

an agreement that will serve as a valuable precedent in safeguarding the public health and safety and in introducing into the regulatory control of atomic activities the competence and high regard for the public interest which exists among State authorities.

We look upon this new step as a milestone in the development and control of atomic energy, and we shall do all that we can to insure its success.

Sincerely,

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Albany, Apr. 26, 1960.

Hon. JOHN A. MCCONE,  
Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: I am inclosing a copy of a letter I have sent to the President advising that New York State will submit its comments on the Commission's criteria for proposed Federal-State atomic energy agreements to you within the next few weeks.

We deeply appreciate the confidence in New York State evidenced by the expression of the Commission's hope, contained in Acting Chairman Floberg's letter to me of April 12, that we take the lead in reaching an agreement with the Commission and thereby serve as an example for other States to follow. We shall make every effort to achieve this desirable objective.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

## SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1960

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

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

God of our fathers, and our God, with this new week, our prayerful thoughts leap the sea to the summit consultations where the fate of the turbulent world may hang in the balance.

In all this meeting of minds, we would be vividly conscious of spiritual resources. We are grateful for the leaders of free men who are there with a faith that colors their outlook, that determines their objectives, that stretches out their horizons, and which is linked to the supremacy of things unseen.

Fortified by that faith, may Thy benediction rest upon the leaders of the free world, face to face with ideas of the earth, earthy doctrines, alien to the emancipating revelation which has lifted mankind from the cave to the cathedral.

At this altar of divine grace, we rejoice in the moral majesty of a creative creed whose fundamental belief is, not in material might, or in scientific achievement, but in the dignity of the individual made in the image of God and in the eternal laws of the Creator which for men and nations only are the paths to abundant life.

In spite of the formidable forces arrayed against us, grant to those who stand for us and speak for us before the bar of world opinion and judgment the triumphant assurance that they who are for us are more than those against us.

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

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 13, 1960, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 13, 1960, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1062. An act to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require Federal ap-

proval for mergers and consolidations of insured banks;

S. 1328. An act for the relief of Parker E. Drago;

S. 1408. An act for the relief of Ronald R. Dagon and Richard J. Hensel;

S. 1410. An act for the relief of Jay R. Melville and Peter E. K. Shepherd;

S. 1466. An act for the relief of Sofia W. Sarris;

S. 2173. An act for the relief of Mrs. John Slingsby, Lena Slingsby, Alice B. Slingsby, and Harry Slingsby;

S. 2234. An act for the relief of the estate of Hilma Claxton;

S. 2309. An act for the relief of Gim Bong Wong;

S. 2333. An act for the relief of the heirs of Caroline Henkel, William Henkel (now deceased), and George Henkel (presently residing at Babb, Mont.), and for other purposes;

S. 2430. An act for the relief of certain employees of the General Services Administration;

S. 2507. An act to relieve Joe Keller and H. E. Piper from 1958 wheat marketing penalties and loss of soil bank benefits; and

S. 2778. An act to amend the act relating to the Commission of Fine Arts.

### REPORT OF NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am enclosing for the consideration of the Congress a report of the National Monument Commission submitted as directed by the act of August 31, 1954. I have requested the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Congress a proposed bill embodying the Commission's recommendations.

The Commission's report recommends an approved design for the Freedom Monument, asks that the Commission be authorized to erect the monument, suggests that the number of private citizens serving on the Commission be increased from four to eight, asks the Congress to authorize the appropriation of \$12 million as the Federal share of the cost of construction, and requests that the Commission be authorized to solicit private contributions for the remaining cost of the monument.

The act of August 31, 1954, created the National Monument Commission for the purpose of securing designs and plans for a useful monument to the Nation symbolizing to the United States and the world the ideals of our democracy as

embodied in the five freedoms—speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition—sanctified by the Bill of Rights adopted by Congress in 1789 and later ratified by the States.

I believe it important that the story of the noble ideas which shaped our country's beginning, its course, its great moments, and the men who made it possible, be ever present in the minds of Americans. This purpose can be furthered in a variety of ways, but the simplest and most effective of all methods in my judgment is to present it impressively in visual form. The erection of the Freedom Monument would accomplish that objective. The National Capital area is adorned by a galaxy of memorials to individuals but nowhere in the Nation's Capital or this Nation can one find a memorial to the principles and ideals upon which our Government is based.

The Commission, since its creation, has placed the ideas I have mentioned on the drawing board. It is intimately acquainted with the problems involved in the erection of the Monument; it has advanced the memorial; and I recommend that the Commission be authorized to complete the task.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

### REPORT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 5(a) of Public Law 307, 73d Congress, approved June 12, 1934, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the National Capital Housing Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

### REPORT OF U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ENTITLED "EMPLOYEE TRAINING FOR BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States,

which was read and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The Government Employees Training Act (Public Law 85-507) directs the Civil Service Commission to submit annually to the President for his approval and transmittal to the Congress a report with respect to the training of employees of the Government under the authority of the act. I am transmitting to you with this letter the Commission's report entitled "Employee Training for Better Public Service."

It is my firm conviction that training has long been essential for the successful operation of Federal agencies. Today's demands, however, bring a new urgency to training, especially for our career managers. I have, therefore, recently asked all agency heads to strengthen their programs for the selection, development, and training of these key officials. This directive is in addition to that issued in 1955 which supported all types of training.

The action of the Congress in broadening authority to train Federal employees was a healthy and progressive move. The Commission's report shows that Federal officials have made intelligent use of their authority under the act and that it has helped to meet an urgent need. I was particularly interested in the Commission's comments on "The Future," which point out two important areas needing improvement—planning, and budgeting and scheduling for training activities.

The Commission's report is encouraging and its suggestions to the agencies sound. A good beginning has been made under the authority granted by the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 3338) to remove the present \$5,000 limitation which prevents the Secretary of the Air Force from settling certain claims arising out of the crash of a U.S. Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Ark.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10777) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. VINSON, Mr. KILDAY, Mr. DURHAM, Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. GAVIN, and Mr. VAN ZANDT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 640) to authorize and re-

quest the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION  
SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H.J. Res. 602) authorizing the President to proclaim the week in May of 1960 in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING  
MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour; and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING  
SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works and the Communications Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

DEVELOPMENTS IN PARIS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, according to the news dispatches from Paris, Soviet Premier Khrushchev seems determined to destroy the summit conference even before it starts. This development has implications which must be considered with great care and calmness by all the freedom loving peoples of the world.

I doubt whether thoughtful people anticipated too much out of the summit conference under any circumstances. Nevertheless, the United States can never place itself in the position of refusing to negotiate in good faith whenever there is even a remote possibility of reducing world tensions and of setting the footsteps of humanity upon the road to peace.

However, several days ago it became apparent that Premier Khrushchev was in no mood for orderly negotiations. The manner in which he handled the U-2 plane incident was clearly an indication that he planned to make the summit conference either a shambles or a forum for Soviet propaganda. These indications were more than confirmed by the manner in which the Soviets have acted in the past 2 days.

Premier Khrushchev arrived in Paris with what every correspondent has described as a display of toughness.

A few hours ago he withdrew his invitation to President Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union; and now we are informed that Mr. Khrushchev's price for negotiating at all is one that obviously is unacceptable to the United States. In other words, he is not going to discuss the issues upon which there might be some possibility of agreement, unless there are first discussed issues upon which there is no possibility of agreement.

This development is one which will disappoint the whole world. But the world has become accustomed to such disappointments.

Mr. President, this is not the first time the Soviets have deliberately broken up an international meeting, and probably it is not the last. The world would have a great deal more faith in Soviet intentions if these Communist leaders were capable of negotiating real issues, sometime, at some place, without a drum-fire propaganda campaign.

As the situation now stands, in the minds of men and women everywhere is the question of whether the Soviet Union actually wants a world of peace, or whether it prefers constant tensions which must end in disaster.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have had no opportunity to familiarize myself with the statements and the facts with respect to the summit conference which have appeared on the ticker. However, I am advised that, first, the invitation for President Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union has been withdrawn. What the facts and circumstances are, I do not know. But it would appear to me, offhand, that this comes as something of a significant confession that evidently the Soviet leaders—meaning Mr. Khrushchev and all his associates—are quite alarmed about the effect the warm personality of the President of the United States would have on the Soviet Union and upon its people.

The second thing I glean from all this is that Mr. Khrushchev must be alarmed that a great country like the United States has penetrated Soviet security, notwithstanding all the boasts which have been made to the whole wide world and to the Soviet people. This certainly puts Mr. Khrushchev in a delicate position with respect to his own people. It is understandable, then, how irritation and an irksome attitude on his part would finally eventuate in a denunciation of the United States and a denunciation of the President of the United States.

I have been informed that the President was absolutely firm in his own attitude. I applaud him for it, and I am sure the people of this country will applaud him for it, because it is the only kind of attitude the Soviet leaders can well understand, as we learn when we look into history in retrospect.

The tragedy of it all is that all this could have been understood without the necessity of the President's making a trip to Paris in the first instance. The Soviet leaders must have known, before they arrived for the conference, that this

was going to be the "play," and they could just as well have uttered their intentions first, as last; and then we could have known, and on that basis could have absented ourselves from the conference, or else could have had a conference without the Soviet leaders.

A moment ago I was officially advised that very shortly the President will make a statement from Paris. I am confident it will be a firm statement from a man who is noted for his firmness in an hour of challenge and crisis.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the news from Paris is discouraging, but I would remind my colleagues and my countrymen that this is a time, not to give vent to our emotions, but to remain calm in the face of the danger which confronts us. I have said this before. I will say it again.

The events of the past week, accentuated by the reports of today's summit meeting, should bring home to all—to the Russians, to Americans, and to peoples everywhere—a realization of how slender is the reed by which we cling to a civilized survival. That is the fact, and it ought now to be visible to all. Yet this blazing fact is in danger of being lost at Paris. National passions rise up on all sides to overwhelm it. The struggle of propaganda takes precedence over it. The incident is not being appraised in terms of its deep implications for the present state of the world's tensions.

Let me say with all the seriousness that I possess that if this game goes on in its present vein—this game of propaganda and counterpropaganda, this game of probe and counterprobe, this game of charge and countercharge, this game of invite or not to invite—there will, indeed, be a monumental wreckage to study. But it will be for some other generation, not this one, to study it. For the wreckage will be not just a plane. It will be the charred remnants of the civilization which houses living mankind.

That is the grim and fundamental reality which confronts the chiefs of state. There is no room at this meeting for displays of outraged indignation on anyone's part. There is no room for propaganda plays designed to bring to any nation the label of sole custodian of peace or the sole source of provocation to war.

At this critical juncture the four men who meet are in every sense the principal guardians of humanity's highest hopes—perhaps of the human species itself. This may well be the decisive moment when the deadly game begins to end in the beginnings of a beginning of a durable peace, or drift into the path of inevitable war. If they maintain that perspective, these men will put aside, and they will urge their peoples to put aside, the dangerous provocations and the glib propaganda. They will see these provocations, this propaganda, for what they are, fragments embedded in the great wound which festers in mankind and threatens the very existence of civilization.

