$125,000 annually toward strengthening the administrative machinery of the government there. Western Samoans are working hard to make themselves worthy of such aid, as they are striving for effective membership in the world community. On the third anniversary of their independence day we wish them full success in all their endeavors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, offered the following prayer:

Acts of the Apostles 21:14: *The will of the Lord be done.*

O Thou God of all greatness and goodness we are again uniting our souls in the fellowship of prayer, seeking together those needed blessings which none can ever find or enjoy alone.

We pray that our minds and hearts may be brought under the discipline and domination of Thy divine spirit to gain the secret of the Master's faith and fortitude.

Thou hast committed unto us a vast amount of self-will which we cannot measure or know how to rightly use, but help us to understand that our wills are ours to make them Thine.

Hear us in His name who exclaimed in those final hours of greatest triumph, "Not My will but Thine be done." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, informed the House that the President pro tempore, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, agreed to on January 4, had appointed Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina and Mr. CURTIS as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States on January 6, 1965.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONVERSION AND DIVERSIFICATION COMMISSION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, as the new Congress opens, we must face the pressing problem of converting a defense-oriented economy to peacetime purposes. This issue was focused sharply by the Secretary of Defense's announcement of the closing of certain military installations, including the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Government was totally unprepared with plans for converting these facilities.

The economic displacement and dislocation caused by the closing of these installations is not the end but the beginning of the problem.

Under President Johnson, the defense budget was cut $1 billion last year, and further reductions are expected. Former Deputy Secretary of Defense Gilpatric has suggested that the defense budget can be reduced by 25 percent by 1970.

As the nature of defense needs change and as we seek disarmament under effective international control, there must be advance planning and a forward-looking program for conversion of activities and resources from defense to constructive peacetime goals.

Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill, which will also be introduced in the other body by Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN, to create a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission to study these problems and report to the President and the Congress. I sponsored similar legislation in the 88th Congress.

The Commission would include the Secretaries of Commerce, Defense, Labor, Treasury, and Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Administrators of the General Services Administration and the Small Business Administration.

The Commission would institute studies to help to determine appropriate policies and programs to be carried out by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government in order to facilitate economic conversion and diversification. It would also encourage industries to explore methods of better meeting public needs in such areas as school construction, health facilities, transportation, and pollution abatement.

A National Conference on Industrial Conversion and Growth would be convened and consultations would be carried on with the State Governors to encourage appropriate studies and conferences at the State, local, and regional level, in support of a coordinated effort to improve the Nation's economic conversion and diversification capability.

Mr. Speaker, I hope hearings will be held on this measure as soon as possible.

THE ROAD TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, preceding the national presidential campaigns and ending 1 week after the election on November 4, 1964, the public affairs department of WNBC–TV programed a series of 20 half-hour shows called "The Road to the White House." It was designed as part of WNBC–TV's continuing series, "Education Exchange."

The purpose of "The Road to the White House" was to impart a better understanding of present-day political campaigns and campaigners through a deft analysis of significant elections from America's past and to follow through with the elections of 1964 with an analysis of the outcome.

The programs of national interest were conducted by members of Columbia University's excellent history and government facilities. Host for the series was William Wood, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism.

Elements as you will see from the enclosed scripts showed graphically how our presidential election system has been evolved, brought back some bizarre political figures and little known historical incidents. But perhaps the uniqueness of the series lay in its classic probing of the whys and wherefores of the choices the voters have made in the 175 years since the adoption of the Constitution. The nuances of issues, the effect of personality, the development of the political campaign, the selection and election of Vice Presidents, the effects of an elected Congress on the presidential election—all of these factors were discussed.

Appropriately, the series closed with a clear-eyed view of the campaign and the Johnson victory of 1964.

I would also like to point out that as a part of the "Education Exchange" series, "The Road to the White House" has been shown in its entirety on NBC-owned stations in Los Angeles and Chicago, is currently being viewed in Washington and is scheduled to start in Philadelphia on January 19, 1965. On January 3 the series will start again in New York, Sundays at 2 p.m. until June 17 at which date it will switch time periods and remain at 10:30 a.m.

This 20-program series represents a one-of-its-kind effort to focus attention on campaigns and politics which remain virtually unwritten in American history.

I am including the format of "Road to the White House" and compliment the authors and this program on their contribution to a greater political understanding on the part of the American people.

ROAD TO THE WHITE HOUSE

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON

How the shape of the U.S. Constitution was influenced by the confidence of its framers that George Washington would be chosen as our first Chief Executive. The triumphal journey to New York and the first inaugural.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

2. THOMAS JEFFERSON

His election marked the first time the American electorate voted in a two-party election. There was a tie vote, and the country almost had Aaron Burr for President.

3. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

In a wide-open race, Adams, perhaps the best qualified President ever elected, edged out Andrew Jackson. He had fewer popular votes and fewer electoral votes than his opponent. The matter was settled in the House of Representatives, and Jackson's backers accuse Adams of indulging in a "corrupt bargain."

4. ANDREW JACKSON

Jackson fights for a second term in 1832 against Henry Clay's National Republic and attempts to dethrone "King Andrew."

5. CHOICE OF A CABINET

How a vital part of our executive branch began, how it grew, and the part it has played through our history and today.

6. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

A military hero with few qualifications for the office wins over incumbent Martin Van Buren. Historically significant chiefly for Harrison's early death which made John Tyler our first "accidental" President.

7. CHOICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

The history of the No. 2 office in the land. Showing how often nonentities have served despite the eight times since 1840 that Vice Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency by death. Something about the presidential succession system.

8. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The dramatic election of 1860 against the background of a divided nation, and the voters decision which made secession and war inevitable.

9. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

He won the election with less votes than his opponent—Tilden. Behind the scenes skullduggery marked the final choice of Hayes, but it may have been a good thing for the country it came out the way it did.

10. WILLIAM M'KINLEY

A nation seeking to forget its cares rejected William Jennings Bryan for a conservative, McKinley, who campaigned on his front porch. On his death, the country got Teddy Roosevelt, quite a different man in the White House.

11. WOODROW WILSON

The college professor, thought safely conservative, double-crosses the bosses, runs as a liberal, and makes the White House when Taft and T.R. split the Republican vote.

12. PRIME MINISTERS AND PRESIDENTS

Lindsay Rogers explains the principal differences between ours and Britain's parliamentary democracy, method of elections, method of choosing the Chief Executive.

13. WARREN HARDING

Again the voters go for a ticket they feel will bring an era of quiet and noninterference in affairs by the Government. Harding is not the perpetrator but the victim of a scandal-ridden administration.

14. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1932

The depression moves the electorate sharply away from the incumbent administration, and F.D.R. wins big and meets the challenge at a grave moment in U.S. history.

15. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1940

The battle for a third term. How and why F.D.R. won it, and the aftermath—war.

16. THE DEFEATED CANDIDATES

Why did they lose? What if they had won? What happened to them afterwards? A particular phenomenon of the American presidential system.

17. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Who balked the pollsters and surprised the country by winning in 1948. He knew the voters better than his opponents and better than some of his friends. The story of his second term.

18. THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

Complementary and conflicting factors in the relationship between presidential and congressional elections. Effects on the voter. Effects the voter can bring by splitting his ticket.

19. JOHN F. KENNEDY

The closest election battle in our history. The Kennedy style and method for victory. The "youth movement" in Washington.

20. THE ELECTION OF 1964

The outcome and analysis of the presidential campaign culminating on November 3, 1964.

END AID TO UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution today calling on the administration to suspend aid to the United Arab Republic in view of that Government's anti-United States policy in the Congo and elsewhere in the Near East.

Amendments were added to the Foreign Aid Authorization Act of 1963 and to the bill extending Public Law 480 in 1964 forbidding the distribution of aid and surplus foods to countries which are preparing for aggression against the United States or against other governments which receive assistance from us.

At the time of passage of the foregoing legislation there was left with the President the discretion in the determination of the aggressor. The legislative record shows very clearly that both in 1963 and 1964 Congress was convinced that Egypt is an aggressor. Congress has twice signified to the executive branch that it favors discontinuation of aid because of Egypt's aggressive posture and activity.

Now in recent weeks there has been new evidence that Egypt is an open foe of American policy. It boasts of its aggressive policy in the Congo, where it is supporting elements which are in revolt against the legal government of that unhappy country. In view of these developments and in view of President Nasser's derisive attacks on American aid, self-respect requires the President to make the kind of determination envisaged by Congress. The President should conclude that Egypt is an aggressor and no longer entitled to our assistance. Because I believe that this is the consensus in Congress, I have introduced a resolution to that effect.

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

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. FARBSTEIN] for introducing this legislation.

Throughout my service in the Congress I have urged a strong stand concerning aid to Nasser. Time and again on the floor of the House and in communications to the Secretary of State and the President, I have pointed out that Nasser is preparing for aggression against the democracy of Israel and that our foreign aid program allows him to allocate his resources for the dangerous arms race in which he is engaged. Although there never has been any doubt that Nasser is not a friend of the United States, recently he made his position crystal clear. Nasser accused the U.S. Ambassador of using economic pressure and told the Egyptian people that anyone disagreeing with his anti-U.S. attitude "can drink from the sea."

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I wrote to the Secretary of State once again urging that we end foreign aid to Egypt. I pointed out to the Secretary that Nasser is in violation of the Foreign Assistance Act which provides that aid should be terminated to any nation which "is engaging in or preparing for aggressive military efforts directed against any country receiving assistance under this act or any other act." He is also in violation of Public Law 480 as we amended it on the floor of the House last year.

The aggressor nation clauses must be implemented. As one who has fought against continuing aid to Nasser, I feel we must adopt this policy.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. I thank the gentleman.

TO FIX THE DATES FOR TRANSMITTING THE BUDGET AND THE ECONOMIC REPORT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1965

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 123 to fix the dates for transmitting the budget and the economic report during the month of January 1965.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the majority leader whether this has been done before and to ask the gentleman the purpose of this resolution.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. It is my understanding that this was done during one of the administrations of President Eisenhower.

It represents only a delay of a maximum of 10 days. Of course, the inauguration comes just after the 15th, and it

is my understanding that this would be a great convenience for all concerned, if it could be done.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 123

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress asembled, That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of section 201 of the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended (31 U.S.C. 11), the President shall transmit to the Congress not later than January 25, 1965, the budget for the fiscal year 1966, and (b) notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of February 20, 1946, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1022), the President shall transmit to the Congress not later than January 28, 1965, the Economic Report.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, the President, in his state of the Union message on Monday, urged improvement of our social security system. I agree with him wholeheartedly. We must humanize and further liberalize our social security system so that our aging American workers can look forward to security, dignity, and self-respect in later years.

Today, I have reintroduced my bill to provide full benefits under social security to men at age 60 and to women at age 55.

I feel strongly that it would be a wise move to make social security benefits available to men at 60 and women at 55. Not only is such a move warranted by considerations of allowing our senior citizens to commence their leisure years at an earlier date, but it is suggested by technological evolution.

If we lower the retirement age, we will create new job opportunities for younger workers, decrease the hardships of unemployment for older workers and modernize our system and its vital protection in a very important way. It is becoming clear that technological evolution is reducing the number of hours a day that the average worker must work so that the total work force may meet society's needs. Why should not the number of years be decreased as well, so that our workers may retire at an earlier age, to reap the fruits of their past labors? I strongly urge the Congress to make this possible.

THE LATE HONORABLE GEORGE ARTHUR PADDOCK

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker on Tuesday, December 29, 1964, I received a telephone call from my close friend and valued constituent, George Paddock, Jr., informing me of the passing, in Evanston, Ill., of a dedicated servant of his country and his party, former Congressman George Arthur Paddock, who served in this body as Representative from the then 10th District of Illinois in the 77th Congress. George Paddock gave more than 25 years of his life actively to the Republican cause and to the cause of good government at all levels.

I extend to his family our warm sympathy and deep understanding at this difficult time. It is a privilege for me to know the Paddock family, and it is heartening to note that the tradition of George Paddock, Sr., lives on in his son, George Paddock, Jr.

I know that many Members who served with Mr. Paddock join me in expressing gratitude for his service to our country and deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to participate in this tribute to the late George A. Paddock who served as a Member of the 77th Congress representing the old 10th District of Illinois which included Lake County, the county where I reside and which is now part of the new 12th District of Illinois.

George Paddock was a citizen of the type which we need in increasing numbers in the political and public life of the Nation.

George Paddock's private and business life was marked with outstanding success. He was respected for the intelligent management of his business affairs, for his studious attitudes on all subjects with which he dealt and his faithful attention to the interests of his clients, customers, and constituents as a lawyer, investment banker, and public servant.

I knew George Paddock particularly during his years of service in the 77th Congress; and I might add that the citizens of Lake County were proud of his devoted and capable representation of our interests at that time.

It is entirely appropriate that we pause at this hour in the House of Representatives to pay respect to one who formerly served in this Chamber; particularly one who possessed such high qualities of citizenship and such fine attributes of statesmanship as did George A. Paddock.

On behalf of the citizens of Lake County, as well as on my own behalf, I extend sympathy and condolences to the members of his family.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my respects to a great American and a former Member of this great body, the late George Arthur Paddock.

Representative Paddock loved the House of Representatives and he served it faithfully and protected its traditions. He heard when his country called, and knew how to respond.

George Paddock will live long in the memory and affection of not only those who had the privilege of serving with him in the House of Representatives, but also in the affection of those who benefit from the great works he did in the Halls of Congress.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable George Arthur Paddock served with honor and distinction as the Representative of the 10th Congressional District of Illinois in the 77th Congress. I was grieved to learn of his passing and join with my colleagues in tribute to his memory and deep sympathy to his family.

Mr. Paddock was born in Winnetka, Ill., March 24, 1885, was graduated from Chicago Manual Training School in 1902 and later from the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1907 and commenced practice in Chicago.

In 1916 he attended the Plattsburg Training Camp and in 1917 the Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, serving during World War I as captain and later as major of the 342d Infantry, 86th Division.

A lawyer and investment banker, he was a prominent leader in the Republican Party, a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1936, and treasurer of the Cook County Republican Central Committee in 1938–42. He was elected as a Republican to the 77th Congress. He was a man of high principle and was held in warm esteem by his friends and associates and by the community and the broad circles of his interests.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 22 years this month since Congressman Paddock completed his service in this Chamber, but he is still remembered with affection and appreciation.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have 2 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the late George Arthur Paddock.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the establishment of

a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. Now is the time for such a proposal, for the degree of success we here in the Congress achieve in keeping abreast of the changing world will influence in large measure the very character of this changing world. Our ability to adjust to a highly industrialized and very complicated society will affect considerably our ability to communicate our way of life to others throughout the world. And, in a very practical sense, our efforts to modernize our own procedures will determine to a great extent the kind of performance we will be showing in years to come right here in the Congress.

This resolution, in addition to establishing a joint committee of 12 members—6 from the House and 6 from the Senate—provides working tools for the committee and gives it the funds necessary to carry out its work.

