship ideals and values. The 4-H Club work is the youth education program of the Cooperative Extension Service, conducted through the joint efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges and universities and county governments. Members of 4-H have an inspiring pledge which reads as follows:

I pledge by head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country.

Yes, these boys and girls pledge head, heart, hands, and health, hence the appropriate club name of 4-H.

THE 4-H PROGRAM IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Speaker, there are 1,800 4-H Club members regularly enrolled in the 4-H Club program in my congressional district. The program is supervised by three full-time professionally trained county 4-H Club agents. These agents direct the work of volunteer county 4-H Club leaders (see attached list) who meet with local, small groups of 4-H members to teach skills related to the 4-H project.

The major 4-H projects include:

- First. Food and Nutrition.
- Second. Forestry and Conservation.
- Third. Clothing.
- Fourth. Gardening.
- Fifth. Home Improvement.
- Sixth. Child Care.

Literature in support of this teaching is prepared by staff specialists at the University of Massachusetts.

THE MASSACHUSETTS 4-H CLUB PROGRAM

Thirteen thousand young people are currently enrolled in the 4-H Club program in Massachusetts. This work is supported by 2,500 volunteer adult leaders who serve as "teachers" for 1,200 different 4-H Clubs.

The Massachusetts 4-H Club Foundation, a private organization responsible

for developing financial support for the Massachusetts 4-H program, is making a significant contribution to the total 4-H effort. Four hundred contributors, individuals, and Massachusetts industries supported Massachusetts 4-H through the foundation in 1963.

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to pay tribute to the host of volunteer leaders serving the 4-H program in my congressional district of Massachusetts, comprising communities in Hampden, Hampshire, and Worcester Counties. They give freely of their time for this worthy cause and work in excellent co-operation with their respective county's extension service and with the University of Massachusetts Extension Service at Amherst. Under permission granted I place the names of these 4-H volunteers by community, with my remarks:

VOLUNTEER LEADERS SERVING THE 4-H PROGRAM IN SECOND DISTRICT, HAMPDEN COUNTY

Agawam: Mrs. Louis Caruso, Mrs. William Case, Mr. Carmen Cirillo, Mrs. George Collins, Mrs. Donald Cross, Mrs. Joseph Della Guistino, Mrs. George Gagliarducci, Mrs. Ronald King, Mrs. Stanley Lipski, Mrs. Edna Radding, Mr. Thomas Reidy, Mrs. George Webster, Mrs. William Yelinek, Miss Kathleen Yelinek.

Brimfield: Mr. Charles Deland, Mrs. Clarence Keith, Mrs. Alexander McVeigh, Mrs. William Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prenziss, Mr. Johnstone Prescott, Mrs. Thomas Reed, Mrs. Kenneth Silvius, Mr. Donald Spear, Mrs. George Tetreault, Mrs. Gladys Whitten, Mr. Roger Wightman, Mrs. Herbert Wright.

Chicopee: Mrs. George Bedard, Mrs. George Beeler, Mrs. Albert Boutin, Mrs. Myles Brennan, Mrs. Jean Briere, Mrs. Frank Czaporowski, Miss Janice Langevin, Mrs. Alfred Ducharme, Mrs. August Giera, Mrs. Thomas Houlihan, Mrs. Henry Le Mieux, Mrs. Henri Marcotte, Mrs. Ethel Stonina, Mrs. Richard Therrien.

East Longmeadow: Mr. Roland Chapdelaine, Mrs. Theresa Chapdelaine, Mrs. Harry Coles, Mrs. Wesley Collins, Mr. Ed Craven, Mr. Benedict Grabierz, Mrs. Josephine Grabierz, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Mr. Merritt Wright, Miss Nancy Wright.

Hampden: Mrs. Antonio Esposito, Mrs. Croyden Kibbe, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. Ralph Miller, Mrs. Peter Terzi, Mr. James Whipple.

Holland: Mrs. Ronald Croke, Mrs. Raoul Gendreau, Miss Eunice Foster.