I would express the hope that President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev

would meet privately, lay their differences on the table, talk them out, and then, along with their colleagues, Prime Minister Macmillan and President De Gaulle, recognize the danger which faces civilization—not just the United States and the U.S.S.R.—and do their utmost to bring a modicum of peace and stability to all mankind.

The hopes of mankind are wrapped up in the deliberations of these four men. Let us pray that these hopes will not be treated lightly, but with the profound gravity to which they are entitled. It is not a question of saving face; it is a question of saving civilization.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I applaud the statements of the majority leader and the minority leader and also the Senator from Montana. I believe what they have said would meet the approval and the enthusiastic backing of a large majority of the Senate, and it is fitting that these three leaders in the Senate should at this time speak out as they have so eloquently done this morning.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the feeling of resentment must be unanimous among the American people that the President has been insulted by Mr. Khrushchev. I agree with the junior Senator from Montana that it is a time when one must hold his emotions in rein. That is necessary, because the consequence of tragedy in Paris today could be grave, indeed. Unless the rift can be healed by statesmen of good will and noble purpose, one consequence—one regrettable consequence—might be an intensification of the armaments race, the easing of which the people of the world had earnestly hoped for.

I thought it was most appropriate that the Chaplain of the Senate prayed for careful, dispassionate, earnest consideration at the summit conference when the Senate convened a few moments ago.

I believe the American people can trust President Eisenhower to react as the gentleman that he is, as a military leader, as a man of honor, as an embodiment of the pride, of the hopes, and the aspirations of the American people for peace.

Mr. President, Senators will recall that I am one of those who have had misgivings about a haphazard approach to a conference among heads of state. Regrettably, the events of today demonstrate the unwisdom of substituting personalized diplomacy for the hard work and a careful step-by-step solution of international problems by painstaking negotiation through the customary courses of diplomacy. That, however, is beside the point just now. What does the future hold?

We must look to our strength. We must look to the strength of our resolution, to the strength of our dedication to the central pulse of our creation. We must look to the strength of our defense and that of the free world.

Mr. Khrushchev created the Berlin crisis. We have an agreement about

Berlin. It was Mr. Khrushchev who created the current Berlin crisis, the problem, and then demanded that we settle it to his advantage. Peace is not promoted by such threats and tactics.

By "blowing up" the reconnaissance aircraft incident out of all proportion to its importance, the Russian dictator has undertaken to place the blame upon the United States for failure of the conference, while making it impossible for the conference to succeed other than through an acceptance by the Western Powers of the Khrushchev formula.

As it is reported now, Khrushchev is demanding an ignoble apology by the President of the United States of America as the price of further conferences. If true, our President will react honorably.

Events of the next decade, Mr. President, may well determine whether a free, unregimented society such as ours, through the processes of democracy and persuasion, can successfully cope with the challenge of a completely regimented society, a dictatorship which now engulfs one-third of the world and surges with the monolithic unity of totalitarianism.

To provide the answer, the United States must reassess its policies, must rededicate itself to its fundamental purpose—to the goal of greatness to which destiny beckons it.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the deliberate act of Khrushchev to scuttle the conference reflects once more the twisted, unreliable, tortuous line of Communist policy. I said "the deliberate act."

We saw Khrushchev get off the plane smiling. He had made some preliminary remarks before coming to the conference. Everyone thought there was to be a homecoming of nations, with a big purpose of arriving somewhere. Instead of that, Khrushchev "blew his top." The arrogant way in which he made the demand for the apology of the President of this country at the opening session of the conference is in itself most reprehensible and not in accordance with reasonable conduct of international affairs. What he did causes every person who has a thinking apparatus to ask why he did it. The answer must be that he did it for home consumption. Things are not going very well within the borders of Russia.

The history of the Soviet espionage and subversion—yes, outright aggression—the world knows. Every country in Europe knows of it. Then Khrushchev puts on a stage play. I do not think he has fooled very many people by it. He has, however, created another crisis—and it is a crisis.

Khrushchev knows that today we have Colonel Abel, a Soviet spy, in a U.S. prison. He knows also that Switzerland "kicked out" a couple of spies the other day.

What does Khrushchev think? Does he think that Europe and the rest of the world are simply children in evaluating

these conditions? What about these things, Mr. Khrushchev?

After long months of attempting to get an agreement for a summit conference, Khrushchev now throws the world hopes out the window and throws out the window the hoped-for agreement which might lessen world tensions. The world, I believe, will hold him accountable.

Of course, we know his motives. First, we let him come to this country. We treated him like a gentleman. By the usual trickery of Communist policies, he has now denied the equivalent right to our President, the right to meet the Russian people. Why is this? Is he fearful the salesmanship of the Chief Executive of this country is such, in relating the facts, that the Russian people might, indeed, say to Mr. Khrushchev, "We do not like your lies. We do not like the way you behave. We like the way the American Nation treats its people and the way the President of that Nation treats the people."

Of course, Khrushchev, as an international poker player, thought he had a trump card. As a matter of fact, it was only a deuce. He has already overplayed his hand.

Now we will all wait to see what the President will have to say. I am sure we will find he will call a spade a spade. He will not mince any words.

As I understand the situation, Khrushchev is proposing another adjournment of 8 months. Perhaps he hopes then there may be a new President whom he can handle.

He is going to be fooled. No candidate for the Presidency has any confidence in Khrushchev's methods or his promises. They know the history of Mr. Khrushchev and Stalin. I believe the American people should consider this food for thought when they select the next President of the United States.

Yes; these are challenging times, and it is up to all of us to realize, as has been suggested already, that we should not go off halfcocked ourselves, but think sanely. But, more than that, we should keep the Nation alert and adequate.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, Mr. Khrushchev by his action this morning, in canceling President Eisenhower's visit to Russia, has again demonstrated to the world that he has no desire to live in the world as a neighbor with neighbors.

I wish to associate myself with the remarks which have been made by the majority leader, the minority leader, and the assistant majority leader, as well as others, on the floor of the Senate, in regard to the most delicate situation that is confronting this Nation and the world today at the summit meeting. I am pleased by the calm statements and carefully selected remarks which have been made this morning on the floor of the Senate. All who have spoken realize the seriousness of the situation.

I have a personal feeling with regard to this which I should like to state. Mr. Khrushchev, through his provocative re-

marks and propaganda during the last week, has let the world know that he did not dare have the President of the United States visit the Soviet Union, because of his position, because of his personal appeal, and because of his fine method of meeting folks in various countries, which has been demonstrated time and again. I regret it sincerely, because I believe it would have been a great thing for the Soviet nation—the rulers and the people of that nation—to have had an opportunity to come in contact with the President's thinking and his personality at a time when the world sorely needs that type of leadership.

I believe that on this occasion all of us should be proud of the fact that we treated Mr. Khrushchev as a ruler of a great country, and that we gave him every consideration when he was in the United States on his visit. Every courtesy was extended to him, and all doors were opened to him. Now he has demonstrated to the world that he does not care to live in a neighborly fashion with the rest of the world.

It is our duty now to remain calm and deliberate and take no hasty action, but realize that we are living in a very difficult time.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I have listened with great interest to the statements made this morning by the distinguished majority leader, the very able assistant majority leader, the gentle minority leader, and other leading Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle regarding the latest developments in Paris. Certainly I wish to commend all of them for the interest which they have expressed at this critical hour.

I am sure all of them agree with me that while this is a time for sanity and self-control, it is, as well, a time for reflection, and also a time for all of us to wake up and recognize that we have been pursuing a course which has led this Nation perilously close to grave disaster.

A few months ago, just 7 months ago, I stood in my place here on the floor of the Senate and tried my best to warn my colleagues and my countrymen of what I thought was a great blunder: to bring to the United States of America, and indeed to its capital, this very citadel of freedom itself, to this Senate Chamber, one of the greatest tyrants in world history, and give him a cloak of respectability and acceptance by the forces of justice and decency in the world.

But that is past history, sad history, tragic history. Let us learn its lesson well.

Since then, it seems to me, we have moved step by step closer to what I described a few minutes ago as a grave disaster. For, Mr. President, unless we mend our ways disaster will visit us. There are several points that ought to be made this morning. One of them is that we should never have agreed to attend a so-called summit meeting without knowing in advance what is going to be talked about; that we should not go to such a meeting like country bumpkins.

That is what happened in 1955. I was a Member of the other body at the time, and I raised my voice then, and at that time I said I thought it was wrong to do so. But we went and accomplished nothing and suffered a setback. Some of us hoped we would learn a lesson then. But we kept right on from one mistake to another.

Now this has happened. It was all predictable, I say. I do not believe that Khrushchev ever intended to have President Eisenhower visit the Soviet Union, because he knew the President's visit would threaten his control over the people he holds in subjection under his tyranny. He knew it would threaten, as well, control over the millions of people he holds in confinement in the captive nations. He could never permit President Eisenhower, with his frankness and honesty and his captivating personality, the opportunity to talk to the Russian people who are held in thrall by the evil dictatorship of the Soviet Union.

So I repeat it was predictable. The tragedy of it is that we welcomed Khrushchev to our own country and thereby increased his prestige and standing in the world and furthered his evil plans. While this is no time for violence and no time for recklessness, it is, however, a time for reflection, for prayerful reflection.

Right now I am sure Khrushchev is carrying on a massive propaganda effort to get us to permanently suspend all nuclear testing. Many well-intentioned people are being used by him. Insofar as my limited talents are concerned I tried to make this clear here in the Senate last Thursday. There are better informed persons in Congress on this subject than I, persons with more prestige and more experience in this field. I say they should speak up and tell the people the facts and what needs to be done. Senator ANDERSON has done so, so have other Senators, but much more should be said and done by the President.

We all want peace, but we want peace with honor and peace with justice. We cannot blunder our way to peace. We cannot beg our way to peace. We cannot wish our way to peace. We must work and pray our way to peace if we want to have it.

The effort by the Soviet Union to stymie us and cripple us and paralyze us with respect to nuclear testing is another massive move by this evil force in the world to destroy us and to destroy our allies who are with us in this fight for freedom. Let them not succeed. From this hour forward let us give up all self-deception and speak and act like free men who know the truth and are not afraid.

So I hope that we will wake up.

I say to the President that he need not feel embarrassed or deeply disturbed. He can come home to the American people and to his free friends in the world. We will receive him well. His only fault is that he trusted this evil man too much, but he did so with all good intentions for our country.

It has almost become something to be ashamed of for people to talk about freedom and patriotism and liberty, and about fighting and dying for the things that are right. A man is made to feel like a fool or knave when he speaks of these things. What must we do to awaken in our people the spirit of justice and freedom? What must we do to teach them not to be frightened into peace at any price?