The joint committee proposal is a reasoned and moderate approach to the much-discussed question of congressional reorganization. I believe it to be an intelligent approach. Others are studying this question in depth; particularly noteworthy is the study launched by Prof. Ralph Huitt, of the University of Wisconsin for the American Political Science Association. The Congress cannot afford the luxury of overlooking current interest in the question. We must proceed. And we must proceed in a fashion in keeping with the great traditions of the Congress.

I hasten to point out that the resolution I am introducing today does not authorize the joint committee to make recommendations regarding the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, and/or precedents of either House. The intent of the resolution is to provide the means for thoroughly examining all aspects of reorganization. Any permanent changes, of course, would be subject to full consideration and a favorable vote from Members of the Congress.

I am pleased to join with Senator MIKE MONRONEY and other distinguished Members of the House and the other body and of both political parties in this joint effort to achieve progress in making our legislative machinery more efficient.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 13)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the U.S. Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1965.*

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF THE PEACE CORPS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of the Peace Corps Act, as amended, I transmit herewith the third annual report on operations under the act covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1965.*

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT ON WEATHER MODIFICATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 43)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the Fifth Annual Report on Weather Modification (for fiscal year 1963) as submitted by the Director of the National Science Foundation.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1965.*

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES; JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

At 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. William M. Miller, announced the President pro tempore and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, headed by the President pro tempore and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The joint session was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President.

Under well-established precedent, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers on the part of the two Houses will take their place at the Clerk's desk.

The tellers, Mr. CURTIS and Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina on the part of the Senate, and Mr. BURLESON and Mr. CORBETT on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic and it appears therefore that Barry Goldwater, of the State of Arizona, received 10 votes for President and William E. Miller, of the State of New York, received 10 votes for Vice President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the Chair will omit in further procedure the formal statement just made and will open in alphabetical order and pass to the tellers the certificates showing the votes of the electors of each State. The tellers will read, count, and announce the result in each State as was done in the State of Alabama.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Gentlemen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make the final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the Vice President.

The tellers delivered to the President pro tempore the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, B. EVERETT JORDAN and CARL T. CURTIS, tellers on the part of the Senate, OMAR BURLESON and ROBERT J. CORBETT, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1965.

States	Electoral votes of each State	For President		For Vice President	
		Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas	Barry M. Goldwater, of Arizona	Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota	William E. Miller, of New York
Alabama	10		10		10
Alaska	3	3		3	
Arizona	5		5		5
Arkansas	6	6		6	
California	40	40		40	
Colorado	6	6		6	
Connecticut	8	8		8	
Delaware	3	3		3	
District of Columbia	3	3		3	
Florida	14	14		14	
Georgia	12		12		12
Hawaii	4	4		4	
Idaho	4	4		4	
Illinois	26	26		26	
Indiana	13	13		13	
Iowa	9	9		9	
Kansas	7	7		7	
Kentucky	9	9		9	
Louisiana	10		10		10
Maine	4	4		4	
Maryland	10	10		10	
Massachusetts	14	14		14	
Michigan	21	21		21	
Minnesota	10	10		10	
Mississippi	7		7		7
Missouri	12	12		12	
Montana	4	4		4	
Nebraska	5	5		5	
Nevada	3	3		3	
New Hampshire	4	4		4	
New Jersey	17	17		17	
New Mexico	4	4		4	
New York	43	43		43	
North Carolina	13	13		13	
North Dakota	4	4		4	
Ohio	26	26		26	
Oklahoma	8	8		8	
Oregon	6	6		6	
Pennsylvania	29	29		29	
Rhode Island	4	4		4	
South Carolina	8		8		8
South Dakota	4	4		4	
Tennessee	11	11		11	
Texas	25	25		25	
Utah	4	4		4	
Vermont	3	3		3	
Virginia	12	12		12	
Washington	9	9		9	
West Virginia	7	7		7	
Wisconsin	12	12		12	
Wyoming	3	3		3	
Total	538	486	52	486	52

CARL T. CURTIS,
EVERETT B. JORDAN,
Tellers on the Part of the Senate.
OMAR BURLESON,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,
Tellers on the Part of the House of Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

Lyndon B. Johnson of the State of Texas, has received for President of the United States 486 votes;

Barry M. Goldwater, of the State of Arizona, has received 52 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, of the State of Minnesota, has received for Vice President of the United States 486 votes;

William E. Miller, of the State of New York, has received 52 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-five, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Members of the Congress, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 89th Congress, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

(Thereupon, at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.)

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair directs that the electoral vote be spread at large upon the Journal.

HORTON BILL TO REPEAL ADMISSIONS TAX

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to my colleagues in the House that I have introduced today a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the tax on admissions.

The action proposed by my measure, I believe, is long overdue. There are a number of benefits to the citizens of our country that can flow from admissions tax repeal, and I would like to cite a few of them in support of the legislation I am sponsoring in this regard.

I also wish to point out the particular pertinence the enactment of this bill would have to the constituents in the district which it is my honor to represent in Congress. The people of the Rochester, N.Y., area enjoy nationwide notice for their patronage of theatrical presentations in the fields of music, drama, motion pictures, et cetera. Thus, removing the currently imposed 10-percent levy on admission charges in excess of $1 certainly would serve to further this wholesome interest.

Directly tied to the question of the admission tax is the financial health of many segments of this Nation's entertainment and amusement industry. And, of course, we recognize that a number of allied business enterprises employing many more millions also are affected by the ability of the industry they serve to survive and maintain its viability in the American economy.

There is no doubt that removal of the admissions tax will improve the survival quotient for American amusements. I am told by the operators of many theaters and sports stadiums that the tax often represents the difference between profit and loss, which ultimately becomes the difference between business life and death.

Just a few weeks ago, New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz impressed upon me that elimination of the admissions tax would allow theatrical producers to readjust their ticket price scale to a flexible level which would make for a more attractive price level for all types of theatergoers. Mr. Lefkowitz points out that the overall cost of tickets has risen to meet the rising costs of production in recent years, so that tax removal would help both the proprietors and the patrons.

There are many proposals to bring Federal encouragement to the arts and other aspects of America that so enrich our culture. I believe my colleagues know my endorsement of these measures.

Now, I believe it is wholly consistent with my past actions and attitudes—and really a logical extension—that I urge this Congress to demonstrate and display a sense of national patronage for the arts by passing into law the bill I have offered to repeal the Federal tax on admissions.

HORTON SPORTS ANTITRUST BILL

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation similar to legislation I introduced last year to provide a limited or qualified exemption from the antitrust laws for the professional team sports of football, basketball, and hockey and to include baseball under the antitrust laws and grant baseball these same qualified exemptions. I am doing this because of the anomaly which now exists between baseball and the other professional sports—baseball is exempt from the antitrust laws and the other professional sports are covered.

Baseball has been exempt from the antitrust laws since 1922 when the Supreme Court said in *Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore* v. *National League*, 259 U.S. 200 that baseball was not "trade or commerce" within the meaning of the Sherman Act. This decision was reaffirmed by the Court as recently as 1953 in *Toolson* v. *New York Yankees, Inc.*, 346 U.S. 356. However, in *Radovich* v. *National Football League*, 352 U.S. 445 in 1957, 3 years later the Court denied such antitrust exemption to professional football and said:

> If this ruling is unrealistic, inconsistent, or illogical, it is sufficient to answer, aside from the distinctions between the businesses that were we considering the question of baseball for the first time upon a clean slate we would have no doubts. But Federal Baseball held the business of baseball outside the scope of the act. No other business claiming the coverage of those cases has such an adjudication. We, therefore, conclude that the orderly way to eliminate error or discrimination if any there be, is by legislation and not by Court decision. Congressional processes are more accommodative offering the whole industry hearings and an opportunity to assist in the formulation of new legislation. The resulting product is therefore more likely to protect the industry and public alike.

The Court said substantially the same thing in the Toolson case in 1953 so twice the Supreme Court has exhorted the Congress to act. Congress has responded in rather a desultory manner with both the House and Senate making moves to correct the situation, but the incongruity still exists, not particularly because of great opposition to the measures, but because the bills have been sidetracked for a multitude of other reasons without prejudice.

The bill I am introducing today does not provide a blanket exemption but only an exemption in those areas which are so essential to the continued growth and prosperity of professional team sports. These are: First an exemption for agreements and rules concerning the equalization of competitive playing strengths; second, such agreements and rules as deal with the employment, selection, or eligibility of players or the reservation, selection, or assignment of player contracts; third, agreements and rules for the right to operate within specific geographic areas; and, fourth, agreements and rules for the preservation of public confidence in the honesty in sports contests.

These exemptions are for the purpose of assuring competition and for no other purpose. Professional team sports are unique in that if there is not a degree of equality in the teams spectator interest is lost. The club owners know this and for this reason support proposals such as those to equalize player strength. They have learned that where one team continually dominates a league, that league will not be in operation long. Thus, they must be permitted to agree among themselves on those things required to equalize player strength such as the employment, selection, or eligibility of players or the reservation, selection, or assignment of player contracts. In addition, owners must be assured that they have an unreserved right to operate within specified geographic areas. If such areas are not held inviolate, cutthroat competition could eventuate which would be detrimental to the players, the owners, and especially the fans. Finally, presidents or commissioners of leagues must be given broad authority to take those actions necessary to preserve public confidence in the honesty of the sports contests. We have seen examples of the need for this type of authority in the past few years.

The need for this type of legislation is self-evident. Thus, I urge this Congress to take quick and favorable action so that this discrimination among professional sports be done away with and professional sports be given those exemptions so necessary for their continued existence.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I also would like to include for the information of my colleagues the fact that on August 4, 1964, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported to the Senate S. 2391—88th Congress—similar to the bill I have submitted today.

In favorably recommending passage of this measure, the committee held that it is necessary to maintain and expand certain identified activities pertaining to the sports aspects of the business involved. It went on to emphasize that the public interest would be served best by keeping essentially business aspects of the sports within the antitrust laws and the essentially sports activities outside the laws.

As an additional reference to the history of this legislation, it should be noted that the bill I am introducing today was H.R. 10912 in the 88th Congress and was introduced by me on April 15, 1964.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY AND SUCCESSION

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SHRIVER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined in introducing a resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment providing for the effective determination of Presidential inability and succession.

In recent years our Nation has had the tragic experience brought home to all its people emphasizing the need for such legislation.

My respected colleague from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH], who is ranking Republican on the Committee on the Judiciary, yesterday eloquently pointed out the necessity for early action. I am privileged to join the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] in introducing a similar resolution.

Many organizations, including the American Bar Association, have given deliberate thought and consideration to this important constitutional problem. The time has come for the Congress to act to insure continuity in Government by providing for the contingency of a Presidential disability, and the filling of the office of the Vice President whenever a vacancy should occur.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert the following editorial from the Wichita, Kans., Eagle, dated January 4, 1965, which emphasizes the public interest in this problem and the importance of congressional consideration and action:

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, Jan. 4, 1965]

CHANCE FOR A SUCCESSION LAW

Congress, which has been dragging its feet on the matter of establishing some new laws for Presidential succession, may look more favorably on action in the next session.

With a President whose vigor is undisputed—despite a serious heart attack 10 years ago—and a robust Vice President, Congress could go about the task of establishing succession without the embarrassment it showed in addressing the problem during the the time Mr. Johnson was filling in for an assassinated President and there was no Vice President.

So say some of the Washington observers, at any rate. And they point, also, to the situation during the Eisenhower administration when the President's sometimes precarious health would have made such legislation seem cruelly pointed.

To be sure, the Senate passed a succession bill in the last session, but it expired later in the House Judiciary Committee. Because it would necessitate a constitutional amendment, such legislation would need approval by two-thirds of both Houses and three-fourths of the States.

Any reasonable bill should have little trouble getting such approval under present circumstances. The need has been apparent for at least a century. It is to be hoped that during the early days of the session, which traditionally are not very busy, Congress will give its earnest consideration to this important matter.

TAX LAW REVISIONS TO HELP AMERICA REACH ITS EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, in the last Congress I introduced several bills which would treat various aspects of the problems of employment and unemployment. H.R. 1908 provided a tax deduction for the expenses involved in upgrading skills, while H.R. 2076 pro-

vided that per diem allowances for expenses incurred by an employee away from home on company business would not be treated as taxable income on the outmoded theory that a man's residence is where his job is. Today I am reintroducing these two measures and will include my previous remarks—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 109, part 1, page 526—concerning these bills at the end of this statement.

There is a collateral problem to the ones above which affects disabled workers. They often incur additional routine expenses which are necessary so that they can hold their jobs, for which I feel they should be permitted a tax deduction. I introduced a bill in January to meet some of these problems, later revising it in October. Today I am reintroducing the October version, and the remarks that I made at that time—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 110, part 1, page 23408—will follow at the end of today's statement.

One final related problem is that of education of our youth so that they can produce in this increasingly technological society. Today, more money is being spent on education and educational purposes than at any time in our history. But the problem of education is an increasing rather than a decreasing one. Our position in international affairs, as well as the technological advancements of our time require that we allow the education of our children to flourish rather than be impeded through the Government's methods of taxing its people. During the last Congress, I introduced two bills, one which was the refinement of the other, which would amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to allow a tax credit for educational expenses and one for individual contributions to institutions of higher learning—See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 109, part 15, page 20652.

Some progress was made in the last Congress in the Revenue Act of 1964 by a more liberal recognition of costs incurred in the changing of residence as a result of changing employment—see section 213 of the 1964 Revenue Act. This still requires further liberalization to keep pace with modern times and enlightened employment practices.

There are other matters regarding revision of the tax laws which relate to the matters I have discussed today, and I intend to introduce further legislation as the session proceeds.

The following are the statements that I prepared for the RECORD in the past Congress which relate to the matters I have discussed here:

TAX DEDUCTIONS TO EASE PROBLEMS OF TRAINING AND WORKER MOBILITY

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the Manpower Retraining and Development Act, passed in the last Congress, gave recognition to the importance of developing our manpower resources. By helping meet the critical shortage of skilled labor, and there are jobs by the millions that are going begging for the need of a skilled worker to fill them, this act will help America face the challenges which progress poses and help this country meet its potential. Under the theory of this act, which seeks to give new skills to those who are unemployable because their skills are no longer in demand, we look to the future of the country and its labor needs. And this act turned away from the approach to unemployment of putting an unemployable worker on the dole in the hope that what skill he has will come once again into demand.

This was an important step which was taken to help tailor the American labor force to the economic future of our country. There is more that can be done, however, and I have today introduced four bills which are designed to operate in this area and better develop our labor resource.

TAX DEDUCTION FOR EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE

The first of these would operate in conjunction with the Manpower Retraining Act. The act, in the long run, is intended to eliminate from the ranks of the unemployed those who are unable to gain employment because of lack of skill and, at the same time, to help meet the needs for highly skilled workers which our dynamic economic progress create. But this is not a direct step—taking an unemployed ditchdigger whose job has been ended by a ditchdigging machine and transforming him into a skilled technician on the latest data processing and computing machines. Many of the low-skilled unemployed cannot be trained up to the high skill level jobs. Rather than a one-step process it is a many-phased upgrading of skills generally. The Manpower Retraining Act operates only on the first level, giving the unemployed a new skill with which they can reenter the labor market.