Ludlow: Mrs. Ralph Barth, Mrs. Leonard Brennan, Mrs. Herbert Dickey, Mrs. Ernest Flebotte, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaviglio, Mr. Harold Griffing, Mr. Dorval Giguere, Mrs. Donna Haluch, Mr. Ray Haluch, Mr. Dexter Hiersche, Mrs. Elsie Hiersche, Mrs. Martha Hiersche, Thomas Hiersche, Mrs. Robert Koshinsky, Mrs. Herbert McChesney, Mr. Francis McMenamin, Mrs. Francis McMenamin, Mrs. Gerald Paul, Mr. John Polansky, Mrs. Wesley Rhodes, Mrs. Bertha Tower, Mrs. Geo. Walls.

Longmeadow: Mrs. Ann Brunton.

Monson: Mrs. Jane Anderson, Mr. Paul Brown, Mr. Henry Czajka, Mrs. Wm. Emerson, Mrs. Earl Gilbert, Mr. Steve Grudzien, Mrs. Douglas Habel, Mr. William Hubert, Mrs. Randall Ketterman, Mrs. Victor LePace, Mr. Truman Lowra, Mrs. Donald Nothe.

Palmer: Mrs. Joseph Bolow, Mrs. Carl Brodeur, Mrs. Fred Piechota.

Springfield: Mrs. Louis Berrelli, Mrs. Gladys Dykstra, Mrs. David Picard, Mrs. Walter Reardon, Mrs. Clarence Smith, Mr. Clarence Smith, Mrs. Walter Thorn, Mrs. Lester Woodbury, Mrs. Fred Yates.

Wales: Mrs. Agnita Baker,

West Springfield: Mrs. Howard Burnham, Mrs. Ralph Criscio, Mr. Joseph Dupius, Mrs. Mary Dupius, Mrs. Charles Gervickas, Mrs. Samuel Hardcastle, Mrs. Rose Nash, Mr. Thomas Nash, Mrs. Everett Wilder.

Wilbraham: Mrs. Irving Agard, Mr. William Duval, Mr. Thomas Erwin, Mrs. L. W. Gould, Mrs. Herman Grandchamp, Mrs. John LeBlanc, Mrs. Robert Maynard, Mrs. Carl Meier, Frances Mell, Mrs. John Neilson, Mrs. Ronald Nobbs, Mrs. Elsie Randolph, Mrs. Winifred Rice, Mrs. Denny Richter, Mr. Lucien Riendeau, Mrs. Lucien Riendeau, Mrs. Everett Warner.

VOLUNTEER LEADERS SERVING THE 4-H PROGRAM IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Belchertown: Mrs. Edwin Whipple, Mrs. Preston Atwood, Mr. Wallace Chevalier, Mrs. Richard I. Cole, Mr. George Foster, Mrs. Julian H. Hussey, Mrs. Fred Oplowski, Mrs. Edward H. Rice, Jr., Mrs. Godfrey Wenzel, Mrs. Omer Dupuis, Mrs. M. McLean, Mrs. Jack Poole.

Granby: Mr. Roy W. White, Mrs. Philip Denette, Mr. Francis E. DeWitt, Mrs. John Erickson, Mrs. Robert L. Hatch, Mrs. Arthur A. Hauschild, Mrs. Harvey LaFleche, Mr. Warren McKinstry, Mrs. Lindolph O. Parker, Mrs. Earl Poitras, Mrs. Roy E. Simmons, Jr., Mrs. Edward Trompke, Mr. Frederick Wilson, Mrs.

John Zucker, Mr. Armand C. Cormier, Mr. Kenneth Fortier, Mr. Carlton S. Nash.

South Hadley: Mr. Alfred Sebastianski, Mrs. Warren Bock, Mrs. John Conant, Jr., Mrs. Raymond Dressell, Mrs. Edward Ezold, Mrs. Whitfield B. Hallett, Mrs. Casimir Klekotka, Mrs. Edward Laferriere, Mrs. Walter Malec, Mrs. Daniel Mulvenna, Mrs. Everett Reed, Mrs. Wistar Goodhue, Mrs. Alfred Sebastianski, Mrs. John M. Sullivan, Mrs. Michael Sullivan, Mrs. Francis Williams, Mrs. William Williams, Mrs. Alan Craven, Mrs. Felix Gagne, Mr. A. A. Soander.