That is the great lesson to be learned from this calamity. Let us be strong in our faith in freedom, and brave in the face of threat and bring to our side free men everywhere. Let us recall the days of our early founding, when only a handful of people on a strip along the Atlantic Ocean gained the respect of the world because these men were not afraid to stand up and fight for freedom.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. DODD. I yield.

Mr. SCOTT. I am personally very much thrilled at the sensible, courageous, and patriotic position taken by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut. Whenever in this country we are confronted by a crisis, it is, in my judgment, important that voices such as that of the Senator from Connecticut be heard to summon the country to a unified recognition of the fact that America is not only the strongest nation in the world in its armament, in its resources, and in its physical attributes, but that there exists within us a moral strength and a pride in our national history which will resist the sharp tactics of a bully and a blusterer, and which support the President in the kind of situation which has developed today.

While I shall speak further on this subject later, in my own time, at this moment I wish particularly to congratulate the Senator from Connecticut, who is never wanting in the expression of the kind of patriotic and forthright views which make so clear the attitude of most Americans. Truly this is not a time in our country for sissies or pantywaists or timid apologists, because the need and the circumstances call for unified support of our country.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He understands this situation. He can help us all to better understand.

The sorriest spectacle of all, to me, is Khrushchev, of all people, lecturing President Eisenhower on morality. Certainly a new, all-time low has been hit in the world when a man of Khrushchev's record, having the blood of millions on his hands can lecture a man like Dwight Eisenhower about morality. Perhaps this incident will help to wake up the American people. Think of a man who has never kept his word, who is full of deceit, who has caused all kinds of trouble in the world, a bloody butcher, lecturing a fine human being like President Eisenhower, who every honest man and woman in the world recognizes to be such, on the subject of morality.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

##### PROPOSED TRANSFER OF VESSEL BY NAVY DEPARTMENT TO THE AMERICAN LEGION, ELLSWORTH, MICH.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material), reporting, pursuant to law, that the Department of the Navy proposes to transfer the vessel *Flamingo* (MSCO-11) to Jansen-Richardson Post No. 488 of the American Legion, Ellsworth, Mich.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### REPORT ON PROGRESS OF LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, WAR AND RECONVERSION ACTIVITIES OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, on the progress of the liquidation of the national defense, war and reconversion activities of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, during the quarter ended March 31, 1960; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

##### AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO FORT HALL INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to supplement and amend the act of June 30, 1948, relating to the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, and to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior issued under the act of June 22, 1936 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

##### REPORT ON BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS BY BANKRUPTCY COURTS

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, tables of bankruptcy statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959 (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

##### By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Council of the City of New York, N.Y., relating to the submission by the President of the United States of a peace formula at next summit conference between the United States and Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### RESOLUTION OF KANSAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, at the last session of the Kansas Legislature additional funds were voted for the expansion of the program of brucellosis eradication.

Under the new program there will be approximately 50 counties out of the 105 which have been certified, or which are in the process of being certified.

At a meeting of the Kansas Livestock Commission a resolution was adopted urging Congress, through the Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Branch, to make available additional funds to assist the State in carrying out this program.

I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Kansas at its 1960 finance session has made State funds available for the brucellosis eradication program in Kansas for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, in the sum of \$382,945, and reappropriated unused funds; and

Whereas the brucellosis eradication program in Kansas has been stepped up so that there is now approximately 50 counties out of the total of 105 which have been certified, or which are in the process of certification; and

Whereas it is the present administrative goal of the office of the livestock sanitary commissioner, working in cooperation with the Federal officials in this State to complete the brucellosis testing program in this State by the end of fiscal year 1962: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Livestock Commission of the State of Kansas*, That the Congress of the United States through the Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Branch, make available Federal funds for cooperative brucellosis eradication work in Kansas in an amount comparable to the Kansas appropriation, and in an amount adequate to meet the stepped-up program, and complete the State certification goal of 1962.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, without amendment:

S. 2581. A bill to amend the act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281), to empower the Administrator of General Services to appoint non-uniformed special policemen (Rept. No. 1351);

H.R. 7681. An act to enact the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959 with certain amendments (Rept. No. 1353); and

H.R. 9983. An act to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments (Rept. No. 1352).

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, with amendments:

S. 2583. A bill to authorize the head of any executive agency to reimburse owners and tenants of lands or interests in land acquired for projects or activities under his jurisdiction for their moving expenses, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1374).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 700. A bill for the relief of Mladen Carrara, Tonina Carrara, Ante Carrara, and Zvonko Carrara (Rept. No. 1356);

S. 993. A bill for the relief of Christos G. Diavatinos (Rept. No. 1357);

S. 2277. A bill for the relief of the Geo. D. Emery Co. (Rept. No. 1358);

S. 2740. A bill for the relief of Julia Sukkar (Rept. No. 1359);

S. 2942. A bill for the relief of Eugene Storme (Rept. No. 1360);

S. 3049. A bill for the relief of Oh Chun Soon (Rept. No. 1361);

H.R. 1402. An act for the relief of Leandro Pastor, Jr., and Pedro Pastor (Rept. No. 1364);

H.R. 1463. An act for the relief of Johan Karel Christoph Schlichter (Rept. No. 1365);

H.R. 1516. An act for the relief of Juan D. Quintos, Jaime Hernandez, Delfin Buenacmino, Soledad Gomez, Nieves G. Argonza, Felicidad G. Sarayba, Carmen Vda de Gomez, Perfecta B. Quintos, and Bienvenida San Agustin (Rept. No. 1366);

H.R. 1519. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Edward Peter Callas, a minor (Rept. No. 1367);

H.R. 3253. An act for the relief of Ida Magyar (Rept. No. 1368);

H.R. 3827. An act for the relief of Jan P. Wilczynski (Rept. No. 1369);

H.R. 4763. An act for the relief of Josette A. M. Stanton (Rept. No. 1370);

H.R. 8798. An act for the relief of Romeo Gasparini (Rept. No. 1371); and

H.R. 11190. An act for the relief of Cora V. March (Rept. No. 1372).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 3032. A bill for the relief of Samuel Pizar (Rept. No. 1362).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 3130. A bill for the relief of Anne Marie Stehlin (Rept. No. 1363); and

H.R. 1542. An act for the relief of Biagio D'Agata (Rept. No. 1373).

By Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 3366. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against the successors to the Presidency and to authorize their protection by the Secret Service (Rept. No. 1354).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 2744. A bill to extend the term of design patent No. 21,053, dated September 22, 1891, for a badge, granted to George Brown Goode and assigned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (Rept. No. 1355).

#### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Lyle F. Milligan, of Wisconsin, to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Wisconsin, for the term of 4 years.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 3549. A bill to amend the act of September 14, 1959, with respect to sales and use taxes imposed by States on sales and other business activities in interstate commerce, and authorizing studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 3550. A bill to establish a national policy for the acquisition and disposition of patents upon inventions made chiefly through the expenditure of public funds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

S. 3551. A bill for the relief of Kay Addis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 3552. A bill for the relief of Arsene Kavoukdjian (Arsene Kavookjian); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3553. A bill to amend section 304 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the payment of certain American claims arising out of the war with Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ENGLE:

S. 3554. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK (for himself, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. HARTKE, and Mr. MCGEE):

S. 3555. A bill relating to the training and utilization of the manpower resources of the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. FONG (for himself and Mr. LONG of Hawaii):

S. 3556. A bill to compensate the State of Hawaii for not having been treated on the basis of equality with the other States in regard to payments made pursuant to titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON):

S. 3557. A bill to expand and extend the saline water conversion program under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for accelerated research, development, demonstration, and application of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

#### LIMITATION OF IMPOSITION OF STATE USE TAXES ON OUT-OF-STATE CONCERNS

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to limit the imposition of use taxes by States on sales and other business activities in interstate commerce, and authorizing studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation. A companion bill is being introduced in the House by Representative EMILIO Q. DADARIO, of Connecticut's First District.

Mr. President, businessmen and manufacturers in my own State of Connecticut, as well as in other States, have been alarmed by the predicament in which they have been placed by the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the *Scripto, Inc.*, against Carson case, decided March 21, 1960. This decision would permit any State having a use-tax law to compel an out-of-State seller "at retail" to act as tax collector and file periodic tax returns, even though the only connection of the seller with the taxing State is that

orders are solicited there by an independent representative who acts for other firms as well.

An equally troublesome situation has existed for some years as a result of the Supreme Court decision in the *General Trading Company* case (322 U.S. 335), which permits States to impose the same responsibilities on out-of-State sellers who send traveling salesmen to solicit business in the taxing State.

The unfortunate result of these two decisions is that manufacturers, large and small, are faced with the prospect of learning the details of the sales- and use-tax laws of every State in which they do business, collecting use taxes from their customers and filing periodic tax returns. This imposes an impossible burden, particularly on small business, and is a serious interference with interstate commerce.

A similar problem arose last year in connection with State taxation of net income derived from interstate commerce. As a result, Congress enacted Public Law 86-272, limiting such taxation and authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate to make full studies leading to uniform standards to be observed by the States.

The bill I have introduced would amend Public Law 86-272 to include sales and use taxes within the scope of the studies to be conducted by the two committees, and to limit the imposition of use taxes by the States on activities in interstate commerce. I hope it will receive prompt consideration.

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

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

The bill (S. 3549) to amend the act of September 14, 1959, with respect to sales and use taxes imposed by States on sales and other business activities in interstate commerce, and authorizing studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation, introduced by Mr. BUSH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act relating to the power of the States to impose net income taxes on income derived from interstate commerce, and authorizing studies by congressional committees of matters pertaining thereto", approved September 14, 1959 (Public Law 86-272), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new titles:*

#### "TITLE III—SALES AND USE TAX MINIMUM STANDARD

"SEC. 301. (a) No State, or political subdivision thereof, shall have power to impose, after the date of the enactment of this title, a use tax assessment upon any person with respect to sales in interstate commerce if the only business activities within such State by or on behalf of such person during

the period for which such assessment is imposed were or are either, or both, of the following:

"(1) the solicitation of orders by such person, or his representatives, in such State for sales of tangible personal property, which orders are sent outside the State for approval or rejection, and, if approved, are filled by shipment or delivery from a point outside the State; and

"(2) the solicitation of orders by such person, or his representative, in such State in the name of or for the benefit of a prospective customer of such person, if orders by such customer to such person to enable such customer to fill orders resulting from such solicitation are orders described in paragraph (1).

"(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to the imposition of a use tax assessment by any State, or political subdivision thereof, with respect to—

"(1) any corporation which is incorporated under the laws of such State; or

"(2) any individual who, under the laws of such State, is domiciled in, or a resident of, such State.

"(c) For purposes of subsection (a), a person shall not be considered to have engaged in business activities within a State merely by reason of sales in such State, or the solicitation of orders for sales in such State, of tangible personal property on behalf of such person by one or more independent contractors, or by reason of the maintenance of an office in such State by one or more independent contractors whose activities on behalf of such person in such State consist solely of making sales, or soliciting orders for sales, of tangible personal property.