The proposal which I am offering would help in the upgrading of skills throughout the labor force. It would provide for the deduction of amounts spent for education or training to obtain a new or better job as business expenses. At present such expenditures are deductible only if necessary to maintain existing skills or to keep a present job or job level. Under my proposal, there would be a tax incentive for those farther up the line in the labor force, farther up than those for whose benefit the Manpower Retraining Act was passed, to increase their skill levels, to seek better jobs through further education and training.

It is essential that we promote this upgrading throughout our labor force. The technological progress of our economy will call for an ever-increasing level of worker competence. No longer can we be content to train sons in the jobs their fathers and grandfathers had done. The change of our economy will not allow this, for the skill and job of the father may well be obsolete when the son comes into the labor market. We must have every American working to his capacity if we are to have the country meet its potential. This involves a process of continual progress in the level of our labor force. This bill works toward this goal.

WORKER MOBILITY

A second very important requirement for our labor force if it is to meet the challenge of America's future is mobility. Just as economic progress will demand ever higher skill levels for our workers it will also require that our workers be geographically mobile to take advantage of new opportunities and to meet newly appearing needs. At present our tax laws discourage this mobility and I have offered legislation to help correct this.

The discouragement to worker mobility in our tax law revolves around the outdated concept of home. In earlier days, in days of less dramatic technological change, a worker's home was, as the tax law defines it, the principal place of his employment. Today, however, this is not the case. Technological progress, as I have noted, calls for mobility and, since most workers today own their homes, to call home the place of a worker's employment ignores the fact that he may for some extended period maintain his family at his place of residence and be employed elsewhere.

Two specific cases illustrate the operation of our tax laws to discourage worker mobility. The first deals with defense industry workers, in this instance machinists working for McDonnell Aircraft Corp., who must spend extended periods away from their homes in the process of developing modern weapons. The highly complex military hardware of today often demands long periods of testing, testing which, in the case of McDonnell products, takes place far away from the company's home office and the homes and families of the workers who must participate in these tests. Some provision is made for this type of situation in the tax laws; if there is a temporary period of employment away from home, per diem paid during this time may be considered spent for business purposes. But, the rule as to a temporary period is very narrow and if this period is indefinite, the worker's home in the tax sense follows his job.

The second situation is exemplified by the problem facing the Chrysler Corp.'s employployees who transferred from a plant in Indiana to the company's new plant in St. Louis County, Mo. Their tax home went with the plant to St. Louis, but many of the workers left their families in Indiana for some period, waiting to sell their homes there and find suitable places to live in Missouri.

In both of these cases the tax laws discourage the worker from being mobile, from taking the job which will involve a period of work away from home or from taking a job away from one's present home. This is the direct opposite of what we need. We need to encourage mobility of our workers as well as we need to encourage the upgrading of their skills. Both of these will contribute materially to the achievement of our economic goals. Allowing business expense deductions for education and training and revising the tax rules as to the definition of home, making it, for a homeowning worker, the place where he owns his home and maintains his family would be significant steps toward this overall goal of helping America meet its potential.

AID TO DISABLED WORKERS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, on January 17, 1963, I introduced a measure in this House which would allow a deduction from income tax for transportation expenses to and from their place of employment. When I introduced that bill, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 109, part 1, page 527, I made the following remarks which are still pertinent to the measure which I am introducing today:

"The second proposal would allow a deduction to disabled workers for the costs of transportation to and from work. The disabled worker has special problems in the area of transportation in many cases and, while normally such expenses are not allowed as deductions, permitting it for these workers would encourage them to offer their skills to the Nation's economy. This proposal works hand-in-hand with efforts to rehabilitate disabled workers, to bring them back into a useful and productive life. I think that this is one of the most meaningful of human activities, the rehabilitation of the individual to permit him, as nearly as possible, to live a normal life and this bill would be one small step in helping reach this goal."

Since that time, the Labor Department has had an opportunity to report on the bill which I had introduced. In that report, which took a position in opposition to my bill, there was expressed the concern that the bill would provide coverage for some disabled workers while not others, and there were other exceptions that would not be covered by the bill. At my request, the Solicitor of Labor made some very beneficial suggestions that would clarify the matter raised by my bills. Under unanimous

consent I place his letter to me into the RECORD at this point:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, August 25, 1964.

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

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CURTIS: The Secretary has asked that I reply to your letter concerning our report on H.R. 1999, which would allow an income tax deduction to certain disabled individuals for transportation expenses to and from work.

We are sympathetic with the bill's objective, but are concerned that it would give a small group of disabled workers special tax privileges which are denied to others equally handicapped. The tax deduction, if as a policy matter it were approved, should apply to any person whose physical impairment makes it unduly difficult to use public transportation in getting to work. To accomplish this, we suggest that the bill be written in general language, rather than listing one or more of the particular disabilities which would prevent a person from using public transportation.

While it deals with a more severe type of disability than is involved in H.R. 1999, section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 213) provides an approach to this problem which may be helpful. Section 213 provides an increased deduction of medical expenses for an individual who is over 65 and is disabled. It defines "disabled individual" in a general manner; that is, the term includes every person whose disability prevents him from working, and there is no reference to specific disabilities of any kind. Following this approach, the definition of disabled individual in H.R. 1999 could be amended to include all persons whose physical impairment makes it impossible to use public transportation in getting to work.

Thank you for your interest in writing us concerning this matter.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES DONAHUE,
Solicitor of Labor.

This matter is of great importance, and it is for that reason that I am introducing a bill today which would incorporate the suggestions of the Labor Department.

TAX CREDIT FOR EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Mr. Speaker, the real pinch in the cost of education is at the parent level because parents bear both the basic cost as parents and the supplemental cost as taxpayers. To ease this cost burden somewhat and to aid and encourage education at the postsecondary school level, I introduced a bill, H.R. 3393, earlier this year, which is similar to the measures I have introduced in prior Congresses. As I mentioned in my remarks at the time I introduced H.R. 3393, appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 109, part 2, page 1849, I chose the mechanism of a sliding scale credit against tax as a means whereby the desirable goal of aiding education would be attained without encountering the major objections to other forms of aid to education.

Today I am introducing a bill which is a refinement of my previous bill. One refinement in the legislation that I am proposing is that a person is entitled to use this credit against tax only when the student is a candidate for a degree, or is taking courses required for the attainment of educational, professional, or vocational objectives. Another refinement offered in this bill is one which allows the taxpayer to take a credit against tax as well as a deduction, if he is entitled to the deduction as a trade or business expense. I feel that with these two added provisions, plus the revision of the technical language, the objectives of my first bill can be more readily attained.

A second section of the bill that I am introducing gives a credit against tax for contributions made to nonprofit institutions of higher learning by either individuals or corporations. There is an upper limit, $100 for an individual and $10,000 for a corporation, to the amount of this credit in any one year. The taxpayer, under this section, is permitted to take a deduction for charitable contributions, as well as the credit provided.

I feel that by adding this section to the bill, a stimulus is provided for increasing contributions to our colleges and universities, which are characteristically in extreme financial straits and having great difficulty in expanding facilities, increasing faculty salaries, and sponsoring more research. This provision, I believe, will alleviate to a considerable extent the plight of those colleges and universities which do not have large endowment funds, or other similar means by which the costs of education are absorbed.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS AND TEXT OF TUITION CREDIT BILL

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 39—Tuition and fees paid to institutions of higher education

(a) Taxpayer is allowed to take as credit against his final tax the amount of tuition and fees paid by him during the taxable year to one or more colleges or institutions, of higher education for himself or for any other individual for whom he can claim an exemption.

(b)(1) Credit for tuition and fees shall be allowed on the following schedule: (a) 100 percent of the first $100; (b) 30 percent of the next $400; (c) 20 percent of the next $1,000.

For example, a parent pays $1,350 in tuition and fees to a college on behalf of his son. Thus the parent would be entitled to a credit of $390 as follows:

(a) 100 percent of first $100	$100
(b) 30 percent of next $400	120
(c) 20 percent of next $850	170
Total	390

The maximum credit allowance under this provision would be $420.

(b)(2) Where more than one taxpayer pays the tuition and fees the credit allowance shall be prorated among the taxpayers. For example, a parent pays $500 and his son pays $1,000 in tuition and fees to a college. The credit allowance would be $420, of which the parent would be entitled to one-third or $140, and the son would be entitled to two-thirds or $280. NOTE.—The application of this subsection would be very limited inasmuch as each taxpayer must be able to claim an exemption for the individual for whom tuition and fees are paid. In the case cited above, the parent could continue to claim his son as an exemption even though the son is himself a taxpayer provided that the parent contributes more than one-half of his son's support while the son is a student.

(c)(1) Defines "tuition" and "fees" as those required for enrollment or attendance or required for courses of instruction at an institution of higher education. It excludes amounts paid for meals, lodgings and other personal, living, or family expenses. If the tuition and fees include an amount for meals, lodging, etc., not separately stated, the portion of the amount attributable to meals, lodging, etc., shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c)(2) Defines "institution of higher education" as one which: (1) normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum; (2) normally has a regularly organized student body in attendance where the educational activities are carried on (thereby excluding correspondence schools); (3) offer education at a level above 12th grade; and, (4) gifts made to it constitute charitable contributions within the meaning of the code.

(d)(1) If an individual receives a scholarship or fellowship grant (which are not included in gross income) or receives an education and training allowance under the Korean GI bill or War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act, the amount of such grant or allowance is deducted from the amount paid for tuition and fees in determining the credit allowance. Thus, if the amount paid for tuition and fees is $1,500 and the individual receives a grant or allowance of $800, then the credit allowance is based on $700, and not $1,500.

(d)(2) In the case of an individual who is a candidate for a college degree, credit allowance will be given only for tuition and fees paid for courses for which credit is allowed for a college degree. In the case of an individual not a candidate for a degree, credit allowance will be given for tuition and fees paid for courses required for the attainment of an educational, professional, or vocational objective. For example, a Foreign Service officer, transferred to a new post, may take a limited course of instruction in the language, culture, and history of the country to which he has been assigned, or a lawyer may wish to enroll in several graduate law courses to upgrade and enlarge his legal skills. Under both examples, it is intended that credit for tuition and fees paid would be allowed. On the other hand, a certified public accountant who enrolls in a course in Shakespeare merely for his own enlightenment and entertainment would not be entitled to a credit for tuition and fees paid, since the course in Shakespeare would not be part of an educational, professional, or vocational objective.

(d)(3) Provides that the credit allowance cannot exceed the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer. If the credit allowance is $420 and the amount the taxpayer owes is $400, then the credit allowance is reduced to $400. Simply a technical amendment to prevent a claim by the taxpayer that the Government owes him $20 or the amount in excess of his tax.

(e) If a taxpayer is entitled to a deduction under section 162 (relating to trade or business expenses) for tuition and fees paid, he may continue to claim the deduction and the credit allowance as well. However, the deduction and the credit together cannot exceed the amount actually paid for tuition and fees. For example, a taxpayer in the 30-percent bracket pays $150 in tuition and fees. He reduces his tax by $45 (30 percent of $150) by way of the deduction and is entitled to $115 as a credit. Since the total amount of the credit and the deduction is $160, the credit is thereby reduced to $105.

(f) Secretary of the Treasury is given authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this provision.

Section 40—Contributions to institutions of higher education

(a) Provides a credit against his final tax for an individual for the amount of his contributions to one or more institutions of higher education during the taxable year.

(b) The credit cannot exceed $100 in the case of an individual or $10,000 in the case of a corporation.

(c) Such credit will apply only if the contribution to or for the use of an institution of higher education is deductible as a charitable contribution. Where the contribution is made not to a college or university but to an agency, foundation or institution, such contribution may be only used by the agency for the same purposes that a college or university may use its funds.

(d) Definition of "institution of higher education" same as section 39(c)(2).

(e) Same as section 39(d)(3).

(f) Permits taxpayer to continue to take a deduction for charitable contributions as well as the credit provided by this section. In no event shall the deduction and the credit together exceed the actual amount of the contribution. Similar to the example set forth in section 39(e)(2).

(g) Secretary of the Treasury authorized to issue regulations to carry out provisions of this bill.

(h) Technical amendment—renumbering of code sections.

Section 2: Provisions shall apply to taxable years ending after the enactment of this act. If this bill becomes law in September 1963, a taxpayer may take advantage of the credits provided herein in filing his income tax return for the taxable year 1963.

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain tuition and fees paid by individuals to institutions of higher education and to allow a tax credit for certain contributions made by individuals or corporations to institutions of higher education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to credits allowable) is amended by renumbering section 39 as 41, and by inserting after section 38 the following new sections:

"SEC. 39. TUITION AND FEES PAID TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—There shall be allowed to an individual, as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year, an amount (determined under subsection (b)) of the tuition and fees paid by him during the taxable year to one or more institutions of higher education in providing an education above the twelfth grade for himself or for any other individual with respect to whom he is entitled for such year to an exemption under section 151.

"(b) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) AMOUNT PER INDIVIDUAL.—The credit under subsection (a) for tuition and fees paid in providing an education above the twelfth grade for any individual during the taxable year shall be an amount equal to the sum of—

"(A) 100 percent of so much of such tuition and fees as does not exceed $100,

"(B) 30 percent of so much of such tuition and fees as exceeds $100 but does not exceed $500, and

"(C) 20 percent of so much of such tuition and fees as exceeds $500 but does not exceed $1,500.

"(2) PRORATION OF CREDIT WHERE MORE THAN ONE TAXPAYER PAYS TUITION OR FEES.—If tuition or fees for any individual are paid to one or more institutions of higher education by more than one taxpayer during the taxable year, the credit allowable to each such taxpayer under subsection (a) shall be the same portion of the credit determined under paragraph (1) which the amount of the tuition and fees for such individual paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year is of the total amount of tuition and fees for such individual paid by all taxpayers during the taxable year.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) TUITION AND FEES.—The term 'tuition and fees' means only—

"(A) tuition and fees required for the enrollment or attendance of a student at a level above the twelfth grade at an institution of higher education, and

"(B) fees required for courses of instruction above the twelfth grade at an institution of higher education.

Such terms does not include any amount paid, directly or indirectly, for meals, lodging, or similar personal, living, or family expense. In the event an amount paid for tuition or fees includes an amount for meals, lodging, or similar expenses which is not separately stated, the portion of such amount which is attributable to meals, lodging, or similar expenses shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate.

"(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' means only a duly accredited educational institution—

"(A) which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly organized body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are carried on,

"(B) which regularly offers education at a level above the twelfth grade, and

"(C) contributions to or for the use of which constitute charitable contributions within the meaning of section 170(c).