Ware: Mr. Eugene Bourgault, Mrs. James Bradley, Mrs. Bernard Dulak, Mrs. William Duval, Mr. Michael Guzik, Mr. Julian J. Knapp, Mrs. Frank Krusik, Mrs. Walter Olszewski, Mrs. Alida Phaneuf, Mr. John J. Schott, Mrs. Walter Swinarski, Mr. Lloyd H. Thomas, Mrs. Stanley Wyrobek, Mrs. Mary Riggie, Mr. Francis Cote, Mr. Robert Heavey, Mr. Leo Hevey, Mrs. Joseph Jurczyk, Mr. Charles Lemaitre, Mrs. Donald St. Germaine, Mr. William F. Wade.

VOLUNTEER LEADERS SERVING THE 4-H PROGRAM IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (WORCESTER COUNTY)

Brookfield: Mrs. Michael Pecha, Mr. Michael Pecha.

East Brookfield: Mrs. Sybil Hingston, Mrs. Robert Jaquith, Mrs. Harold Lovejoy, Mrs. John Treadwell, Mrs. Arthur Germaine, Mrs. Richard Pelletier, Mrs. Francis Vivier, Mrs. Philip Terry.

North Brookfield: Mrs. Janet Snelling, Mrs. Edith Prothro, Mrs. Raymond Waydaka, Mrs. George Sullivan, Mrs. Edmund Evans, Mrs. Roger Ducasse, Mrs. Laurence Thayer, Miss Christine Hayden, Mrs. Rene Lambert, Mr. Rene Lambert, Mr. Philip Waugh, Mr. George Frizzell, Mr. Henry Marchessault, Mr. Robert Munyon, Mr. George Cross, Mr. Ronald Fritz.

Sturbridge: Mrs. Stephen Grudzien, Mr. Stephen Grudzien.

West Brookfield: Mrs. Bernard DuPaul, Mrs. Richard Frew, Mr. Richard Frew, Mrs. Oliver Hill, Mrs. David Stevens, Mrs. Stanley Kozlowski, Mrs. Richard Standish, Mrs. Arvid Silverberg, Mrs. Virgil Martin, Mrs. Milton Potter, Mrs. Francis Ploof, Mrs. John Sauer, Mr. John Sauer, Mrs. Donald Williams, Mr. Donald Williams, Mrs. Roger Persons, Mr. Roger Persons, Mrs. John Lapierre, Mr. John Lapierre, Mrs. Richard Morse, Mr. Richard Morse.

Warren: Mr. James Blanchard, Mr. Boleslaw Doktor, Mrs. Doris Gravelin, Mrs. Robert Hastings, Mrs. Robert McCarthy, Mr. Leroy Richardson, Mr. David Shepard, Mr. Robert Williams.

SENATE

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1964

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1964)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

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

O God from whom all blessings flow, as we stretch lame hands of prayer to Thee, grant us the benediction of Thy healing peace. Draw very near unto us. Teach us to weave the concerns of these troubled days into the perspective of the long years.

The cries of the crowds about us but bring us to confusion without and per-

plexity within. As, for this solemn, searching moment, the words of this Chamber are hushed to silence, breathe upon our thinking with Thy truth, breathe upon our understanding with Thy light, breathe upon our attitudes with Thy love.

May the heavy pressures of the world not mold us; but may we be so strengthened with might in the inner man that we may help mold the world nearer to the fashion of Thy righteous will. From the perplexing problems whose attempted solutions so often tend to divide us in our judgment, at this common altar of prayer we find a unity which ties us together, even amidst all the diversities of our thought.

Beset by the confusion of these days, when honest and sincere men differ, may we never forfeit our own self-respect or the confidence of those who trust us, as we dedicate our highest and best to the service of the Nation.

In the dear Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 23, 1964, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States