"(d) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'independent contractor' means a commission agent, broker, or other independent contractor who is engaged in selling, or soliciting orders for the sale of, tangible personal property for more than one principal and who holds himself out as such in the regular course of his business activities;

"(2) the term 'representative' does not include an independent contractor; and

"(3) the term 'use tax assessment' means any assessment, fine, or penalty imposed or levied under the provisions of the retail sales and use tax law of any State because of the failure or refusal of a seller either to: (A) register as a seller or dealer; (B) collect a use tax from a purchaser; (C) file a use tax return; or (D) remit the use tax to such State.

"(e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not be construed to prohibit the collection, after the date of the enactment of this title, of any use tax assessment which was assessed on or before such date for a period ending on or before such date.

"Sec. 302. If any provision of this title or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this title or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

#### "TITLE IV—STUDY AND REPORT BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

"Sec. 401. The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate, acting separately or jointly, or both, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall make full and complete studies of all matters pertaining to the imposition of sales and use taxes by the State on sales and other business activities which are exclusively in furtherance of interstate commerce, or which are a part of interstate commerce, for the purpose of recommending to Congress proposed legislation providing uniform

standards to be observed by the States in imposing sales and use taxes on such sales and business activities.

"Sec. 402. The committees shall report to their respective Houses the results of the studies authorized by this title together with their proposals for legislation on or before July 1, 1962."

### NATIONAL POLICY FOR ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF PATENTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Standing Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee on Patents I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a national policy for the acquisition and disposition of patents upon inventions made chiefly through the expenditure of public funds.

Though the Congress of the United States has the sole power under the Constitution to legislate for the issuance of patents and although in the past 20 years, according to the figures of the National Science Foundation, the taxpayers of this country have expended almost \$36 billion for scientific research and development, some of the agencies of our Government have actually, without statutory authority, authorized some of their employees to apply for patents resulting from work accomplished by the expenditure of money and the use of facilities of the Government. Congress has passed no general law dealing with this problem, and there is such a diversity of policy among the agencies that it amounts to little less than a scandal.

#### PURPOSE OF PATENT AUTHORITY IS TO PROMOTE SCIENCE

It should be understood by all that the issuance of a patent by the United States to an inventor is the grant of a limited monopoly, just as a copyright is to an author. The authority extended to Congress by the framers of the Constitution was for the promotion of "the progress of science and useful arts," to use the language of our fundamental law.

Knowing that they were dealing with monopoly and that their purpose was for the general welfare, not for the concentration of economic power, the framers of the Constitution were careful and precise in the words which they used to grant this power to Congress. They are to be found in section 8 of the first article of the Constitution, section 8 being the section which defines the legislative powers that the Congress has. The clause reads as follows:

The Congress shall have power \* \* \* to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

#### BUSINESS WOULD USE PATENTS TO PROMOTE MONOPOLY

In modern times various types of organized business have made every effort to convert the exclusive rights for limited times to monopolies of greater extent and more permanent life than was contemplated by the brainy men who drafted our Constitution of political

liberty and economic freedom. As a consequence, patent law has become a complex matter with which few people, and even comparatively few lawyers, are familiar.

It is not surprising, therefore, that instead of preserving a method of promoting the progress of science and the useful arts many organizations and individuals have made attempts to use patents for the purpose of concentrating control of science and the useful arts in the hands of those who would use them for the purpose of hampering free enterprise and promoting monopolistic control.

Such is the case now in the field of Government research and development which is pursued by way of expenditure of the taxpayers' funds for contracts or grants.

#### LARGE SUMS SPENT BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON RESEARCH

An examination of the last 10 years reveals that five Government agencies have each spent more than \$1 billion on scientific research. In every case this money has been appropriated in order that the United States would have the advantage of publicly subsidized research in the field of science so that it might more effectively defend its people. These agencies in the order of their approximate expenditures are as follows: The Air Force, \$11 billion; the Navy, \$7 billion; the Army, \$5 billion; the Atomic Energy Commission, \$2 billion; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, \$1 billion.

#### GREATEST BENEFIT GOES TO CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYEES

Several other agencies are involved in these research and development contracts, as well as financial grants to non-Government institutions to engage in scientific study for the promotion of the general welfare, for it has long been recognized that this Nation is deeply involved in an international arms race. In the cases of only two agencies, the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has the Congress by law specified that title to the inventions discovered by reason of the subsidized programs should remain in the United States. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has freely made available to the public, by dedication or by Government ownership of patent titles, most of the inventions produced under its jurisdiction. On the other hand, most of the inventions produced by the \$23 billion spent by the three Armed Forces have been privately patented with the Government receiving only a royalty-free license to use them for governmental purposes.

This was not done by law, but by contract, and the provision for a royalty-free license to the Government under the contracts is only a device to make it appear that the contractors and their employees were somehow entitled to receive the patents.

Under our theory of a free enterprise system a royalty-free license to the Gov-

ernment is of no purpose, for it means that the Government would use the patents for industry, trade, and commerce in competition with the people of the country. It is not the objective of our system to have the Government in competition with its citizens.

As a result of this method devised for the contracts the real beneficiaries of the patents are not the people, not the Government, but the contractors and their employees, who are thus able to exclude small business enterprises completely from the field of science entered as a direct result of the Government subsidy.

#### STATUTE IS INADEQUATE

One reason for what thus appears to be a shocking failure of the Government to provide adequate patent protection for its people, itself, and the fundamental system of free competition to which we are devoted appears to be the failure of Congress to have been specific about the disposition of patent rights when it passed the National Science Foundation Act in 1950. Congress enacted that law to promote basic scientific research, because it recognized that there was no agency in existence to see that the research needed for promotion of the general welfare was carried out in such a way as to insure maximum benefits to the people. The weakness of this statute resides in the fact that it provides only that scientific research contracts should contain provisions covering the disposition of invention "in a manner calculated to protect the public interest and the equities of the individual or organization with which the contract or other arrangement is executed" (sec. 12(a)). No attempt was made in the statute to define such equities, clearly a statutory power.

That the Congress had no real intent of delegating away its legislative power was indicated by section 3(8)(c) which provides for an annual report by the Foundation giving to the Congress "information as to the acquisition and disposition by the Foundation of any patents and patent rights." Despite this clause, the Foundation has never acquired any patents at all.

Not only is that true, but Congress later in the enactment of the Space Act and in the extension of the Atomic Energy Commission patent policy in 1957 has specifically declared that title should be taken by the United States.

It seems to be obvious in the circumstances that the Congress should now make an opportunity to resolve this dilemma.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3550) to establish a national policy for the acquisition and disposition of patents upon inventions made chiefly through the expenditure of public funds, introduced by Mr. O'MAHONEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MANPOWER ACT OF 1960

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, at this time I wish to proceed for a total of 8 minutes, despite the limitation of time applicable to the morning hour.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which we have entitled the "Manpower Act of 1960."

This bill carries out another of the recommendations of the recent report of the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, on which my three cosponsors and I had the privilege to serve.

Our committee concluded that—

The Federal Government should maintain a continuing concern for the Nation's overall manpower resources, requirements, and utilization, including the problem of underemployment. Both the legislative and executive branches should be concerned with prospective manpower dislocations resulting from automation and technological change and with the manpower needs which must be determined as a basis for training and counseling programs.

The committee recommended that a permanent subcommittee be established within the appropriate Senate committee to concern itself with manpower resources, requirements, and utilization, and that either a new or an existing agency of the executive branch be charged with corresponding responsibility.

The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the respected senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], has taken steps to create the subcommittee which we recommended. He has designated the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] to be the chairman, and I have the honor to be among the members, along with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], and the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BRUNSDALE].

This bill would carry out the other half of the recommendation of the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, by establishing in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Manpower Advisers.

This measure follows the pattern of the Employment Act of 1946 and establishes a corresponding mechanism.

It declares a policy that—

It is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to assist in development of policies and programs for the adequate training and useful utilization of the manpower resources of the Nation in pursuit of our national goals.

It calls for an annual manpower report of the President. The Council of Manpower Advisers would assist the President in the preparation of this re-

port, as the Council of Economic Advisers assists him in the preparation of the economic report. On a continuing basis, the Council would conduct studies, appraise Government programs, and make such other reports and recommendations as the Council or the President might consider necessary.

Mr. President, those of us who served on the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems were deeply impressed with the extent of manpower wastage in the United States.

The waste which we observed is of two kinds:

First, far too many people—3,660,000 at last count—are doing nothing at all. This is the problem of unemployment.

Second, far too many people are doing far less than they are capable of doing. This is the problem of underemployment and of undertraining and undereducation.

And to these I would add a third kind of waste: Too many people are doing the wrong things, when viewed from the standpoint of our national goals.

The tragedy of this immense waste becomes clear when we consider our policies in contrast to those of the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc as a whole.

In Communist countries, unemployment is not tolerated.

In those countries, capable students are kept in school and paid handsome stipends to continue in specialized and professional education to the limits of their capabilities.

In those countries, manpower is assigned to whatever jobs are considered most valuable in the service of the state.

Now, I do not propose that we in this country use the Soviet methods of compulsion. Indeed, I would oppose any suggestion to that end. But I wonder whether we do not have to find ways of achieving, through various voluntary methods of inducement, guidance, and counseling the same ends which the Soviet Union achieves through compulsion.

I wonder whether we can compete with a mobilized and dedicated Communist opponent when we permit our basic resource—the brains, skills, and talents of our men and women—to be only partly utilized and often in the wrong places in terms of our national objective.

Mr. President, my colleagues on the special committee and I came to the conclusion that it is time for the Government of the United States to take a hard and continuing look at the waste and misutilization of manpower resources. To express it more positively, it is time to take a hard and continuing look at how we can train, develop, and utilize the manpower resources of our Nation to the fullest possible extent to best serve the purposes of our free society and discharge our responsibilities for leadership of the free world.

The problem, as I have expressed it before, is nothing less than the problem of staffing freedom. We are trying now



to staff freedom without benefit of a national personnel policy, a national personnel plan, or even a national personnel agency.

This bill would create such an agency. The Council of Manpower Advisers would look into the future and project the needs of our country for manpower at all levels. It would concern itself with the shortages or prospective shortages of highly trained people, such as teachers, doctors, natural and social scientists, engineers, and persons trained to represent our country in working with other peoples abroad. It would also concern itself with the adequacy of the supply of sub-professional and skilled and semiskilled workers.

It would consider whether the inducement for men and women to go into fields where they are needed are insufficient, and, if they are insufficient, what might be done about it. It would concern itself with the ability of our training and educational institutions to prepare the number and kinds of people which the projections show will be required. It would review our guidance, counseling, and placement services, including those of our schools and of the U.S. Employment Service.