"(d) SPECIAL RULES.—

"(1) ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN SCHOLARSHIPS AND VETERANS' BENEFITS.—The amounts otherwise taken into account under subsection (a) as tuition and fees paid for any individual during any period shall be reduced (before the application of subsection (b)) by any amounts received by such individual during such period as—

"(A) a scholarship or fellowship grant (within meaning of section 117(a)(1)) which under section 117 is not includible in gross income, and

"(B) education and training allowance under chapter 33 of title 38 of the United States Code or educational assistance allowance under chapter 35 of such title.

"(2) NONCREDIT AND RECREATIONAL, ETC., COURSES.—Amounts paid as tuition or fees for any individual shall be taken into account under subsection (a)—

"(A) in the case of an individual who is a candidate for a baccalaureate or higher degree, only to the extent such tuition or fees are attributable to courses of instruction for which credit is allowed toward a baccalaureate or higher degree, and

"(B) in the case of an individual who is not a candidate for a baccalaureate or higher degree, only to the extent such tuition or fees are attributable to courses of instruction necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

"(3) APPLICATION WITH OTHER CREDITS.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) to the taxpayer shall not exceed the amount of the tax imposed on the taxpayer for the taxable year by this chapter, reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under this subpart (other than under this section and section 31).

"(e) CORRELATION WITH SECTION 162.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Deduction shall not be denied under section 162 (relating to trade or business expenses), for tuition and fees otherwise allowable as a deduction under such section, by reason of the fact that such tuition and fees are taken into account in determining the credit allowable under subsection (a).

"(2) REDUCTION OF CREDIT.—If the amount allowable (but for this paragraph) for any taxable year as a credit under subsection (a) for tuition and fees paid by the taxpayer in providing an education above the twelfth grade for himself, when added to the amount by which the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year is less by reason of the allowance of a deduction under section 162 for such tuition and fees, exceeds the amount of such tuition and fees, then the amount allowable as a credit under subsection (a) shall be reduced by an amount equal to such excess.

"(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

"SEC. 40. CONTRIBUTIONS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—There shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount (subject to the limitations of subsection (b)) equal to the amount of contributions by the taxpayer, payment of which is made within the taxable year, to or for the use of one or more institutions of higher education.

"(b) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) INDIVIDUALS, ETC.—In the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation, the credit under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed $100.

"(2) CORPORATIONS.—In the case of a corporation, the credit under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed $10,000.

"(c) CONTRIBUTIONS TO WHICH APPLICABLE.—Subsection (a) shall apply to a contribution to or for the use of an institution of higher education only if—

"(1) such contribution is a charitable contribution within the meaning of section 170(c), and

"(2) if such contribution is made for the use of an institution of higher education but is not paid to such institution and is not made available to it by the recipient only for the same purposes for which such institution of higher education may expend its funds.

"(d) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning assigned to it by section 39 (c)(2).

"(e) APPLICATION WITH OTHER CREDITS.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) to the taxpayer shall not exceed the amount of the tax imposed on the taxpayer for the taxable year by this chapter, reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under this subpart (other than under this section and section 31).

"(f) CORRELATION WITH SECTION 170.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Deduction shall not be denied under section 170 (relating to charitable, etc., contributions and gifts), for contributions to institutions of higher education otherwise allowable as a deduction under such section, by reason of the fact that such contributions are taken into account in determining the credit allowable under subsection (a).

"(2) REDUCTION OF CREDIT.—If the amount allowable (but for this paragraph) for any taxable year as a credit under subsection (a) for contributions to institutions of higher education, when added to the amount by which the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year is less by reason of the allowance of a deduction under section 170 for such contributions, exceeds the amount of such contributions, then the amount allowable as a credit under subsection (a) shall be reduced by an amount equal to such excess.

"(g) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

"(h) The table of sections for such subpart A is amended by striking out the last item and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 39. Tuition and fees paid to institutions of higher education.

"Sec. 40. Contributions to institutions of higher education.

"Sec. 41. Overpayments of tax."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DEDICATION OF THE SAM RAYBURN STATUE

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, today it was my privilege to be present for the impressive ceremony to dedicate the statue of Sam Rayburn which stands in the main stair hall of the new congressional office building which bears his name.

The speech of dedication by Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson was a fine tribute to an outstanding American statesman and former Speaker of the House. The First Lady succeeded in capturing in words the feelings which were in the hearts of all on this inspiring occasion. Your own remarks, Mr. Speaker, bespoke the dignity and power of the office in which both Sam Rayburn and you have distinguished yourselves.

The statue of "Mr. Sam" which was unveiled today is also deserving of high praise. Its sculptor, Mr. Felix W. de Weldon, is recognized as one of the Nation's finest creators of public monuments. He has given us a statue which portrays Sam Rayburn as the man of vigor and purpose which we all remember him to be.

It is fitting that his statue should stand as the focal point of a building which he worked and planned for, and which now bears his name. His presence will be a constant reminder to us and future generations that true greatness can be achieved through service in Congress.

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR RICE TODAY?

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, more than a decade has passed since the attention of the American people was directed intensely to events occurring in Korea. The concern at that time was inevitable because young men were fighting and dying there in an effort to check Communist aggression and preserve freedom for the people of that country.

Today, we have turned our attention to other, new world trouble spots, and have neglected to give the deserved consideration to the job that is being done to rebuild Korea out of the ashes of a devastating war.

Recently I received a copy of a new book which gives a picture of postwar Korea and the efforts being made there to repair the fabric of that nation's society. It is "Have You Had Your Rice Today?" by the Reverend Jerome E. Breunig, S.J., formerly connected with Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wis.

Father Breunig makes no pretense at presenting an exhaustive treatise on South Korea. Rather, he conveys to his readers impressions and thoughts on a land which he grew to love and appreciate. In doing so, he enriches our own concepts of South Korea and its people.

I commend this book to the attention of my colleagues and, under permission granted, I include in the RECORD reviews which it has received in newspapers and periodicals:

[From Ave Maria magazine]

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR RICE TODAY?

A bowl of rice may not be your cup of tea, but what the author presents in these compact pages is more than the title suggests. Essentially, it is a flavorful account of the founding of Sogang College in Korea.

What began as an assignment for the author to "go to Korea and teach" ended up in a less-formal commitment to tell the "Sogang Story to America."

Father Breunig does a commendable job. He takes the reader into the everyday life of the Korean home, village and marketplace giving eyewitness accounts of the struggle the Koreans carry on with the Communists. He also describes, firsthand, the experiences of the Jesuit Fathers and laymen in establishing a modern college in an awakening country.

It is not inaccurate to say that the author has a chapter for nearly every reader. He describes the sociological, economic, educational, and cultural aspects of Korea and even includes accounts of humorous episodes involving faculty, students, and friends of Sogang.

There is also included very accurate descriptions of the political events which led up to the student revolts in the spring of 1960. Though the author does not attempt to provide a total account of the entire situation, he does provide descriptions of firsthand and eyewitness reports of events preceding the revolution.

Truly, you will enjoy the style with which Father Breunig describes the real, everyday conditions of Korean life and his almost poetic description of the natural beauty of the land and the people.

[From the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth Reporter]

PRIEST-AUTHOR MEETS KIN OF SOLDIER SLAIN IN KOREA

THERESA, August 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Eric Seiler, of Theresa, are in possession of a book, "Have You Had Your Rice Today?" presented them by the author, the Reverend Jerome Breunig, S.J., a native of Fond du Lac, and which contains mention of their son, Pvt. David A. Seiler, 24, who was killed in a Korean Communist ambush a year ago this month.

It was through the Commonwealth Reporter that the priest met the parents.

Father Breunig, professor of English and Jesuit counselor in the college of engineering at Marquette University, was granted a leave of absence in 1963 to teach at Sogang Jesuit college in Seoul, Korea. His book, written in Korea, grew out of his reports as a foreign correspondent.

Father Breunig noted in his book that the Korean situation "came close to home as far as I was concerned, for one of the American soldiers killed lived only a short distance from my home in Wisconsin."

The priest quoted an article in a national magazine listing a letter Private Seiler had written home and the publication's account of the ambush.

On July 18, the Commonwealth Reporter carried a story on the area page about the construction of a chapel at the ambush site, dedicated to the memory of Private Seiler and his companion, Pvt. Charles Dessart, Jr., of Drexel Hills, Pa., both slain by four North Korean guerrillas.

Father Breunig was visiting a relative in Fond du Lac and read the newspaper. He immediately telephoned the Seilers and went to visit them, presenting a copy of his book to them. The mention of their son appears on pages 166 and 167 of the publication.

Father Breunig autographed the book: "In memory of David."

[From the Omaha True Voice, Aug. 28, 1964]

JESUIT TELLS MOVING STORY OF KOREAN MISSION PROJECT

"Have You Had Your Rice Today?" Jerome Breunig, S.J., Loyola University Press, Chicago; 184 pages.

The author of this modest little volume is an enthusiastic lover of Korea and Koreans, and almost every page reflects his affection for his brother Jesuit missioners, their eager young students and the cheerful, hard-working poor of the "Land of the Morning Calm."

The result is a sketchbook which presents the Jesuit mission of establishing a Catholic university in the Korean capital in warm and moving human terms. It is an interesting person-to-person, down-to-earth kind of "I Was There" account told with constant good humor.

As such, it far outshines many slicker, more professional travelogs. Father Breunig is not a victim of Time magazine style; he writes as if he were a good friend telling you all that happened to him and all he observed during his year as a volunteer teacher at the brand new Sogang University in Seoul.

It is especially noteworthy that the author doesn't ignore the grinding poverty of Korea nor the debilitating hardships his fellow Jesuits experienced in getting their assigned project under way. He gives the whole picture. It's just that he doesn't let the black areas dim his enthusiasm or dissolve his hope for the complete Christianizing of this oriental land.

"Have You Had Your Rice Today?"—a literal translation of a colloquial Korean greeting—is entertaining as well as informative. Father Breunig's accounts of traveling on impossible mountain roads and of walking his feet off while trying to keep up with students on a little holiday mountain climb are highly amusing. At the same time, they give the reader an insight into the ruggedness of the country and its people.

[From the Korean Times, July 15, 1964]

JESUIT FATHER GREETS KOREA

"Have You Had Your Rice Today?" by Jerome Bruenig, S.J., Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1964, 184 pages, $3.50.

(By Chang Wang-rok)

Father Breunig's successful book, "Have You Had Your Rice Today?" reminds me of a Korean expression, the literal translation of which is, "He is a lightning," meaning, "He is a fellow who does an unusual thing in a brief time." Based on only a few brief months' stay in Korea in 1963, the author has written an unusually good book about Korea which reflects his ability as a reporter as well as his God-fearing spirit.

This book, comprising 26 chapters and 25 pictures, is beautifully printed and hardbound. Each chapter is as interesting as a short story in its own right and all the pictures are worth prizes. As he, a Jesuit Father, was a visiting professor at Sogang Jesuit College, he had many things to say about the newly founded West River (Sogang) College where he taught English literature, besides telling us his observations and impressions of Korea in general, but mainly of her culture. A layman is apt to pay little attention to how a Jesuit college was started in Korea or how Catholicism has developed

in Korea, for those subjects would seem to lack universal interest. However, the author wrote in such a fascinating way that even what might otherwise be uninteresting chapters of the book are thoroughly enjoyable. When he writes about Korean Catholicism, he does not merely survey it or give statistics about it, but makes it vivid by creating plenty of imagery. For instance, in describing the Catholic martyrs, he gives us episodes or dramatizes certain scenes so that the reader gets an impression that the Catholic martyrs were real people, not in the least like the martyrs portrayed by Richard Kim in his "The Martyred." In describing a retreat the author led, he not only states how it was conducted but shows the response of the attendants by presenting a composition written by one of the attendants. He also often compares and contrasts a Korean scene with that of the Western counterpart, which adds to the readers' interest. "Scenes along the Han eastward from Seoul can match those on the upper Mississippi, the Hudson, and the Rhine," etc.

In the chapters describing the embryo stage of Sogang College, the author makes you feel as if you had participated in the founding of West River College and makes you share the founding father's high hopes for the college. In obtaining the charter of the new college, the Jesuit Fathers had to face the hesitancy of the education ministry. Tracing back that situation, the author comments objectively, and his criticism is by no means out of date even today: "It seems as if everyone and his brother were starting a college—for the primary purpose of making money. Getting the tuition fee in exchange for a degree was the essential concern. Attendance in class, curriculums, teachers and teaching methods, and learning were incidental." The author presents an interesting interview between Bishop Thomas Quinlan and President Syngman Rhee. It was after a persistent effort and passage of time that the charter was finally granted shortly before the student revolution in 1960. The author thinks it was granted just at the right time, because had the charter been granted by President Rhee's successor, it might certainly have seemed to be a mark of religious favoritism, for Premier Chang was Catholic.

In the chapter called The Breathtaking Language Father Breunig seems to admit the inevitability of the use of Chinese characters along with hankul on the ground that Chinese characters serve to eliminate the ambiguity that hankul often has. As for the difficulty of learning Korean for an American, he says, "To learn Korean you must attune your ears to elusive nuances of sound, rearrange your mouth, redirect your tongue, reshape your lips, and readjust your breath expulsion." Elsewhere he confesses, "Even with the help of a regular tutor I have learned pitifully little Korean and this cost blood, sweat, tears, and humiliations." These remarks are particularly interesting, because to Korean learners of English their experience is similar. The author says he was fascinated by a 3-year-old Korean girl whose little lips calmly wrapped themselves around the "tzch" and "kkhh" sounds. There are many other things which are fascinating or shocking to him which we Koreans do not find particularly fascinating or shocking. Examples of such are ample throughout the book. For example, the Korean people's comfortable manner of eating with chopsticks and without shoes while sitting on the floor, the high school students wearing uniforms, boy students with visored caps which remind him of streetcar conductors in America, blacksmith shops making shoes for oxen, houses with sides made out of flattened beer cans, villages of straw-roofed houses, a farmer plowing with an ox, a woman with a babe on her back leading an ox for her husband's plow, A-frame carriers, and industrious housewives beating clothes in the water and later hanging them almost anywhere to dry. Along 1 clear stream I saw more than 50 women doing their laundry.

He thinks Korean young men good-looking and young women quietly lovely. He praises Korean women's dress as graceful and beautiful. How keen his observation is when he says, "Though they like Western dress in warmer weather, they revert to Korean to dress up."

No less keen observation is seen when he speculates that the highly developed oriental bureaucracy existing in Korean public and national life is the result of Confucian stress on family relationships. We are led to think that more emphasis should be placed on the abstract and impersonal "common good" of all the people of the state, if we are to catch up with the advanced Western democracy.

He gives his unbiased explanations of the Mansei Uprising of 1919, the Communist betrayal and war, the student revolution of 1960, and the military revolution of 1961. Nor does he exclude vivid portrayals of the Korean political leaders since the liberation. This book closes with a description of the first graduation of Sogang Jesuit College early this year. The ceremony included General Douglas MacArthur's resounding congratulatory message to the first graduates, which he sent shortly before he faded away.

The reader is sure to find every page of this book interesting although he may object to the writer's viewpoints in a few cases. His severe criticism on the birth control and planned parenthood program, for example, would not seem very realistic, although it may represent his Catholic stand. Time and again he illustrates overpopulation of Korea and the poverty-stricken life of the Korean masses who can hardly afford to eat three meals of rice a day so that they have to ask one another in greetings, "Have you had your rice today?" Moreover, it is apparent that the committee on socioeconomic life in Asia which he advocates will not be able to tackle this vital problem of the population explosion. As he said in one place, God helps those who help themselves. However, it may be right for a foreigner, apart from religious conviction, not to encourage birth control in another nation, "a great people in a troubled, difficult land" whose culture he considers unique and superior and for whom he feels "an ever-increasing respect, admiration, and sympathy."

As a whole "Have You Had Your Rice Today?" by Father Breunig may be regarded as one of the best books about Korea, panoramic, revealing, and expressing hope, and as a book to be recommended to Koreans and foreigners alike, especially to Korean university and college students, let alone West River College students.

[From the Marquette University Tribune, July 2, 1964]

REVIEW BY SISTER PETER DAMIAN, S.D.S.

"Have You Had Your Rice Today?" by Father Jerome Breunig, S.J. Loyola University Press, 1964, $3.50.

Walk up to a fellow American sometime and greet him warmly with "Have you had your coffee today?" He will probably chafe at the implication that his morale needs lifting. In Korea, "Have you had your rice today?" is a common and friendly greeting. This as well as other differences in culture are deeply and intimately explored by Father Jerome Breunig, S.J., English professor and Jesuit counselor in the College of Engineering at Marquette University, in his new book. The book is a series of foreign correspondence reports that Father Breunig wrote in 1963 while teaching English at Sogang (West River) Jesuit College in Seoul, Korea.

From the beginning, the report becomes an intriguing story of people, of their language and customs. But this book is not a travelog; nor it is mere human interest. The author combines local color and humorous anecdotes (such as the tale of the scholastic who went to the store to buy toothpaste (chee-yak) and returned with rat poison (jwee-yak) with an enlightening history of Sogang college, the "miracle on the Han."

From its beginning 10 years ago to its first graduation of 60 students February 8, 1964, the story of Sogang is an inspiring one for those interested in "how the Jesuits do it." Episodes of cosmic importance such as the student revolution or the fall of Syngman Rhee's government are taken in stride in the narrative just as they must have been in the daily lives of the Jesuit community in Seoul.

From the warm descriptions of the "beautiful and happy" children, the open-hearted hospitality of the people, and meaningful or amusing landmarks, such as the "Bendix" river, named by Americans because of the all-day laundering done along its banks, Father Breunig's love for Korea brushes off easily onto the willing reader.

To illustrate another difference between the American and Korean, the author chose an example from a typical dinner party. While the American would say, "Well, we have some delicious T-bones for dinner," the Korean host would rather demure: "We simply do not have a thing to serve. The cooking is poor and I hope you will pardon all the inconvenience and discomfort. But do eat heartily for your own sake." For your own sake—do read "Have You Had Your Rice Today?" It will turn out to be T-bone.

AMENDMENT OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing three bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to remove several inequities in the current law which I have long felt needed correction.

The first of these measures provides that a widow or widower, as the case may be, who has lost entitlement by remarrying, may again become entitled to a railroad annuity if her second husband dies within 1 year after remarriage. The bill also restores the entitlement of widowers, parents, and surviving dependent beneficiaries under these same circumstances.

Under the present provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, a widow who remarries, becomes ineligible for any monthly payments she may have received as the result of her first husband's death. Furthermore, if her second husband dies before they have been married 1 year, she is unable to collect any widow's benefits based on his income.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, would permit her to again collect the widow's insurance benefits she was receiving before her second marriage. In other words, it would restore the benefits she was receiving before her second marriage. In other words, it would restore the benefits she was receiving on the basis of her first husband's employment record. This legislation is of the utmost importance to a few unfortunate women who have

twice become a widow and find themselves deprived of benefits to which they should be entitled.

Mr. Speaker, the 85th Congress amended our social security law to reinstate the entitlement of widows and surviving dependents under these same circumstances and I sincerely hope that the same humanitarian spirit will prevail so that equity may be restored under our railroad retirement program.

The second bill which I have introduced is also designed to correct another inequity in the retirement status of spouses of retired railroad employees.

Under the present law the wife of a retired railroad worker cannot receive her full annuity if in addition she is entitled to social security benefits either in her own right or on the basis of her husband's employment credits. Her railroad annuity is either reduced by the amount to which she is entitled under social security or she receives only one of such annuities, whichever is the largest.

My bill proposes to repeal this discriminatory and unjust restriction against dual benefits as it now applies to spouses of retired railroad employees.

It is to be noted, Mr. Speaker, that this proposal has been the subject of hearings before the committee dealing with railroad retirement legislation for a number of years. This legislation has been consistently opposed by the Railroad Retirement Board, primarily because of the actuarial deficits facing the railroad retirement account, currently estimated at 0.41 percent of payroll, or approximately $20 million a year. Estimates furnished the committee last year as to the cost of this proposal indicate that it would cost approximately $13 million a year or 0.30 percent of taxable payroll annually. However, the committee was informed that an actuarial deficit in the railroad retirement fund of 0.50 percent or less is well within the limits of actuarial tolerance. The committee felt that despite the increase in deficit, the equities involved in this legislation are sufficiently compelling to justify the small added costs to the railroad retirement system.

I earnestly trust, Mr. Speaker, that the 89th Congress will rectify this serious inequity in our present laws.

A third amendment which I am proposing will remove another severe inequity of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act that penalizes those workers who suffer a continuous period of illness from June to July, the end of one fiscal year and the beginning of another, or more specifically under the Railroad Retirement Act, the ending of one registration year and the beginning of another.

Under present law, if a worker becomes ill, benefits are payable for each day of sickness in excess of 7 during the first registration period within a benefit year in which he will have had 7 or more days of sickness, and for each day of sickness in excess of 4 during any subsequent registration period in the same benefit year. However, if a worker is unfortunate enough to have one period of illness extending from June through July, he is penalized the first 7 days in accordance with the law but must, in effect, forfeit another 7 days because his illness is extending into a new benefit year. Clearly this is unfair and the reason for introduction of this legislation.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to be known as the Children's Educational Assistance Act of 1965 which would authorize the Commissioner of Education to make textbooks available to students in all elementary and secondary schools. I have long felt the need of providing to all students the equality of educational opportunities since in my opinion the Federal Government should recognize its continuing responsibility to assist in the achievement of educational excellence and the elimination of inequalities and disadvantages for every American child.

The selection of these books would be made by school authorities of both public and nonpublic schools. The texts and other teaching materials would be limited to subject matter such as science, mathematics, history, civics, geography, modern foreign language, remedial reading, and English. The authorized funds would be distributed on a system of priorities which would assist those students most in need, those who are handicapped or otherwise disadvantaged. The textbooks would remain Government property on loan to the student.

Under the provisions of this bill the Commissioner of Education would provide basic criteria as is necessary to give priority in the use of funds appropriated to achieve the objectives of this act. Funds would be allotted among the States so that the allotment to each State would be an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount appropriated as the number of students enrolled in grades 1 to 12 of elementary and secondary schools bears to the total number of students enrolled in such school and grades in all of the States.

In the fulfillment of the responsibility of the Federal Government by the enactment of this legislation, there will be no distinction or discrimination among the children of this Nation in the distribution of educational benefits in order that every child may be enabled to acquire knowledge to the full extent of his or her capacity.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MINSHALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, there is a real and recognized need for a program of medical care for citizens of 65 and over. Unfortunately, there also is a widely prevalent misconception that King-Anderson legislation will solve their health care problems.

Those of us who have studied this measure are aware that in most cases King-Anderson would provide less than 25 percent of the cost of medical care. It does not provide, for example, for physician fees, medicines, dental care. It is simply a $90 deductible hospitalization program with certain nursing home and outpatient services included. It would entail endless red tape which could jeopardize patient choice of hospital and attending physician, and it would present a grave danger of Federal interference in the administration of health facilities and the practice of medicine.

Such a program would place a new and heavy burden on both the wage-earner who pays social security taxes and on the social security structure itself.

Because I am so well aware that action is needed now to meet the needs of the aged, I introduced H.R. 1084 on the opening day of this session to provide a tax credit on insurance premiums where incomes do not exceed $4,000 annually. For those not covered by a policy and whose yearly income tax is less than $150, my measure would provide medical care insurance premium certificates to be redeemed in cash to the insurance carrier by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. No one would be excluded because he was not covered by social security or railroad retirement during his working days. Employers would be entitled to tax credits when providing insurance programs for their employees.

My bill would eliminate the exclusionary factors of King-Anderson as well as expanding benefits to include doctor bills, drugs and medicines, under private insurance programs. There would be no drain on the social security system nor increases in social security taxes to finance the new program.

I hope that thoughtful consideration will be given to this approach when hearings are held by the Ways and Means Committee and that the House will be given an opportunity to vote on it on the floor.

COLLEGE DIPLOMA IS ESSENTIAL PASSPORT TO PERSONAL SUCCESS

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MINSHALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, as automation replaces skilled hands in in-

dustry, as the business world becomes increasingly computerized and complex, as demands for specialized professional services grow, as even farming becomes a highly technicalized science, a college diploma is an essential passport to personal success in America.

Last June more than 2 million young people were graduated from high school in the United States. Only two out of five of them enrolled in college in September. Of the three not going on to a higher education, some experts say two were deterred because of lack of finances.

In a society which finds it necessary to create a Job Corps, a Youth Corps, and a Domestic Peace Corps to combat poverty and delinquency springing from educational neglect, it is strange that Congress has ignored a simple and effective method of assisting all college students.

Legislation to provide tax exemption for college tuition has been introduced in the last several Congresses, but has never been reported by the Ways and Means Committee. Yet I have heard more spontaneous public expression favoring this type of educational assistance than I have ever found for Federal grants, scholarships, or loans, with the restrictions and qualifications they involve.

Accordingly on the opening day of this Congress, January 4, I introduced H.R. 1085, which not only provides that tuition fees paid by a student or his family would be deductible for income tax purposes, but also the cost of textbooks, laboratory fees, and other items essential to scholastic work. I am convinced that enactment of this bill would in many cases spell the difference between a high school diploma and a college degree for countless promising young people.

I am most hopeful that H.R. 1085 will receive congressional consideration and approval.

BILL PROVIDING ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL SERVICES FOR STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. BOB WILSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to provide additional judicial services for the State of California. Specifically, the bill would amend the United States Code to create four more judicial districts for the State and four additional judgeships.

This legislation, in somewhat different form, has been proposed on a number of past occasions, and the need now is more acute than ever. I am most hopeful that this year will bring success to what is basically and by its nature bipartisan legislation and which I understand now has the unanimous support of the California delegation.

Our State has had the good fortune to prove increasingly attractive to the citizens of this country, with the result that our population increase has been phenomenal. It follows that the need for Federal judicial services likewise has increased. I would particularly call attention to the situation in the southern part of the State, an area with whose needs I am particularly familiar. San Diego alone has seen an increase of population of more than 134,000 persons since the 1960 census. Moreover, the area encompasses the 25th custom collection district which is the largest narcotic and border egress and ingress district in the United States. In addition, there are the international port of San Diego and the military and defense establishments which generate increasing litigation.

For these reasons, my bill would set up a southern district in the State, comprised of San Diego and Imperial Counties, and provide for a U.S. court to be held in San Diego.

The additional southern judicial district would eliminate the expense, delays, inconvenience, and administrative redtape now occasioned by the fact that the district offices are in Los Angeles, more than 100 miles away. The San Diego County Bar Association has estimated that the savings to the Federal Government alone would more than compensate for the estimated $46,750 annual cost of implementing this legislation.

Turning to the predicament of the State as a whole, I would point out that California, the second State in population, now has only two judicial districts, one less than in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

In plain fact, California has outgrown her present judicial garments. Justice is delayed, respect for law is not enhanced, the business of the Federal Government is slowed and made more costly, and the maintenance of the orderly processes of law is rendered more difficult by this embarrassment.

The remedy is at hand. It is simple. It is effective. And it involves no notable cost, but rather a saving. Finally, it is badly needed.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1801

A bill to create four judicial districts for the State of California, to provide for the appointment of four additional district judges for the State of California, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 84 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 84. California

"California is divided into four judicial districts to be known as the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Southern Districts of California.

"NORTHERN DISTRICT

"(a) The Northern District comprises three divisions.

"(1) The Northern Division comprises the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma.

"Court for the Northern Division shall be held at San Francisco and Eureka.

"(2) The Eastern Division comprises the counties of Alameda, and Contra Costa.

"Court for the Eastern Division shall be held at Oakland.

"(3) The Southern Division comprises the counties of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz.

"Court for the Southern Division shall be held at San Jose.

"EASTERN DISTRICT

"(b) The Eastern District comprises three divisions.

"(1) The Northern Division comprises the counties of Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity.

"Court for the Northern Division shall be held at Redding.

"(2) The Central Division comprises the counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Inyo, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sierra, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, all of Yosemite National Park, Yolo, and Yuba.

"Court for the Central Division shall be held at Sacramento.

"(3) The Southern Division comprises the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera except Yosemite National Park, Mariposa except Yosemite National Park, Merced, and Tulare.

"Court for the Southern Division shall be held at Fresno.

"CENTRAL DISTRICT

"(c) The Central District comprises the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

"Court for the Central District shall be held at Los Angeles.

"SOUTHERN DISTRICT

"(d) The Southern District comprises the counties of Imperial and San Diego.

"Court for the Southern District shall be held at San Diego."

SEC. 2. (a) The two district judges for the Northern District of California holding office on the day before the effective date of this section and whose official station is Sacramento shall, on and after such effective date, be the district judges for the Eastern District of California whose official station shall be Sacramento. All other district judges for the Northern District of California holding office on the day before the effective date of this section shall, on and after such effective date, be the district judges for the Northern District of California.

(b) The district judge for the Southern District of California, residing in the Northern Division thereof and holding office on the day before the effective date of this section, shall, on and after such effective date, be the district judge for the Eastern District of California whose official station shall be Fresno. The two district judges for the Southern District of California holding office on the day before the effective date of this section and whose official station is San Diego shall, on and after such effective date, be the district judges for the Southern District of California, as established by subsection (d) of the first section of this Act. All other district judges for the Southern District of California holding office on the day before the effective date of this section shall, on and after such effective date, be the district judges for the Central District of California.

SEC. 3. The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional district judges for the Northern District of California, and two additional district judges for the Central District of California.

SEC. 4. Not less than one judge of the Northern District of California shall have his station at San Jose, and not less than

one judge in that district shall have his station at Oakland.

SEC. 5. In order that the table contained in section 133 of title 28, United States Code, will reflect the changes made by this Act in the number of judicial districts and district judgeships for the State of California, such table is amended to read as follows:

"Districts	Judges
* * * * *	
California:	
Northern	9
Eastern	3
Central	12
Southern	2
* * * * *".	

SEC. 6. The first section and section 2 of this Act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act. The other provisions of this Act shall take effect on such date of enactment.