It would concern itself with the manifold barriers that prevent so large a share of our young men and women from continuing in school until they have developed their potential skills, talents, and abilities to the full, and what might be done to remove those barriers. In our hearings in many parts of the country, our special committee was much impressed with the number of people—particularly young people—who were idle and looking for work, at the same time that jobs in those same communities needed to be filled. But the young people, many of them school dropouts, did not have the training necessary to enable them to fill the jobs that were available.

Much of our unemployment is thus the consequence of a lack of matching up of the skills of the persons who are available with the skills required by the jobs to be filled. It seemed clear to us that vocational, specialized, and professional training of all kinds must be better planned, based on the best available knowledge of job requirements now and in the future. This problem is heightened by the headlong pace of technological change and automation, which displace and dislocate workers and create new requirements.

A related problem is the failure to utilize fully the skills and talents of older workers, of women, and of minority groups because of prejudice and discrimination against the members of these groups.

The bill specifically directs the new Council to coordinate its activities with those of the Council of Economic Advisers in order to promote maximum employment.

Mr. President, I do not mean to derogate the excellent work being done on specific aspects of the manpower prob-

lem within various departments of the Government, particularly the Department of Labor. But I am convinced that the absence of concern for this problem at the highest levels of policymaking renders the experts and their work far less effective than they should be. The Council of Manpower Advisers and the annual Manpower Report of the President would focus attention on manpower problems and lead to the development of recommendations for action that the Congress does not now receive.

I hope, Mr. President, that hearings can be held on this bill in order to enable us to illuminate this problem further. I ask unanimous consent that a section-by-section summary of the bill may be inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the section-by-section summary will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3555) relating to the training and utilization of the manpower resources of the Nation, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CLARK (for himself, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. HARTKE, and Mr. MCGEE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The section-by-section summary presented by Mr. CLARK is as follows:

#### SUMMARY OF MANPOWER ACT OF 1960

Section 1 is the short title of the bill.

Section 2 is a declaration of policy that it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to assist in development of policies and programs for the adequate training and useful utilization of the manpower resources of the Nation in pursuit of our national goals.

Section 3 establishes a Manpower Report of the President. The report shall be submitted within 60 days after the beginning of each regular session of the Congress and shall set forth—

Anticipated future requirements for various occupational groups and categories of trained manpower;

An analysis of current manpower resources and utilization, with special emphasis on unemployment and shortages of trained personnel;

Techniques used by employers and by labor for transition of employees from obsolete jobs, upgrading of the work force, and other matters; and

Recommended policies and programs for the more effective training and utilization of manpower resources in the light of projected requirements.

Section 4 established a Council of Manpower Advisers in the Executive Office of the President. The Council will consist of three members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Council, with the assistance of specialists including representatives from education, labor, industry, and the general public, shall assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Manpower Report and make recommendations with respect to the achievement of the policy set forth in this act. It will conduct studies, appraise Government programs, and make such other reports in the field of manpower and advise the President as may be necessary.

#### COMPENSATION TO STATE OF HAWAII, RELATING TO CERTAIN TITLES OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the junior Senator from Hawaii [Mr. LONG] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which would equalize Hawaii's treatment under titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, which provide respectively for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

My bill would compensate the State of Hawaii for sums she should have received over what she has received since the Social Security Act Amendments of 1958 were enacted. Prior to that time all of the States and Territories received funds on the same basis under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act. The Federal Government paid four-fifths of the first \$30—\$24—and matched the States on a 50-50 basis for payments over that amount up to a combined Federal-State maximum of \$65.

The 1958 amendments, however, introduced a new concept into these titles by providing increased funds for those States with average per capita incomes lower than the national average. Under the formula adopted at that time the Federal Government continues to pay four-fifths of the first \$30 but above this base a higher amount is paid to States whose per capita income is below the national average while the 50 percent matching is continued for those States whose per capita income is equal to or above the national average.

The 1958 amendments provided that Hawaii should also continue to receive only the 50 percent matching rather than come under the per capita income provision. This legislative fiat was clearly unfair to Hawaii. Not only did Hawaii have per capita income figures fully as adequate and reliable as those of the various States, but these figures were used in the same 1958 amendments in connection with the child welfare program. These figures have also been used by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare since 1956 to determine Hawaii's allocation under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Amendments Act.

As a result of this inequity, Hawaii has lost approximately \$20,000 per month since October 1958, for a total of approximately \$360,000 up to March 31, 1960. Although this sum is not large, it is an important and substantial matter to the State of Hawaii.

The bill calls for an appropriation of the amount Hawaii would have received had it been given equitable treatment. I would like to point out that there is precedent for reimbursing Hawaii when it has been treated in such manner:

The provisions of the Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916—39 Stat. 355—were extended to Hawaii by an act of Congress—43 Stat. 17—approved March 10, 1924, and Hawaii received its

initial Federal-aid highway allocation of \$365,625 for the 1925 fiscal year. The Congress by an act approved February 23, 1931—46 Stat. 1415—appropriated \$880,000 for Federal-aid highways in Hawaii which was the amount Hawaii would have received from 1917 to 1925 if it had been included in the original act.

I urge that early consideration be given this measure so that payment may be made to Hawaii to correct the inequity resulting from the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3556) to compensate the State of Hawaii for not having been treated on the basis of equality with the other States in regard to payments made pursuant to titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, introduced by Mr. FONG (for himself and Mr. LONG of Hawaii), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### EXPANSION AND EXTENSION OF SALINE WATER CONVERSION PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, by 1975 America will face a severe and possibly disastrous shortage of water unless we take steps now to avoid it.

This is a cruel fact, Mr. President, and it concerns not only arid sections of our country where water shortages occur daily, but also the traditionally water-rich regions where spot shortages are appearing. Our water problem is not regional. It is nationwide.

We have the resources to meet this problem, in the sea water around us and in the underground reservoirs of brackish water beneath us, but our present efforts to convert these vast reservoirs of saline water into usable form are inadequate to meet the national demand for water in the decades ahead. These efforts, though they have made progress, are small compared to the technical difficulties standing in the way of economical saline conversion. These difficulties give no promise of any dramatic breakthroughs. Rather, they require sustained research and development on a great number of engineering questions so that, as we find answers, we may gradually reduce the cost of conversion.

We are in a race against time. For the sake of our homes, our cities and towns, our industry and agriculture, we cannot afford to delay.

I am therefore introducing a bill to provide for an accelerated program of research and development to find economical means of converting saline water. The bill will remove present restrictions of time and money on saline development and will offer loans to communities wishing to build developmental conversion plants. I believe it will put us in a position to meet our coming water crisis.

#### THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLY—TODAY AND TOMORROW

The dimensions of this crisis, as they can be seen today and reasonably estimated for the future, may come as a surprise. Here are some statistics which indicate the gravity of the situation for our entire Nation:

The U.S. Geological Survey reports that the total national supply of readily available water is about 515 billion gallons daily. With our current population of about 180 million, our daily water requirements are about 312 billion gallons, or about 60 percent of the available supply. And already severe shortages face parts of the Nation.

By 1975, however, our population will reach 235 million and our daily water requirements will be 453 billion gallons. Since there is no reason to expect that we will have expanded our natural supply of water much above the present 515 billion gallons, we will then be using nearly 90 percent of our available supply. Since we have shortages today when we use only 60 percent of the supply, it is not difficult to imagine the severity of the shortages which will confront us when we consume 90 percent.

As an indication of how water use grows, U.S. daily water consumption in 1900 was an estimated 40 billion gallons. By 1940, it had grown to 135 billion gallons; today it is 312 billion.

Population growth is only one reason for the steep increase in our water consumption. Our rapid industrial growth and the increasingly complex production techniques that accompany it call for progressively more water. Today, industry uses 40 percent of all the water we consume and this proportion is growing rapidly.

Consider this: It takes 60,000 gallons of water to make a ton of steel; 240,000 gallons to make a ton of newsprint or a ton of acetate, and 660,000 gallons to make a ton of synthetic rubber. All major industries are heavy users of water; they expand only where local water supplies can support expansion.

Mr. President, we need not look into the future for signs of water shortage; the distress flags are flying in many communities across the Nation today. According to Geological Survey, there are 1,000 communities in 47 States which were forced by shortages to restrict water use in 1957. In my own State of Texas that year, residents of Dallas lined up to buy water at 50 cents a gallon—double the price of gasoline.

In some gulf and Atlantic coast States, overtaxed and underground reservoirs and streams have been depleted to the extent that contaminating salt water is seeping in with harsh consequences for the communities involved.

As a result of actual or prospective situations of this sort, many communities have put in requests for experimental saline conversion plants provided under Public Law 85-883. More than 200 communities offered building sites to the Office of Saline Water—although this act provided only \$10 million to build plants—and this number included many

in the East. Official interest was shown by New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Florida—indeed by every State on the coastal perimeter of the United States.

Complicating the problem of local water supplies is the fact that many municipal water plants were built 20, 40, or even more years ago. They tapped the most readily available and cheapest water sources, and now these communities are finding that it is too expensive to go further afield to get new fresh water supplies. Californians will soon be asked to approve a \$1.75 billion bond issue so that water for southern California can be brought from the north 400 miles away, across a 4,000-foot mountain range.

A special master of the U.S. Supreme Court just handed down a decision concerning the diversion of water from the Lower Colorado River. Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico were all eager to use this water. A shrinking supply, coupled with increasing demand for water, led to the competition between the States for its use, according to the Court's master.

It is plain that the water crisis is already widespread and severe in some areas. It is also plain that this crisis can only get worse unless we act.

#### THE AVAILABILITY OF SALINE WATER

We can, of course, conserve water in many ways and I urge that we do it. We can save water with new dams and reservoirs, by improving pollution control, by better industrial reuse of water, and sewage disposal. We can do all these things, but they can only make our available natural water supply go a little further; they cannot increase that supply.

To do this, we must turn to our inexhaustible sources of saline water. We are well situated to do so: 55 percent of our population, and 65 percent of our industry, are in States bordering the ocean. Some of our States literally float on submerged salt water seas; others have extensive underground deposits of brackish water. The water is there; it is up to us to find ways to tap it in time.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BACKGROUND

The problems of which I have spoken, Mr. President, are not new to Congress. The Senate just last year appointed a select committee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] to make a complete study of the Nation's water resources and find ways to conserve and develop them. This committee has been hard at work, and I am told we will have its report next year.

The history of congressional interest in saline conversion goes back at least to 1952, when Congress, at the request of President Truman, authorized a 10-year research program to search for economical conversion methods. This led to the creation of the Office of Saline Water in the Department of Interior, but with an average annual budget of less than \$1 million.

Again, in 1958, Congress authorized the construction of at least five saline conversion plants over a 7-year period, but with a total program cost of no more than \$10 million. Construction is due to start soon on three plants, and design is under way on two more.