REPORT TO THE POLISH

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, to commence each new year the President of the Polish Government in Exile, the truly legitimate government of the Polish people, reports to the Polish nation.

In view of the tremendous interest which Americans and all freedom-loving people have in the just aspirations of the people of Poland and the other captives of communism to reestablish free, democratic governments in their lands, I am placing in the RECORD at this point the 1965 New Year's speech by the President of the Polish Government in Exile, August Zaleski:

NEW YEAR'S SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND, LONDON, JANUARY 3, 1965

His Excellency August Zaleski, President of the Republic of Poland, addresed members of the Polish Government in Exile, the Council of the Republic of Poland, and representatives of Polish organizations and of the Polish Community in Great Britain on January 3, 1965, as follows:

"Looking back at the past 12 months, as we do every year, we cannot but be struck by the changes which occurred in the governments of many countries with a democratic or a Communist system in force. However, some of these changes are so relatively recent that it cannot be determined which transformations, if any, they will produce on the international forum. There are many matters which may lead to serious complications.

For, these complications exist not only in East-West relations but also within both the rival blocs. It must be plainly stated that this complex situation is undoubtedly an outcome of enormous blunders committed during the Second World War. A plan for dividing authority over the world between two great blocks of countries was drawn up during the Teheran Conference: America was the strongest power in one of these and Russia in the other. The plan acquired concrete forms at Yalta and Potsdam, with absolute disregard shown for the rights of feebler nations to sovereign state existence. America concluded the arrangement in the conviction that to hand over a number of European countries with an aggregate population of over 100 million souls to Russia would satiate the imperialism of that country. America undoubtedly believed at the time that her primacy in the Western bloc would for the most part apply to her wartime allies, prepared to share this authority voluntarily. But Russia, with her usual imperialistic ambitions, desired to exploit the situation for the purpose of further expansion.

In time, that happened which had to happen. Russia's real policy was soon revealed. The transformation of the Russian zone of occupation in Germany into a separate Communist republic and the evident aim of incorporating Berlin within it opened the eyes of the Western Powers. The cold war ensued, and lasts to this day. Its essential nature stems in reality from the fact that Russia is still trying to extend her influence wherever possible: in Asia, Africa, and in South America. The United States, conscious that present-day nuclear armaments make warfare overdangerous, is exerting every effort to prevent the cold war becoming a real one. Under such conditions, the upper hand in diplomatic negotiations is usually gained by the more insolent side. And, in this respect, Russia is unequaled.

It is only when we also take into consideration the ever greater clash of views within the two blocs that we acquire a better idea of the soaring difficulties implicit in the world situation.

Within the Communist bloc, Sino-Russian disputes are more and more evident. For, China rejects the primacy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and, in addition, has advanced extensive claims to territories held by Russia. Other Communist countries, such as Rumania and Yugoslavia, are profiting by this conflict in an attempt to emancipate themselves from Russian tutelage as far as possible.

Unfortunately, a similar situation has arisen in the West. The continental countries of Europe realize their weakness in relation to Russia; they are unable to defend themselves against Russia without American help as matters now stand. This brings about a specific feeling of uncertainty which need evoke no surprise. They all know, though nothing is said on this point for several reasons, that among 100 million Europeans handed over to Russia in order to gain her good will, there were not only neutral nations but also those most loyal allies of the Western Powers, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Each of the Western European Powers is troubled by the insistent thought that such a transaction may be repeated. In these conditions, the free part of Europe cannot but aim at assuring itself against such an eventuality. This gives rise to two natural aspirations. Europe must unite if her voice is to carry weight in world affairs. Furthermore, possession of own nuclear armament, dependent on nobody else, is essential for defense against possible Russian attacks. After all, when Great Britain and France tried without American permission to settle the Suez Canal dispute by force, the U.S. 6th Fleet demonstrated off Suez with the implied threat of recourse to arms.

At present, France has taken the lead in efforts to achieve both these aims. We know neither will be attained within the near future, but it is gratifying that a great, though not a decisive step toward European unity was recently made when agreement was reached on agrarian policy, that most difficult of economic issues.

The cause of a united Europe has great significance for Poland. Poland's national culture is fully part of West European civilization, and liberation from Russian imposed hegemony will never cease to be one of our goals. Thus, I am convinced that the Polish nation will be prepared to join united Europe on an equal footing with the other European nations.

But we must also consider the fact that the Polish nation cannot erase from memory the terrible barbarity of Germany's behavior toward Poland during the last war. Nevertheless, the immutable fact that we are neighbors of Germany remains. It can be supposed that Germany as an integral part of a united Europe will be less dangerous for us than if she were to conduct a foreign policy of her own unagreed with the other members of such a united Europe—with France, Italy, and the Benelux lands and perhaps ultimately also some other countries. The most purposeful means of allaying the fears of Polish public opinion in this connection would be for Germany to recognize the Oder-Neisse frontier as soon as possible.

In any case, Poland's accession to a united Europe would be an incomparably better settlement of the Polish issue than that proposed by the stooge regime imposed upon her by Russia. This regime's plan proposes the neutralization of present-day West Germany, a step which would in effect perpetuate Poland's status as a satellite of Russia's.

A neutral zone between Communist Russia and Western Europe would be purposeful only if no united Europe arose or if such a Europe proved too weak to extend its organization beyond the Iron Curtain. In such case, this zone would have to consist of all the European countries which lost their independence after the last war. Such a solution has been proposed by the Polish Government (in exile) on more than one occasion.

If a united Europe arises, the hope can be entertained that the first steps would be taken within it to bring about that state of affairs which the Pope called for in his Christmas message and that universal peace and the brotherhood of all people may in due course prevail in such a united Europe.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must reestablish a foreign policy based on victory rather than slow defeat in the cold war. The stirring words of legitimate voices of the captive peoples such as this message of the President of the Polish Government-in-exile serve as an inspiration to us to continue the long, hard, but necessarily successful struggle against the false ideology of communism.

AN AMERICAN RESPONSE TO SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I have had occasion in previous years to speak on the odious and discriminatory treatment of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union.

I do so again today, in the opening stage of a new Congress, because I fervently believe that religious persecution is an outrage to humanity, and that its continued perpetration, particularly directed at Jews in the Soviet Union, constitutes a crushing obstacle to the world of peace, order, and justice we seek.

Although there are obvious limitations to what Americans can effectively do to alleviate the plight of the Jewish minority in Russia, the House must express itself firmly in this regard so that there may be no political or moral ambiguity. I have introduced two pertinent resolu-

tions on the subject and I hope that my colleagues will join in registering support.

One of them condemns the Soviet Union for its antireligious war, and specifically calls upon that Government to cease its anti-Jewish persecution. The other expresses House support for the efforts to secure, in treaty form through the United Nations, a universal condemnation and prohibition of anti-Semitism. The objective here is to establish anti-Semitism as an international offense.

There are many people in the world today who will immediately cling to the illusory argument that national sovereignty prohibits any such action. They will contend that each and every country is an isolated, self-propelling region of the earth completely independent from external considerations. They will say, in effect: You have no right to interfere.

I must insist that there are interests which transcend national boundaries and render them meaningless. If we are to draw any conclusive lessons from the tough struggles of this century, it is that we are an interdependent world, and that isolation and narrow self-interest lead to war and suffering.

In my view, the military realities of current existence may prevent modern war for a good while to come. But these will not justify our policy in history. They are artifical and shifting. In the final analysis, a livable peace can only be attained by concentrating both strength and perception upon a continuing search for world law.

In the 20th century world law has also come to mean human rights. World War II ushered in a new arena, uplifting the individual in some respects, making him susceptible to the precepts of accepted norms of conduct.

What this country does to enhance the rights of the individual can live in history.

The eradication of all forms of racial and religious discrimination belongs in this category. The catastrophic and tragic policies of national socialism are remembered. Since then the means have become less crude. But it is the means themselves, and the character that breeds such offense, which must be reprimanded and effectively policed.

I will not repeat here the many aspects of Soviet anti-Semitism. It involves a premeditated effort to stamp out Jewish culture and religion.

There is a consistent effort to keep Jews in the Soviet Union out of observable government positions. Anti-Jewish publications, of the most crass nature, are officially favored. Restrictive measures have been taken against synagogues and Jewish schools. The release of Yiddish books is practically prohibited. All cultural activity, such as the theater productions, has been halted. Many Jews are refused entrance to institutions of higher learning. And with the implementation of the law relative to so-called economic crimes, approximately 55 percent of those sentenced to death since 1961 have been Jews, which account for 1.9 percent of the entire Russian population.

In connection with the latter item, the International Commission of Jurists, in a staff study presented in the summer 1964 Journal, brought forth some authoritative commentary. In the court proceedings on economic crimes, the Commission wrote that "a disproportionate emphasis is placed on the nefarious activities of Jewish defendants"—Journal of the International Commission of Jurists, summer, 1964, volume V, No. 1: "Economic Crimes in the Soviet Union," staff study, Geneva, Switzerland.

In the so-called Frunze affair, the study notes that "the prominence given to the Jewish defendants clearly indicates an attempt to lay the main guilt at their door."

Although the report concludes that there is no "organized discrimination," it does say:

The number of Jews receiving death sentences and severe terms of imprisonment is greatly disproportionate to their number as a minority group.

In the autumn of 1963, the Soviet Government undertook a multifaceted campaign against all religions. For those interested I would recommend the recent article of Mr. Harry Willetts in the November-December edition of Problems of Communism.

Quite naturally, anti-Judaism forms a part of this campaign. But it is at once inseparate and apart from the campaign.

Religion, as such, is not only inimical to dialectical materialism, but in practical terms repugnant to the all-inclusive nature of the dictatorial state. Religion will interject a second loyalty which is instinctively abhorrent to the Communist regime. Communism requires that we render all and everything unto Caesar.

But the attack upon Judaism and Jewish life has different implications. It is a heritage which has Western connections. It is a more independently identifiable community. As such, the Jewish citizens have always been considered a political threat, more important and menacing than other minority groups. Many Russian Jews, moreover, have personal relatives living in the West.

For these reasons the Soviet policy of discrimination against Jews, as distinct from other groups, has been more deliberate and harsh. The insipid anti-Semitic sentiments among much of the Russian population are famed. It is a deliberate policy, but also a secretive one; the techniques are shrewd and sophisticated, and the object is always, if possible, to avoid an outright show of official attitudes which can unfavorably affect world opinion.

Last year a constructive move was made in the other body to amend the Foreign Assistance Act. The amendment condemned the Soviet policy of anti-Semitism. Unfortunately, and in spite of the energy of the junior Senator from Connecticut, the amendment was deleted prior to final congressional passage.

Right now it is important that we again strive for some positive steps. As I mentioned earlier, there are realities with which we must deal. We cannot officially, in any real sense, compel a foreign government to make certain domestic adjustments. But we can express our honest feelings; we should expect our own Government to undertake diplomatic representations with the Soviet Union in keeping with our belief in human dignity; we can energetically work for the attainment of an international treaty, including an effective clause on anti-Semitism; we can, by expressing ourselves forthrightly, muster a world opinion to which, as we are aware, communism listens.

Recently, I corresponded with the Department of State seeking a clarification of official American opinion. Specifically I asked whether fresh diplomatic initiatives could not be taken to seek an alleviation of the discrimination against Jews in Russia. Although I believe the Department has a sincere interest and concern in this area, I cannot agree with the officials that diplomatic action is undesirable. It is their feeling that representation of this nature would be contrary to the welfare of Russian Jewry; I disagree. For the RECORD, I include the Department's letter to me, dated November 6, 1964, following the conclusion of my remarks.

I sincerely hope that my colleagues in the House will join in pressing for the enactment of my two resolutions. They are not radical. They do not aim to drastically tie the hands of the executive branch in foreign policy. They simply express American condemnation of the Soviet anti-Semitic trends, and they set this House on record in full support of a world convention, effectively enforced, prohibiting religious and racial discrimination.

I do not believe that mere speechmaking on the part of Government personnel can possibly be an effective instrument in this case. It has proved its ineffectuality already.

This effort toward a reversal of Russian anti-Semitism forms part of American world objectives. I see no reason why we should be timid. I seek action, concrete and clear, and I believe we should make a contribution toward the elimination of prejudice and persecution wherever it exists.

The above-mentioned letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., November 6, 1964.

Hon. SEYMOUR HALPERN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HALPERN: On behalf of the Secretary I wish to thank you for the letter which you addressed to him on October 28, 1964, suggesting that the Department review the record relating to Soviet Jewry with a view to considering what representations might be made to the Soviet authorities to bring about a reversal in their anti-Semitic practices.

Restrictions on the religious and cultural life of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union are a matter of deep and continuing concern to the Department and to high officials of our Government. Acting upon the instructions of the Secretary after his meeting on April 7, 1964, with representatives of a Washington Conference on Soviet Jewry, the Department reviewed the available information about the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union. The enclosed statement prepared during the course of this review and now brought up to date gives the Department's assessment of the situation of Soviet Jews.

Although as expressed in the statement it is the belief of the Department that formal official protests would not be in the best interests of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union, responsible officials in our Government continue to search for practical means of helping the Soviet Jews, as well as other religious groups which suffer similar persecution in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A reference to the record of the past year gives evidence of these efforts:

On October 27, 1963, Under Secretary of State Averell Harriman denounced Soviet anti-Semitism in a speech before the American Jewish Congress in New York City.

On December 6, 1963, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Richard N. Gardner also denounced Soviet anti-Semitism before the same audience and urged a strengthening of U.N. human rights procedures to focus international attention on problems of this kind.

On February 28, 1964, Mrs. Marietta Tree, U.S. representative to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, introduced a specific amendment on anti-Semitism to the Draft Convention on Racial Discrimination then under debate and drew attention to anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

On April 7, 1964, the Department of State issued the following statement after a meeting between the Secretary of State and representatives of a Washington Conference on Soviet Jewry:

"At the meeting this morning, Secretary Rusk took the occasion to reaffirm the concern expressed by Mrs. Marietta Tree, U.S. representative on the United Nations Human Rights Commission, that anti-Semitism is used by some members of the United Nations to turn groups against each other and to deprive Jewish minorities of the religious and cultural heritage which makes this group unique. He confirmed the proposal made by Mrs. Tree that U.N. members pledge themselves to eradicate anti-Semitism in accordance with their obligations under the United Nations Charter."

On April 30, 1964, Secretary of State Rusk in a speech before the American Jewish Committee stated:

"I would add my assurance that American leaders at the highest levels are aware of the problems of Soviet Jewry and that Soviet leaders are aware of our concern. We shall continue to make known our interest in the welfare of religious communities within the Soviet Union and elsewhere, because we consider human rights indivisible."

On October 28, 1964, the President sent a telegram to the New York Conference on Soviet Jewry in which he called attention to the position of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union and stated that all responsible officials of the U.S. Government continue to search for practical methods of alleviating the position of Soviet Jews. He expressed the belief that the official actions available to the United States must be reinforced by the pressure of an aroused world public opinion; and the hope that citizens and organizations of all faiths will join in an overwhelming expression of moral concern for the Jews of the Soviet Union, believing that the moral judgment of millions of people throughout the world cannot be ignored by any government.