It is obvious that these two temporary programs, for all they have accomplished, are too small and hamstrung by legislative restrictions to meet the growing water crisis our Nation faces. It is senseless that these programs should be temporary, due to end before they have found concrete solutions to the problems that face us.

Considering the nature of these programs, I think the Office of Saline Water has done an admirable job with the facilities and funds at its disposal.

The Office operates through research grants to public and private institutions, as well as other agencies of the Federal Government. But it has never had its own laboratory or test facilities, and its small technical staff is confined to directing and coordinating the activities it contracts for.

Furthermore, its research work has been restricted as more conversion pilot plants have gone into operation—the OSW now has 11 of these working—and research work will likely be cut back further as more funds are needed to run pilot plants. In fiscal 1960, the Office is operating on a budget of \$1,755,000, plus \$1,850,000 for plant construction. For fiscal 1961, the administration has asked for \$1,355,000, plus \$2,040,000 for demonstration plant construction.

These amounts are most inadequate for the Office of Saline Water to do the job it must do—and which we so desperately need to have done.

#### PROGRESS SO FAR; DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

In the nearly 8 years since we established a research program to find cheap ways to convert saline water, we have turned up much promise of succeeding. But it is clear that we must broaden and strengthen our efforts.

Already, the cost of converting saline water has come down sharply. Ten years ago, the cheapest we could make usable water from sea water was about \$4 a thousand gallons. Now, some plants can do the job for \$1.75 a thousand, and a plant under construction in Freeport, Tex., is expected to cut this even more, to \$1 a thousand.

But this is not enough when you consider that most municipal water in the United States costs in the neighborhood of 30 cents per thousand gallons.

There is every reason to believe intelligent research will bring costs down to an economical point. Indeed, already it is cheaper for some communities to convert water.

Coalinga, Calif., for example, was hauling in water at a cost of \$9.35 per thousand gallons. Now, residents are drinking fresh converted water which costs \$1.45 per thousand.

But scientists and technicians tell me there is still no assurance that they have even hit on the proper way to convert salt water economically.

Research currently centers around five main areas. They are:

First, Distillation—an age-old process brought up to date. Great cost-cutting progress has been made in the conservation of heat and scale and corrosion control.

Second, Solar distillation—using heat from the sun.

Third, Membrane conversion—using a combination of thin membranes and electric currents to screen out dissolved salts.

Fourth, Freezing—an experimental method. Frozen water crystals separate themselves from salt crystals, and researchers are trying to find ways to remove the salt from the ice.

Fifth, Other chemical and electrical methods—using gas hydrates, controlled absorption, and other experimental means.

Researchers feel there is little chance of a revolutionary advance in saline water conversion. Instead, they believe that only continuous and more intensive research can bring the answer to a host of engineering questions. These questions are minor in themselves but, if solved, they can produce gradual cost reductions with the cumulative effect of a major breakthrough.

I believe we have reached a crucial point in the development of saline conversion. We must remove the present restricted limits of time and finances from the program and establish it as a continuing project subject to annual appropriations. We must begin also to translate research programs into operating plants. I have included this provision under title II of the bill, which authorizes loans to communities and other public bodies to build saline conversion plants and to have one-quarter of their loans canceled if the Office of Saline Water uses these facilities for research and demonstration of conversion processes.

Title II of the bill is similar to bills which have been introduced in the House by Representatives ASPINALL, RHODES, SAYLOR, WAINWRIGHT, UDALL, and WILSON and in the Senate by Senator ALLOTT, on behalf of himself and Senators CASE of South Dakota, CHAVEZ, KUCHEL, ENGEL, GOLDWATER, FONG, and LONG of Hawaii.

#### SUMMARY OF BILL

Here is a summary of what this bill calls for:

First, research. Funds available to the Office of Saline Water for research contracts averaged only \$36,000 a year from 1953 to 1958. This is insufficient. Research should be stepped up on small conversion units, on extraction and use of byproducts, on the nature of heat exchangers and compressors, the use of atomic energy, and many other technical problems. Unallocated funds should also be available to take advantage of new ideas that come along from sources outside the Government. We should have \$2 million available for this whole area of general and fundamental research in fiscal 1961.

Second, process development. Processes resulting from research must be tested in large-scale pilot plants to be demonstrated on a practical scale. Pilot plants are expensive, but the Office of Saline Water had an average of only \$200,000 a year available for their construction from 1953 to 1958. A reasonable figure for process development in fiscal 1961 would be \$2.6 million.

Third, demonstration plants. The test methods proven to have potential in pilot plants need to be tested full scale. Often "bugs" are discovered in full-scale plants which did not show up in pilot plants, and they serve as practical training grounds for operating converters.

Most technicians and scientists agree that the five plants being built under the 1958 law will be only a start, since varying conditions in different sections of the country require different processes. The use of gas hydrates in conversion, for example, is rapidly nearing the stage of development where it will be ready for demonstration. Of the five plants in the works, none use this process.

The entire demonstration program could be speeded greatly by appropriating for fiscal 1961 the rest of the original authorization of \$10 million, or \$8,150,000.

Fourth, a test site and laboratory. The entire program of saline conversion research has been hampered by the lack of a central test site and laboratory. The Office of Saline Water does not even have a central staff. Right now, OSW research is carried on at widely dispersed places under unsatisfactory conditions. What's more, the entire OSW staff numbers just 25, only 10 of whom are scientists and engineers who direct and coordinate research by the Government and private contractors.

A central laboratory, located near both sea and brackish water, would give the program a good boost. It would not reduce the number of contracts for outside research, but rather would likely increase private work because of more research ideas which would come up.

Fifth, coordination of research at home and abroad. There is a great deal of scientific interest in saline conversion in other nations, as well as in the United States. OSW would profit if it could keep up with this work by having available both domestic and foreign scientific literature and issuing its own periodical information; by inspecting conversion sites at home and abroad; by taking part in conferences relating to saline conversion, and by correlating all this information for easy use.

About \$500,000 a year would provide for this.

Sixth, economic studies. One of the greatest unknowns about saline conversion is its cost. Without accurate cost studies, communities cannot intelligently decide whether they should install saline conversion facilities, and as current water supplies diminish, this factor will become increasingly important.

Continuous economic studies and water market surveys could be made for about \$500,000 a year.

The second part of the bill contains the important provision for aiding construction of conversion plants. Right now, commercial conversion of saline water would probably be cheaper for many communities than obtaining water from natural sources. But these communities understandably hesitate to put money into plants which may, in later years, turn out to be high-cost operations.

Federal assistance, in the form of loans, is necessary to bridge for a few years the gap between experimental plant operation and practical application of conversion plants. Such a program would also help get new plants built and operating, and would add to the stock of technical and cost information and speed the entire program.

The appropriations suggested in this bill would amount to about \$17.5 million for fiscal 1961. A part of this would be nonrecurring—the amounts for construction and plant site acquisitions, for example. Loans under title II would be automatically appropriated as the loans are made.

This expenditure is one of the best our country could make in its future. There is no question that it would hasten the day when we can assure adequate water supplies, not only to our own cities and towns, but also to other parched communities throughout the world through the dissemination of what we learn. We are in a good position to meet a coming crisis right now.

Mr. President, I introduce the bill and ask that it be printed, and I ask unanimous consent that it may lie on the desk for the remainder of the week, to enable other Senators who may wish to do so to add their names as cosponsors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the request of the Senator from Texas is granted, and the bill will lie on the table until May 21.

The bill (S. 3557) to expand and extend the saline water conversion program under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for accelerated research, development, demonstration, and application of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEMS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 9, 1960, the names of Senators HART and BARTLETT were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 3505) to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program, and

for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself and other Senators) on May 9, 1960.

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

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

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

Address delivered by him before State Society of West Virginia, May 1-4, 1960, upon the designation of Senator RANDOLPH as West Virginia's Son of the Year.

By Mr. WILEY:

Excerpts from address delivered by him over Wisconsin radio stations, relating to legislative program.

By Mr. ENGLE:

Editorial entitled "A Congressman Reports," published in the Sacramento Union of May 2, 1960.

#### PRESIDENT'S VETO OF SENATE BILL 722, THE AREA RELEVELMENT BILL

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I deeply regret that the Democratic majorities in control of this Congress sent to the President of the United States an area redevelopment bill, S. 722, which he was compelled to veto.

I conclude, reluctantly, that the majority party, with cynical disregard of the genuine needs of so-called depressed areas, attempts to create an issue for the approaching presidential campaign. The President's opponents have callously chosen this course, instead of cooperating with him to enact sound legislation which could give genuine, not illusory, help to areas of the country where chronic employment exists.

Senate bill 722 was sent to President Eisenhower in the expectation, nay in the hope, that he would veto it. The bill deliberately invited a veto in an obvious attempt to reap political capital from human misery.

Before it is too late, I hope that the majority will have sober second thoughts about the wisdom of this political cynicism and will accept the President's conciliatory offer to cooperate in obtaining sound legislation, an offer expressed in the following paragraph of his veto message:

The people of the relatively few communities of chronic unemployment—who want to share in the general prosperity—are, after 5 years, properly becoming increasingly impatient and are rightfully desirous of constructive action. The need is for truly sound and helpful legislation on which the Congress and the Executive can agree. There is still time and I willingly pledge once again my wholehearted cooperation in obtaining such a law.

My conclusion that politics was the motive behind sending this bill to the President in its present form is strongly reinforced by the strange and silent reversal of position by its supporters on the runaway shop or industry-pirating problem.

I invite the attention of my friends from the South to the fact that the anti-pirating provisions of the bill have been strengthened very considerably by House amendments which have not been discussed before in the Senate. I wonder if these amendments will diminish their expectations about benefits to be derived from the bill.

I recall that in opposing my own attempts to have effective anti-pirating language inserted in the bill, its author, the able senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] stated very candidly that one of his reasons was his fear of loss of southern support.

When S. 722 was before the Senate last year, I offered amendments to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the purpose of relocating a business establishment from one area to another.

The bill as presented to the Senate proposed to permit such a relocation if it did not result "in substantial detriment to the area of original location by increasing unemployment."

The danger of such a weasel-worded, vague standard to the heavily industrialized States of the North and Northeast was clearly brought out in a colloquy between the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] and myself, which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 105, part 4, page 4942, as follows:

Mr. LAUSCHE. Am I correct in my understanding that under the language of the bill Congress would say to one area, "You can get Federal money for the purpose of damaging a community in Ohio and benefiting yourself"?

Mr. BUSH. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. "Unless it is shown that you propose to damage it substantially, that money will be available to you."

Mr. BUSH. That is correct. But who is to determine what is "substantial detriment"? The poor administrator? I submit to the Senator from Ohio that he would have an impossible assignment.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In my opinion, that provision, in effect, would serve notice upon communities, "Come to the Federal Government and receive Ohio taxpayers' money, and with that money draw away from Ohio those industries and businesses which it has developed through good government and good service, and locate them in other communities."