I wish to assure you that the Department considers the situation of Soviet Jewry to be a subject of active concern meriting a continued high priority of attention. Consequently, the Department will be alert to consider every appropriate initiative which might bring relief to this and other oppressed minorities in the Soviet Union.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if the Department can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. CONTE, for 15 minutes, tomorrow; and to revise and extend his remarks.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HALL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska in two instances.

Mr. MCCLORY.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 7, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

269. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting an audit of the financial statements of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Housing and Home Finance Agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 841 (H. Doc. No. 40); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

270. A letter from the Postmaster General, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System, transmitting a report on the operations of the Postal Savings System for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to section 1 of the act approved June 25, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 41); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

271. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to prescribe the basic pay and allowances of an officer who is serving as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

272. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to be assigned or detailed to the Weather Bureau or the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, Department of Commerce"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

273. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting required report on the Department of the Army aviation personnel above the grade of major pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 301(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

274. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to provide for confinement and treatment of offenders against the Uniform Code of Military Justice"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

275. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the unsupported costs included in price of nuclear submarine valves purchased from Crane Co., Chicago, Ill., by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

276. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on administration of functions of the General Services Administration for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964; to the Committee on Government Operations.

277. A letter from the Acting General Counsel Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of February 28, 1958, relating to the withdrawal, reservation, or restriction of public lands, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

278. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf (known as the Eastern Test Range) for defense purposes, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

279. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the restriction of a certain area in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes, and for other purposes (Matagorda Water Range)"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

280. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes, and for other purposes (Gulf Test Range, Gulf of Mexico)"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

281. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 407(e) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board to examine the books and records of persons controlled by, or under common control with, an air carrier, or of service organizations controlled by groups of air carriers, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

282. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend titles 10 and 14, United States Code, and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964, with respect to the settlement of claims against the United States by members of the uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

283. A letter from the Governor, Canal Zone Government, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, entitled "A bill to authorize the issuance of certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

284. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report on the allocation or placement of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, pursuant to section 503(a) of Public Law 84-854; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

285. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled, 'An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and

immigration laws'," to extend construction authority for facilities at Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States (76 Stat. 87; 19 U.S.C. 68); to the Committee on Public Works.

286. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of the activities of the Veterans' Administration for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 214 (H. Doc. No. 8); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 1645. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate the provisions which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1646. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that the entitlement of a widow, widower, or parent to a survivor annuity may in certain cases be retained or regained after his or her remarriage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 1647. A bill to provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1648. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1649. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for the recomputation of annuities of certain retired employees who elected reduced annuities at the time of retirement in order to provide survivor annuities for their spouses, and for the recomputation of survivor annuities for the surviving spouses of certain former employees who died in service or after retirement; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 1650. A bill to provide for the construction of recreation facilities in the Belle Fourche Reservoir area, South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOW:

H.R. 1651. A bill to strengthen State governments, to provide financial assistance to States for educational purposes by returning a portion of the Federal taxes collected therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1652. A bill to amend chapter 57 of title 39, United States Code, so as to authorize the free use of the mails in making reports required by law of certain payments to others; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1653. A bill to provide additional funds for education in the several States without Federal direction, control, or interference; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1654. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain other expenses at institutions of higher learning; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1655. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 1656. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE:

H.R. 1657. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the manufacture, use, and disposition of beer concentrate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1658. A bill to authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of lead proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.R. 1659. A bill to permit the burial in national cemeteries of mothers and fathers of deceased servicemen or veterans who died leaving no spouse or minor child entitled to be buried in a national cemetery; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1660. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall acquire additional land for the Beverly National Cemetery, N.J.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1661. A bill to provide for the construction of a new Veterans' Administration hospital in southern New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1662. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 1663. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 1664. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1665. A bill to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in special jurisdictional cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 1666. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 1667. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H.R. 1668. A bill to create a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1669. A bill to provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1670. A bill to amend the act of August 21, 1935, to provide for a determination of whether certain sites, buildings, or other objects are of national historical significance, and to prohibit the use of Federal funds for highway purposes which damage or destroy national historical sites, buildings, or other objects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1671. A bill to prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of any shipping container manufactured in the United States from imported steel unless the container is marked so as to indicate the country of origin of the steel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1672. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for each dependent who is a full-time undergraduate student at a college or university; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1673. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance and tax credits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1674. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1675. A bill to provide that Flag Day shall be a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1676. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1677. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 1678. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the costs of education or training shall be deductible as trade or business expenses when incurred in order to obtain a new or better job, as well as when incurred in order to maintain existing skills, status, salary, or employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1679. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct (as trade or business expenses) the expenses of travel, meals, and lodging while employed away from his regular place of abode; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1680. A bill to allow a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1681. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a tax credit for certain tuition and fees paid by individuals to institutions of higher education and to allow a tax credit for certain contributions made by individuals or corporations to institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 1682. A bill relating to the power of the States to impose use tax assessments with respect to sales in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1683. A bill to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 with respect to property rights in inventions; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 1684. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H.R. 1685. A bill to provide an exemption from participation in the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H.R. 1686. A bill to amend the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 to permit civil

actions against members of the Armed Forces for support of their spouses and children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1687. A bill to authorize the acceptance of donations of land and the construction, administration, and maintenance of an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the States of North Carolina and Georgia by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1688. A bill to amend section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the tax status of certain professional associations and corporations formed under State law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 1689. A bill to give the consent of Congress to the construction of certain international bridges; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 1690. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.R. 1691. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide the maximum retired pay for certain retired enlisted men for the period from June 1, 1942, through June 30, 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 1692. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 1693. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINO (by request):

H.R. 1694. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that the award of pension to any person which has been in effect for 10 or more years shall not thereafter be revoked on the basis that the individual did not have the length of service required to qualify therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 1695. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to make available to students in all elementary and secondary schools textbooks selected by such schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 1696. A bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or use in commerce of any motor vehicle which discharges substances into the air in amounts found by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to be dangerous to public health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 1697. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to promote high morale in the uniformed services by providing a program of medical care for certain former members of the uniformed services and their dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 1698. A bill to amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 to authorize the National Council on the Arts to accept gifts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 1699. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of podiatry in the District of Columbia," approved May 23, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 1700. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharge from, the District Training School, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 1701. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1702. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the tax on admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 1703. A bill to extend rural mail delivery service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1704. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow income tax deductions for certain payments to assist in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1705. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war, national disaster, emergency, or economic depression, and to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1706. A bill to amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the deductibility of premiums paid for flood insurance or indemnity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1707. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted during a calendar year from $1,200 to $1,800 without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H.R. 1708. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 1709. A bill to authorize the distribution of the film "Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" by the U.S. Information Agency; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1710. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 1711. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 1712. A bill to provide for the payment of debt service construction charges, and increased operation and maintenance charges when irrigable lands are taken for nonagricultural uses under Federal programs; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 1713. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1714. A bill to impose quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1715. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1716. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 1717. A bill to amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in order to continue the indemnity payment program for farmers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REDLIN:

H.R. 1718. A bill to make certain provisions in connection with the construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project, by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 1719. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on household-type hot water heaters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1720. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make certain acts against the person of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of the United States and certain other Federal officers a Federal crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 1721. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 1722. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide career status by appointment of certain qualified substitute rural carriers of record to fill vacancies on rural routes on the basis of noncompetitive examinations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1723. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the death of Ernie Pyle; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1724. A bill to authorize the construction of the Big Pine Reservoir in the State of Indiana for flood control, recreation, and related purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1725. A bill to prescribe the size of flags furnished by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to drape the caskets of deceased veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1726. A bill to amend section 501 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that active military service on the Mexican border before World War I by persons who performed active service during World War I shall be included in determining eligibility of World War I veterans, their widows, and children for pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1727. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for each dependent who is a full-time undergraduate student at a college or university; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1728. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 1729. A bill to amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1730. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1731. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion and Diversification Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 1732. A bill to extend the act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay, to cover the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1733. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 1734. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the establishment of a program of cash awards for suggestions or inventions made by members of the Armed Forces which contribute to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement of Government operations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1735. A bill to provide an exemption from participation in the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program for an individual member of a recognized religious sect who is conscientiously opposed to acceptance of benefits because of his adherence to the established tenets or teachings of such sect; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 1736. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 1737. A bill to authorize the acceptance of donations of land and the construction, administration, and maintenance of an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the States of North Carolina and Georgia by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 1738. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to make more specific the purpose for which loans may be made under sections 2 and 4 of such act, and to modify the provisions relating to interest rates on loans made under such act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1739. A bill to authorize investigations and reports on the water resources and requirements of the Colorado River Basin, and to protect existing economies in the course of development of such resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1740. A bill to authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1741. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 1742. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide education and training for veterans of service after January 31, 1955, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1743. A bill to amend section 410(a) of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to certain survivors of deceased veterans who were rated 100 percent disabled by reason of service-connected disabilities for 20 or more years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1744. A bill to amend section 312(3) of title 38, United States Code, to include the reinfection type of pulmonary tuberculosis in the provision relative to presumptive service connection for active tuberculosis disease; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1745. A bill to amend section 523(b), chapter 15, of title 38, United States Code, to enable certain permanently and totally disabled veterans to receive the full rate of disability compensation found payable for their wartime service-connected disabilities, and also a proportionate amount of disability pension under a specified formula; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 1746. A bill to define the term "child" for lump-sum payment purposes under the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 1747. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H.R. 1748. A bill to amend section 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1749. A bill to amend the act of December 22, 1928, relating to the issuance of patents for lands held under color of title, to liberalize the requirements for the conveyance of the mineral estate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 1750. A bill to provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 1751. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 1752. A bill to adjust wheat and feed grain production, to establish a cropland retirement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 1753. A bill to amend section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in order to continue the indemnity payment program for dairy farmers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 1754. A bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 1755. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act with respect to the payment of sickness benefits in cases involving sickness which extends continuously from one benefit year into the next; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 1756. A bill to repeal the Federal excise taxes on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations, luggage and handbags, general telephone service, general admissions, transportation of persons by air, and safe deposit boxes, effective for periods after March 31, 1965; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 1757. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for certain expenses of attending colleges and universities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1758. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that polished sheets and plates of iron or steel shall be subject to the same duty as unpolished sheets and plates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1760. A bill to establish a Commission on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1761. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 1762. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that poliomyelitis developing a 10-percent degree of disability within 1 year from the date of discharge of any veteran shall be held and considered to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1763. A bill to amend section 1825 of title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the payment of witness' fees in habeas corpus cases and in proceedings to vacate sentence under section 2255 of title 28 for persons who are authorized to proceed in forma pauperis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1764. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1765. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make the robbery of a cooperative bank which is a member of the Federal home loan bank a crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1766. A bill to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 1767. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the percentage depletion rate for oil and gas wells from 27½ to 12½ percent in three stages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1768. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1769. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and disability insurance benefits by $35 a month (and other monthly benefits proportionately), and to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 62 and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1770. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1771. A bill to establish a 5-day week for postmasters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H.R. 1772. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child of an insured individual may receive child's insurance benefits even though he has attained age 18 if he is under 21 and is a full-time student attending a college or university; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 1773. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a form of averaging for recovery of amounts received as damages for injury to crops through pollution of air, water, or soil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1774. A bill to provide for the designation of a highway from Tampa, Fla., to Miami, Fla., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1775. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for the retirement of the public debt by setting aside the first 5 percent of the budget receipts of the United States for each fiscal year for the sole purpose of retirement of obligations counted as part of the public debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1776. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the county of De Soto, State of Florida; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1777. A bill to help maintain the financial solvency of the Federal Government by reducing nonessential expenditures through reduction in personnel in various agencies of the Federal Government by attrition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 1778. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H.R. 1779. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1780. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H.R. 1781. A bill to amend section 113(a) of title 28, United States Code, to provide that Federal District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina shall be held at Clinton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1782. A bill to amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act with respect to Government contributions for expenses incurred in the administration of such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1783. A bill to grant for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act for service performed by Federal employees under a cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and the State of North Carolina with respect to the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in such State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 1784. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1785. A bill to limit the applicability of the antitrust laws so as to exempt certain aspects of designated professional team sports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 1786. A bill authorizing construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 1787. A bill to provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEE:

H.R. 1788. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 62 to 50 the age at which widows' benefits become payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1789. A bill to designate the authorized Justice Reservoir on the Guyandot River, W. Va., as the R. D. Bailey Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1790. A bill to provide for the establishment and administration of the Allegheny Parkway in the States of West Virginia and Kentucky and Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H.R. 1791. A bill to confirm in the State of Utah title to lands lying below the meander line of the Great Salt Lake in such State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 1792. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on transportation of persons by air shall not apply to uninterrupted international combined air and sea transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1793. A bill to prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN of Alabama:

H.R. 1794. A bill defining the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court and all Federal courts inferior thereto, in certain instances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 1795. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Oregon-Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 1796. A bill to amend section 1346 of title 28, United States Code, to permit suits against the United States arising out of contracts entered into by nonappropriated fund activities of or under departments and agencies of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1797. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the manufacture, use, and disposition of beer concentrate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 1798. A bill to waive the repayment of advances made to finance the planning of public works if construction of the project planned is initiated as a result of a grant-in-aid made from an allocation made by the President under the Public Works Acceleration Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 1799. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 1800. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits alleging malpractice or negligence in furnishing medical care and treatment against physicians, dentists, and nurses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 1801. A bill to create four judicial districts for the State of California, to provide for the appointment of four additional district judges for the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.R. 1802. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for certain nonreimbursable expenses incurred by volunteer firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1803. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1804. A bill to provide for the greater protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 1805. A bill to amend section 5899 of title 10, United States Code, to provide permanent authority under which Naval Reserve officers in the grade of captain shall be eligible for consideration for promotion when their running mates are eligible for consideration for promotion; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1806. A bill to prohibit misuse or exportation of the flag of the United States in certain instances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1807. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development of precision equipment and systems for utilizing radio signals from space satellites to improve navigation of nonmilitary vessels at sea; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1808. A bill authorizing the admission of two citizens and subjects of the Republic of Korea to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1809. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 1810. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 1811. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 1812. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 1813. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KREBS:

H.R. 1814. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal

financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 1815. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 1816. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TENZER:

H.R. 1817. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VIVIAN:

H.R. 1818. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 1851. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain income derived from manufacturing plants established on Indian reservations shall not be subject to tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 1966. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a middecade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.J. Res. 124. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW:

H.J. Res. 125. Joint resolution making the 17th day of September in each year a legal holiday to be known as Constitution Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 126. Joint resolution providing for the revision of the Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the United States from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the power of the States and their political subdivisions to tax the salaries and wages of persons who are not domiciliaries or residents thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H.J. Res. 128. Joint resolution designating the American marigold (Tagetes erecta) as the national floral emblem of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to establish a commission to determine the inability of a President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 130. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to determine the desirability of establishing a historic site near Brownsville, Tex., in commemoration of the Mexican War; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.J. Res. 133. Joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of Egypt be denied aid under the terms of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to construct and operate a passenger rail transportation system within the area of such States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution expressing a declaration of war against the 98 Communist Parties constituting the international Communist conspiracy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.J. Res. 137. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to apportionment of State legislatures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KORNEGAY:

H.J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research into the quality and health factors of tobacco and other ingredients and materials used in the manufacture of tobacco products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.J. Res. 139. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 140. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the selection of a new Vice President whenever there is a vacancy in the Office of Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska:

H.J. Res. 141. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 13th day of September as Commodore John Barry Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.J. Res. 143. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.J. Res. 144. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to construct and operate a passenger rail transportation system within the area of such States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.J. Res. 145. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to construct and operate a passenger rail transportation system within the area of such States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.J. Res. 146. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to construct and operate a passenger rail transportation system within the area of such States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.J. Res. 148. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.J. Res. 149. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the distribution and viewing of the U.S. Information Agency film on the late President Kennedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOW:

H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution relative to captive nations days; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H. Con. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Congressional Reorganization; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Intelligence Community; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution to request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to gaining the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MACGREGOR:

H. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the film, "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," should be released for domestic public showing: to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL:

H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution for a study of the procedures of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 81. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that arrangements be made for viewing within the United States of a film entitled "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," prepared by the U.S. Information Agency; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. Res. 80. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 81. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. Res. 82. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H. Res. 83. Resolution that Robert Lloyd be held in contempt of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H. Res. 84. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct a full and complete investigation of matters relating to the laws, regulations, directives, and policies including personnel pertaining to the Department of State and such other departments and agencies engaged primarily in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy and the oversea operations, personnel, and facilities of departments and agencies of the United States which participate in the development and execution of such policy; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 1819. A bill for the relief of Francesca Cusumano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1820. A bill for the relief of Winsome Elaine Gordon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1821. A bill for the relief of Louis Adler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1822. A bill for the relief of Won Loy Jung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1823. A bill for the relief of Sime Guzabat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1824. A bill for the relief of Cosimo Barbetta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1825. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Voglioso and wife, Giulia Giovanna Gisotti Voglioso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1826. A bill for the relief of Virginia Peters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1827. A bill for the relief of Rosario Minacappelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1828. A bill for the relief of Anastasia Zafiropoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1829. A bill for the relief of John (Ionnis) Psomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1830. A bill for the relief of Evelyn Adora Flowers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1831. A bill for the relief of Enrico Cortina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1832. A bill for the relief of Umberto Callari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1833. A bill for the relief of Margherita Di Matteo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 1834. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Faride Afif; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1835. A bill for the relief of Dr. Melecio H. Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1836. A bill for the relief of Constantinus Agganis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1837. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Khatoun Hazarchachian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1838. A bill for the relief of Mr. Ng Ying Lung and Mrs. Ng Lau Kwen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1839. A bill for the relief of Sister Vittorina, Sister Colomba, Sister Orsanna, and Sister Filomena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1840. A bill to provide for the presentation of a medal to the family of the late Patrick Rose, in recognition of his valor in saving the lives of fellow fishermen; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 1841. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Vasiliou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 1842. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose D'Arienzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1843. A bill for the relief of Irma Ceruti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1844. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alfredo C. Kaguyutan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1845. A bill for the relief of Dr. Kiyoshi Kimura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1846. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Uberti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1847. A bill for the relief of Marie Yvette Beaudoin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1848. A bill for the relief of Domenico Dell 'Aera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1849. A bill for the relief of Michele Granaudo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1850. A bill for the relief of Louis Discenza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1852. A bill for the relief of Megerditch Birajiclian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1853. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Delina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Momcilo and Sokolka Radosavljevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1855. A bill for the relief of John C. Garand; to the Committee on the Judicary.

By Mr. BOW:

H.R. 1856. A bill for the relief of Liliana Vrchkovska Pandoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 1857. A bill for the relief of Anna Formicola Nacca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE:

H.R. 1858. A bill for the relief of Thomas J. Condon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1859. A bill for the relief of Dina Cohen (nee Levin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1860. A bill for the relief of Silverio Conte; his wife, Lucia Conte; their son, Aniello Conte; and their daughter, Silvanna Conte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1861. A bill for the relief of Naja Nessrallah; his wife, Samira Nessrallah; and their minor sons, Kozaya Nessrallah and Mansur Nessrallah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1862. A bill for the relief of Michael and Concetta Terriaca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1863. A bill for the relief of Antoine Nasrallah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1864. A bill for the relief of Rebecca K. C. Wang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1865. A bill for the relief of Fotios Nicolpoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1866. A bill for the relief of Marie Dimou (known as Demos); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1867. A bill for the relief of Daniel Walter Miles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1868. A bill for the relief of Maria Laura Rego Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAHILL:

H.R. 1869. A bill for the relief of Noreen Mavis Philomena Kingham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1870. A bill for the relief of Edward G. Morhauser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1871. A bill for the relief of Anna Del Baglivo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H.R. 1872. A bill for the relief of Bo Han Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 1873. A bill for the relief of Elisabeth Werner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1874. A bill for the relief of Nunsia (Nancy) Francesca Badali; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1875. A bill for the relief of Marie Sahely; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Konstantina D. Ioannou (Johnson); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1877. A bill for the relief of Adamantia Kakogianni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 1878. A bill for the relief of Peter George Klinklavs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1879. A bill for the relief of Konstantinos and Magdalini Likouresis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1880. A bill for the relief of Constantine Sotos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1881. A bill for the relief of Pavlos Agos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1882. A bill for the relief of Justi Bevc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1883. A bill for the relief of Gregorios Karalis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1884. A bill for the relief of Julia and Triantafylos Economopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1885. A bill for the relief of Anastassia Dimiza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1886. A bill for the relief of Konstantinos Papagiannis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1887. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Inga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 1888. A bill for the relief of Sister Enrica (Pasqualina Filippo) and Sister Antonia (Ida Conforto); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1889. A bill for the relief of Albert Marks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1890. A bill for the relief of Michael P. Buckley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 1891. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Frank E. Lipp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1892. A bill for the relief of M. Sgt. Richard G. Smith, U.S. Air Force, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1893. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis Kamboukos (Kazantzas); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1894. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Liliana A. Barsoum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1895. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Fuccio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H.R. 1896. A bill for the relief of Mario Budinich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1897. A bill for the relief of Hadi Ozer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1898. A bill for the relief of Nasralla Aziz Barbar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1899. A bill for the relief of Alextine Karoline Voogel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H.R. 1900. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the interest held by the United States in certain real property situated in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 1901. A bill for the relief of Sara Khalil Mohamed, Osmand Mohamed, her husband, and Hassan Mohamed, her son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 1902. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sylvia Ross; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.R. 1903. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sadie Y. Simmons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 1904. A bill for the relief of Athanasios Panagopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1905. A bill for the relief of International Mortgage & Investment Corp. and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1906. A bill for the relief of Yanina Opielowska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1907. A bill to promote public knowledge of progress and achievement in astronautics and related sciences through the designation of a special day in honor of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, the father of modern rockets, missiles, and astronauts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1908. A bill for the relief of Chester (Abramczyk) Hill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 1909. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marjory Erricsson Geltch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 1910. A bill for the relief of Margaret Miklos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1911. A bill for the relief of Reuven and Ella Glancz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1912. A bill for the relief of Dr. Pura Vargas and Dr. Andres Vargas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1913. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Milazzo, Felicia Milazzo, and Emanuela Milazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 1914. A bill for the relief of Luigi Silvestri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1915. A bill for the relief of Maggiorina Civetta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1916. A bill for the relief of Dr. Olga J. Agbayani Asar and Dr. Sadat Ali Asar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1917. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Altobello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1918. A bill for the relief of Eligio Ciardiello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1919. A bill for the relief of Yvonne May Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1920. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nettie Anabel James; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1921. A bill for the relief of Onafino Spadafino and Maria Bozzi Spadafino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1922. A bill for the relief of Abraham and Nitza Gil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H.R. 1923. A bill for the relief of Antonio Garcia Jorge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1924. A bill for the relief of Jose Borges Mendes Godinho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1925. A bill for the relief of Gus Consani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1926. A bill for the relief of Julio Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 1927. A bill for the relief of Visitacion Enriquez Maypa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1928. A bill for the relief of William F. Bening; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 1929. A bill for the relief of Mary Edna Younie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 1930. A bill for the relief of Joseph Monaco and his wife, Josephine Monaco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 1931. A bill for the relief of Alexander Porzse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1932. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria de Jesus Umali; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 1933. A bill for the relief of Sister Rosaria Carlino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1934. A bill for the relief of Cyriac J. Thengumthiel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1935. A bill for the relief of Alejandro Debeljkovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1936. A bill for the relief of Sister Ornella Longo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1937. A bill for the relief of Letizia Geta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1938. A bill for the relief of Sister Corrada Amorosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 1939. A bill for the relief of Donald B. Bonner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1940. A bill for the relief of Dr. Celedonia V. Koh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1941. A bill for the relief of Dan and Sarah Gwily; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1942. A bill for the relief of Hilda Eaves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1943. A bill for the relief of Serafino Tomassetti and his wife Luisa Maria Tomassetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1944. A bill for the relief of Rose Minutillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1945. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Raisla Stein and her two minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1946. A bill for the relief of David Dagan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1947. A bill for the relief of Lenford A. Rowe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1948. A bill for the relief of Lileith Murtina Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1949. A bill for the relief of Celes W. White; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1950. A bill for the relief of Elfladis Veronica Nelson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1951. A bill for the relief of Cecil E. and Linnette Dunkley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1952. A bill for the relief of Dr. George Varughese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1953. A bill for the relief of George Gabourel and four of his children, Marie Elizabeth, Dorothy Ann, Alice Louise, and Kathleen Florence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1954. A bill for the relief of the children of Margaret Wint; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1955. A bill for the relief of Frida and Jacobo Goldstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1956. A bill for the relief of Gilbert Fitzgerald Thomas and his wife, Norma Ina Beatrice Thomas (nee Kendall); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 1957. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Klari Kertesz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1958. A bill for the relief of Nguyen Thai Son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1959. A bill for the relief of Dr. Maximo Deysine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1960. A bill for the relief of Shahrbanou B. Estakhry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1961. A bill for the relief of Paul Leopold Hofmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1962. A bill for the relief of Wissa Ernest Zaki Wissa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 1963. A bill for the relief of Rafael and Olimpia Aybar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1964. A bill for the relief of K. S. Krishnaswami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1965. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lolita Lerma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1967. A bill for the relief of Dr. John James Russell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1968. A bill for the relief of Mary B. Baylis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1969. A bill for the relief of John J. Tavormina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1970. A bill for the relief of Sui Tsai Zee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 1971. A bill for the relief of Juraj Mikan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1972. A bill for the relief of Rosaria Nogueira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1973. A bill for the relief of Manuel Cabral do Rego; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1974. A bill for the relief of Jose Luis da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1975. A bill for the relief of Antonio Coelho Morgado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1976. A bill for the relief of Isaura Maria Carreiro da Silva and Luiz Leonardo da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1977. A bill for the relief of Henrique Botelho de Medeiros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1978. A bill for the relief of Manuel da Mota Fragata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 1979. A bill for the relief of Shigeo Tokoro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1980. A bill for the relief of Dai Hwan Pang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1981. A bill for the relief of Satya P. Sood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1982. A bill for the relief of Dr. Pureza Flor Monzon Gaerlan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 1983. A bill for the relief of Lawrence Ben Huie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1984. A bill for the relief of Dr. Felipe and Flora Tolentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 1985. A bill for the relief of Miss Zaida Zapata deDios; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 1986. A bill for the relief of Yerzy Clemens Gzella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 1987. A bill for the relief of Nabhane M. Nickley (Nabhane M. Karam); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1988. A bill for the relief of Dr. Narciso C. Bauzon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1989. A bill for the relief of Krystyna Glowacka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1990. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ibrahim Faruk Sarac, his wife, Fatma Nukhet Sarac, and their two daughters, Ayes Hulya Sarac and Fatma Nil Sarac; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1991. A bill for the relief of Dr. Marcelo A. Manubay and his wife, Eugenia B. Manubay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 1992. A bill for the relief of Emma Hairapetian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

H.R. 1993. A bill for the relief of Francesca Bacino Boccella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1994. A bill for the relief of Ottillia Sophie Murphy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 1995. A bill for the relief of Sister Fara (Giuseppina Perrone); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1996. A bill for the relief of Demetrios Stratigeas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1997. A bill for the relief of Luciano Di Salvo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1998. A bill for the relief of Dr. Silvino B. Muneses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1999. A bill for the relief of Chan Yoon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2000. A bill for the relief of Anna Oleksiejuk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 2001. A bill for the relief of Julio Sorio and family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2002. A bill for the relief of Nadezda Markovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2003. A bill for the relief of Gholamali Homayoun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 2004. A bill for the relief of Cho Seung Man and Kim Chul Hee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2005. A bill for the relief of Miss Gloria Seborg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2006. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Laurette Mae Dunn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2007. A bill for the relief of Stella Braha Levy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2008. A bill for the relief of Mr. Liem Gien Tjwan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2009. A bill for the relief of Adolfo Lopez Mendez, doctor of medicine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2010. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Liem Gien Tjwan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2011. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hamaka Nakamura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2012. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ignace D. Liu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2013. A bill for the relief of certain individuals employed by the Department of the Navy at the Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 2014. A bill for the relief of Swift-Train Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 2015. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Clark, Arthur E. Field, Edward M. Leonard, Bradford A. Turcott, and Fred J. Tuck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2016. A bill for the relief of Arline and Maurice Loader; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 2017. A bill for the relief of Lourdes C. Villareal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII:

58. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the supreme secretary, Knights of Columbus, New Haven, Conn., requesting local and national governmental leaders to call upon every moral fiber which they possess to preserve the heritage and tradition of our American way of life; to the Committee on House Administration.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1965

The Senate met at 11:30 a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

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

Our Father God, in the toils and troubles of time Thou hast set eternity in our hearts. Scorning the cheap cant of secular panaceas and partisan shibboleths, give us to see that we cannot house our spirits even in ornate barns—that really to live we must ever be building more stately habitations for our own souls and for Thy children under all skies.

As we come in a high hour of human destiny, solemnized by the tangled tragedy in which all human life is caught, empower Thy servants in this forum of governance to rise above all that is base and small, and to work together in glad and eager harmony for the honor, safety, and welfare of our Nation, and of all the peoples of this stricken earth, who will unite in mutual good will determined to open the gates of a new life for all mankind.

We ask it in that Name which is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 4, 1965, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, notified the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 3, Public Law 88–630, the Speaker, on November 18, 1964, appointed Mr. MORRIS of New Mexico, Mr. RIVERS of Alaska, Mr. BERRY of South Dakota, and Mr. SKUBITZ of Kansas as members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission on the part of the House.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Herbert Clark Hoover, former President of the United States, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.