Despite this clear inequity and injustice, the sponsors of the bill refused to tighten up the language. Their reasons were clearly disclosed by the able senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] when he said:

The Bush amendment would cause many of our southern friends to oppose the bill in the belief it would finance businesses in staying where they are and not creating new employment opportunities in the South.

The Senate sent the bill to the House with the objectionable "substantial detriment" language in it, and the House Committee on Banking and Currency resisted all attempts within committee to have effective anti-pirating safeguards inserted.

Just before final passage in the House, however, anti-pirating amend-

ments were accepted with little discussion and no debate. Offered by the Honorable SEYMOUR HALPERN, Republican, of New York, these amendments modified the declaration of purpose of the bill, and section 6, concerning loans and participations.

In the declaration of purpose, the language was changed to provide that—

New employment opportunities should be created by developing and expanding new and existing facilities and resources rather than by merely transferring employment opportunities from one area of the United States to another.

The original language had stated that such opportunities should be created "without substantially reducing employment in other areas of the United States."

In section 6, the "substantial detriment" language was stricken from the bill, and language inserted to prohibit relocation assistance "when such assistance will result in an increase in unemployment in the area of original location."

Although I find the amendments adopted by the House not as effective in preventing industry pirating as those I had proposed last year, they represent a marked improvement over the original language of the bill.

The Halpern amendments make the bill less objectionable, but it still contains highly objectionable features, which are summarized in the President's message as follows:

1. S. 722 would squander the Federal taxpayers' money where there is only temporary economic difficulty, curable without the special Federal assistance provided in the bill. In consequence, communities in genuine need would receive less Federal help for industrial development projects than under the administration's proposal.

2. Essential local, State, and private initiative would be materially inhibited by the excessive Federal participation that S. 722 would authorize.

3. Federal financing of plant machinery and equipment is unwise and unnecessary and therefore wasteful of money that otherwise could be of real help.

4. The Federal loan assistance which S. 722 would provide for the construction of sewers, water mains, access roads, and other public facilities is unnecessary because such assistance is already available under an existing Government program. Outright grants for such a purpose, a provision of S. 722, are wholly inappropriate.

5. The provisions for Federal loans for the construction of industrial buildings in rural areas are incongruous and unnecessary.

6. The creation of a new Federal agency is not needed and would actually delay initiation of the new program for many months.

Because I agree with the objections to S. 722 which have been stated by the President, and because I resent the efforts which have been made to play politics with human misery, I shall vote to sustain the veto.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following these remarks a brief comparison of the administration's area assistance bill (S. 1064 and H.R. 4278) with the area redevelopment bill (S. 722).

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

BRIEF COMPARISON OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S AREA ASSISTANCE BILL (S. 1064 AND H.R. 4278) WITH THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL (S. 722)

ADMINISTRATION BILL

Title: Area Assistance Act of 1959.

Purpose: To assist areas to develop and maintain suitable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise, and for other purposes.

Organization: President appoints an Area Assistance Administrator who reports to the Secretary of Commerce.

Criteria for area eligibility: a. Labor market areas where the nontemporary unemployment meets three conditions:

1. Rate is currently 6 percent, and

2. Rate has averaged at least 6 percent: (a) For 4 out of preceding 5 years and has been 50 percent or more above national average, or

(b) For 3 out of preceding 4 years and has been 75 percent or more above national average, or

(c) For 2 out of preceding 3 years and has been 100 percent or more above national average, and

3. Nonagricultural employment has declined, or has increased less than in the country as a whole, during preceding 5 years.

(Eligible for loans and technical assistance grants.)

b. One-industry towns, small towns in rural areas, and rural low-income areas.

(Eligible for technical assistance grants.)

Loans: (a) \$50 million for eligible labor market areas.

(b) None provided.

(c) See housing amendments below.

NOTE.—Area assistance fund to be financed by congressional appropriation.

Terms for industrial loans: (a) Up to 35 percent of project cost for 25 years at rate of interest to be determined; at least 15 percent funds from State or local sources.

(b) Loans for land and buildings only.

(c) Loans must be approved by State development agency.

(d) Project must be consistent with an overall economic development program.

Grants: (a) No grants for community facilities. See housing amendments below.

(b) Authorizes \$3 million annually for technical assistance grants. Of this amount, \$1.5 million is available for "one-industry" towns, small towns in rural areas, and low-income areas not otherwise eligible.

Technical assistance: Technical advice and consultation on economic development problems available to all areas.

Housing amendments: (a) Amends title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to permit the rehabilitation of blighted industrial and commercial areas.

(b) Amends section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, to extend urban planning assistance grants to cities, other municipalities, and counties of 25,000 or more located within areas of substantial and persistent unemployment.

S. 722

Area Redevelopment Act.

To establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas.

Establishes the Area Redevelopment Administration as an independent agency.

a. Industrial redevelopment areas with unemployment of:

1. At least 6 percent at time of application, and

2. Twelve percent for 12 months, or

3. Nine percent for 15 out of 18 months, or

4. Six percent for 18 out of 24 months, or

5. Fifteen percent for 6 months if causes are not temporary.

(NOTE.—The term "redevelopment area" may include one or more counties, or one or more municipalities, or a part of a county or municipality.)

b. Rural redevelopment areas with the largest number and percentage of low-income families and having a condition of substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment. Includes 500 counties ranking lowest in level-of-living index or in production for sale.

(a) \$75 million for industrial redevelopment areas.

(b) \$75 million for rural redevelopment areas.

(c) \$50 million for public facilities.

NOTE.—Area redevelopment fund to be financed by congressional appropriation.

(a) Up to 65 percent of project cost for 30 years with interest at Treasury cost plus one-half of 1 percent; minimum of 10 percent State or local and 5 percent private funds.

(b) Loans for land, construction and machinery.

(c) Loans must be approved by the official State or local development agency. If none exists, the administrator appoints a local redevelopment committee.

(d) Project must be consistent with an overall economic development program.

(a) Authorizes \$35 million for community facilities grants.

(b) Authorizes \$4.5 million annually for economic studies and technical assistance grants.

Information, advice, and technical assistance limited to redevelopment areas.

(a) Amends title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to permit the rehabilitation of blighted industrial and commercial areas. Limited to 10 percent of funds authorized for capital grants after January 1, 1959.

(b) Amends section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, to extend urban planning assistance grants to cities, other municipalities, and counties of 25,000 or more located within industrial redevelopment areas.

BRIEF COMPARISON OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S AREA ASSISTANCE BILL (S. 1064 AND H.R. 4278) WITH THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL (S. 722)—Continued

ADMINISTRATION BILL

S. 722

(c) Amends title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 to give first priority to applications for community facilities loans from areas of substantial and persistent unemployment.

Vocational training: The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare assist in vocational training or retraining.

Retraining payments: None provided.

Total costs: \$53 million in loans and technical assistance grants. (Other costs not specified.)

(c) See above under Grants. (Authorization for \$35 million.)

The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare assist in vocational training or retraining. One and one-half million dollars provided for assistance to State boards for vocational education.

Secretary of Labor makes retraining subsistence payments for up to 13 weeks for those undergoing vocational training or retraining.

Two hundred and fifty-one million dollars in loans and grants, including \$10 million for retraining subsistence payments and \$1.5 million for vocational training. (Other costs not specified.)

Summary costs of the administration bill and S. 722

	Administration bill	S. 722
<b>Loans:</b>		
Industrial areas.....	\$50,000,000	\$75,000,000
Rural areas.....		75,000,000
Public facilities.....		50,000,000
	<b>150,000,000</b>	<b>1200,000,000</b>
<b>Grants:</b>		
Public facilities.....		35,000,000
Technical assistance (annually).....	3,000,000	4,500,000
	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>39,500,000</b>
Retraining subsistence training payments to States.....	None	10,000,000
		<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>Total, loans and grants.....</b>	<b>53,000,000</b>	<b>249,500,000</b>
Administration.....	(?)	(?)
Vocational training (annually).....	(?)	1,500,000

1 Financed by congressional appropriation.  
2 Not specified.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF BUREAUCRATIC WASTE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, today I wish to call the attention of the Senate to another example of bureaucratic waste.

The Air Force has just bought 272,710 screws at \$1 each from a contractor who even prior to the completion of the negotiations had purchased these same screws for 5 1/2 cents each.

The pricing to the Government under this negotiated contract of the 272,710 screws at \$1 each represented a profit on this one item alone of \$257,810, or nearly 2,000 percent.

Under date of May 10, 1960, the Comptroller General forwarded to the Congress a report calling attention to this inexcusable extravagance of the Department of the Air Force under negotiated contract No. AF 01(601)-20268 with Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. The total amount of this contract was \$2,103,685 for fuel booster pump repair kits.

Thompson was awarded two production orders under contract -20268 calling for a total of 54,542 fuel booster pump repair kits. Based on the formula, a total price of \$2,103,685, which included profit of 10 percent of estimated costs, was negotiated for the 54,542 repair kits.

The Comptroller General's review indicated that the contractor experienced costs under these two production orders totaling \$980,796, and as a result the negotiated prices exceeded experienced cost by \$1,122,889, or 114 percent.

The Cleveland Air Procurement District, Cleveland, Ohio, administered this contract, and the Auditor General, U.S. Air Force, has responsibility for the audit of contracts at Thompson's Cleveland plant.

The explanation of how the company and the Air Force arrived at the \$1 figure for the screws included in these repair kits is even more fantastic.

The price was based on the overall cost of an emergency purchase of 116 screws which were shipped to Cleveland from New York by air special delivery. This special handling ran the cost of the 116 screws up to the \$1 figure, and it was then used as a base for the pricing of the entire contract.

This is another typical example of the indefensible carelessness with which the Air Force has been negotiating contracts and wasting the taxpayers' money.

If the Air Force would conduct its purchasing program under the same commonsense arrangement as used by private industry by requiring competitive bids, the American taxpayers would get

at least 25 percent more defense for the tax dollars now being spent.

Any buyer in private industry who through stupidity or gullibility agreed to such extravagant cost-pricing arrangements would be fired by his company. I most respectfully suggest that the Air Force start using the same procedure.

The time is long overdue when Congress should pass a law requiring that every agency of the Government use competitive bidding practices on all contracts wherever feasible.

I compliment the Comptroller General on the remarkable work being done by his auditors.

AMERICA PROVIDES EISENHOWER WITH "SECRET WEAPON" AT SUMMIT

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a release I have prepared regarding the summit conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair). Is there objection?

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

The American people can feel justifiable pride that they have provided President Eisenhower with a "secret weapon" to take with him to the summit meeting which starts in Paris today.

He and our allies enter negotiations with Russian Premier Khrushchev just as the U.S. economy has passed the annual rate of a half-a-trillion-dollar gross national product.

This is "secret" only in the sense that more explosive international developments of the past few days tended to obscure President Eisenhower's announcement last Wednesday that the annual rate for the gross national product was \$500.2 billion for the first quarter of this year.

This is a "weapon" in the sense that it helps our people to wage peace, even as it would help our Nation to wage war. A half-a-trillion-dollar economy means that our Nation's production is big and growing bigger, that it is productive of more jobs, more homes, and an improved way of life for all our people. It describes in dramatic terms the great stake the American people have in a peaceful, productive world. But it also signifies the immense resources we have at our disposal in the event that an aggressor should be foolhardy enough to force us into war.

A figure of a half a trillion dollars is so astronomical that it needs some further defining and examples.

Half a trillion one-dollar bills would fill 1,000 standard size three-bedroom houses from basement to attic.

If we divide this half trillion dollars among every man, woman, and child in the United States today, every one of us would receive \$2,778. A half a trillion dollars is more than the Federal Government spent from 1789 through the end of World War II in 1945.

It is nearly twice the national debt, and more than six times the annual expenditures of the Government today.

The gross national product represents the sum total of the market value of all production of goods and services by the Nation's economy. In terms of the disposition of this output, the half-a-trillion-dollar gross national product can be divided approximately

into the following basic categories of goods and services:

[In billions of dollars]	
Personal consumption expenditures-----	328
Residential construction-----	22
Business investment in plant and equipment-----	47
Increase in business inventories-----	3
Federal Government purchases-----	55
State and local government purchases-----	45
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>500</b>

What does this huge gross national product mean to us, then, as American citizens? It means civilian employment of more than 66 million and unemployment at about 3.6 million. It means, in addition, supporting armed services of about 2.5 million men. It means payments of wages and salaries totaling some \$290 billion a year. It means corporate profits before taxes of about \$50 billion a year. It means farm proprietors' income of \$12 billion, and business and professional income of \$36 billion dollars annually.

A gross national product of half a trillion dollars involves the production of some 2.7 million net tons of steel ingots per week, up from about 1.8 million net tons a week in 1950. It means distribution of some 14.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per week, compared to less than half that much, 6.2 billion kilowatt-hours in 1950. It means in general industrial production about 50 percent higher than 10 years ago, in 1950.

This high level of gross national product has made possible a standard of living far higher than that enjoyed by any other peoples in any other time and place. It is reflected in the fact that of the total of 86 million passenger automobiles in operation in the world, 57 million or 66 percent are in the United States. Of 25 million trucks operating in the world today, nearly 11 million are in the United States. As a matter of fact, by now over 15 percent of all American families own two or more cars. The United States has almost 64 million telephones in use, or 54 percent of the world's total of 118 million.

The high level of American output is reflected further in the fact that over 60 percent of all dwelling units are occupied by their owners. It means that almost all houses with electricity have refrigerators, 93 percent have electric washers, 90 percent have television sets, 73 percent have vacuum cleaners, 22 percent have freezers, 18 percent have electric or gas clothes dryers, and 13 percent have air conditioners.

It has made possible the fact that the average family now has \$9,300 worth of life insurance, up from \$4,300 10 years ago. It is related to the fact that there are now over twelve and a half million owners of shares of stock in American corporations.

Never before in the entire history of civilization has a gross national product of a half a trillion dollars been approached. And today the United States is the only nation which has reached this astounding level of output.

No other nation has achieved even half this level. The Soviet Union's gross national product is estimated at only \$214 billion (in 1959).

The level of America's gross national product of itself puts the United States in a position of overwhelming influence in the world today. It makes it possible for us to spend \$46 billion (in fiscal year 1961) on major national security needs while still permitting a continuing increase in consumer purchasing power and in the standard of living of the American people.

It makes it possible for the United States to be an effective leader of the free world, a rallying point in the long struggle against

the tyranny of communism. We have been able to share some of our bountiful production with other peoples of the world, to alleviate suffering, to help people in underdeveloped parts of the world raise their standard of living, and to strengthen the bulwarks against Communist penetration in many areas of the globe.

A gross national product of half a trillion dollars thus thrusts great opportunities but also great responsibilities into the hands of our people.

We have not reached the level of a half-trillion dollars gross national product overnight nor has it been achieved without a great deal of hard work, ingenuity, and capital. The growth of our national output has nonetheless been phenomenal.

Even measured in constant dollars, as recently as 20 years ago, in 1940, the gross national product was less than half of what it is today. In 1935 it was a third of the present level. A quick indication of the growth of the Nation's gross national product since 1929 is shown in the following table, measured in both actual and constant (1959) dollars.

**Gross national product, 1929-59**

[In billions of dollars]

	In actual dollars		In constant 1959 dollars	
	Amount	Percent change over previous year shown	Amount	Percent change over previous year shown
1929-----	104.4	-----	203.6	-----
1934-----	65.0	-37.7	155.1	-23.8
1939-----	91.1	+40.2	211.5	+36.4
1944-----	211.4	+132.1	366.3	+73.2
1949-----	258.1	+22.1	328.2	-10.4
1954-----	363.1	+40.7	408.8	+24.6
1959-----	478.8	+31.8	478.8	+17.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. In "Economic Report of the President, January 1960," pp. 155, 156.

This increase is not due alone to the growth of the labor force. It is due much more to the incessant drive toward greater productivity through new inventions, new techniques of production and management, development of greater skills, and applications of large amounts of capital.

We can take great pride in having, as a Nation, achieved the point where our gross national product has reached a level of half a trillion dollars. This achievement is in reality a tribute to the industry, the imagination, and the ambitions of the American people. It is a demonstration to the world of what a free people can accomplish in building a Nation rich and powerful beyond the dreams of most of the world's inhabitants.

It is finally a challenge to us as a Nation to use our productive capacity and our native abilities in such a way that our children and our children's children will be able to live in a world of peace, able to develop their own capabilities to the utmost of their potentialities, and able to use the material blessings of our land in the service of the high and cherished ideals of our people.

All these facts—some spoken, some unspoken—will enter into the summit negotiations. They can be summed up by one final statistic.

Our President arrives in Paris as the leader of a Nation which produces more goods and services than that of the Soviet Union and Western Europe combined.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, it is my judgment that Mr. Khrushchev has overplayed his hand. Evidently he has con-

siderable fear, concern, and possibly fright over the attitude of the people in his own country, in view of his recent agitations before he went to Paris.

Mr. President, it is quite obvious to me that Mr. Khrushchev has decided that the most damaging rebuttal which could be given to his posturings and his violent outcries at home would be the appearance in Russia of President Eisenhower, and that Khrushchev fears most of all the wide popularity of President Eisenhower and the tremendous enthusiasm which undoubtedly would greet him, which he apprehends would serve to wipe out Khrushchev's recent utterances regarding one of our planes. It appears to me that Khrushchev has, for those reasons, deliberately sabotaged the summit meeting because it is necessary for him to fall back and regroup with as much bluster as possible.

The fact that he suggests a period of about 8 months before another meeting be called would also indicate that he fears the influence among his own people of President Eisenhower, and is willing to take his chances on what may occur in some future year.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. SCOTT. I yield.

Mr. DODD. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania agree with me when I say that it seems to me that at the time last September when we were talking about Mr. Khrushchev's proposed visit to the United States, one of the most sensible arguments offered in defense of his proposed visit here was that after Khrushchev's visit to us, our President would have an opportunity to go inside Russia and tell the truth there through personal appearances there.

As the Senator from Pennsylvania knows, I did not think much of the whole business. I admitted privately, and, I hope I did publicly. I do not recall, that, while a poor one, it was a reason in favor of the proposed visit by Mr. Khrushchev, although I was afraid the many grave disadvantages would outweigh that one advantage.

But is it not a great tragedy that we went so far as to allow Khrushchev to come here and build himself up, and now the excuse and apology and reason we offered for this blunder last September has been destroyed today?

Mr. SCOTT. I agree with the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Khrushchev is a great one for using proverbs and sayings. I am not aware that he reads the Bible; but surely he must somewhere have heard the saying of St. Paul—

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make ye free.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, no one can condone the activities of Mr. Khrushchev at Paris, today. All patriotic Americans must rally behind the President of the United States, and must resent the insults which have been tendered to him and, through him, to our country.

I also hope that all Members of the Senate and all the American people will remember that the search for peace in our time is the most important issue which confronts the entire world—civilized, free, and slave—and that we must continue to search unremittingly for peace in our time, although the road ahead will apparently be much more difficult, at least for some months.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, along with a number of my colleagues, I am grievously disappointed at the President's veto of the area redevelopment bill. Chronic and persistent unemployment, fortunately, is confined to relatively few areas throughout the United States. There, it is real and deep, and results in great suffering.

Each of the six reasons given by the President for vetoing the bill is without merit. One can only conclude that the President is looking for a political issue with which to beat the Democrats over the head.

First, he says the bill would squander the taxpayers' money where there is only temporary economic difficulty. The bill does not call for the expenditure of 1 cent. It is only an authorization bill. Moreover, communities whose economic difficulties are truly temporary will cease to be eligible once their unemployment rates drop below 6 percent. If the administration's own rosy economic forecasts are borne out, we should shortly emerge from the recession which began in 1958. Accordingly, it is simply not true that communities in genuine need would receive less help than under the administration's proposal.

Second, he says that local, State, and private initiative would be materially inhibited by excessive participation that the bill would authorize. But the Administrator could limit the Federal participation to any amount he saw fit. Any Administrator who permitted excessive Federal participation should, and probably would, be fired. Those of us who know at first hand about conditions in the depressed areas realize that many a community has been bled so white in its efforts to pull itself up by its bootstraps that substantial Federal participation, as authorized but not required by the bill, would be needed to rehabilitate the community.

Third, the President says that the Federal financing of machinery and equipment is unwise and unnecessary. Again, the bill merely authorizes, but does not require, such financing. No Administrator is ever expected to take actions which are unwise and unnecessary. If the President is right, the authority would never be used. But those of us familiar with these hard-pressed communities believe there might be occasions when the only way a sound new industry could be brought into a distressed community would be to provide financing for plant and machinery as well as land and buildings.

Fourth, the President complains that Federal loan assistance for public facilities is unnecessary because such assistance is already available under an existing Government program. But the fact is that money available under the existing public facility loan program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is virtually exhausted. While the President has asked for it, it is not now there. Moreover, why not consolidate all the facilities for assisting chronically depressed areas under one agency, instead of dividing them between executive agencies, thus requiring additional coordination?

The President's suggestion that outright grants for public facilities are wholly inappropriate flies in the face of facts established not only in the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, but also in the voluminous testimony taken by the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems. Many a community is entirely unable to finance its facilities on a loan basis.

Fifth, the President complains that the provisions for Federal loans for creating industrial jobs in rural areas are unnecessary. Again the President appears unaware of the facts established by a wealth of testimony.

There are hundreds of rural counties as badly in need of economic rehabilitation as many of the distressed industrial areas. It would be grossly unfair to confine the relief to urban centers, when the need exists, to a like extent, in many rural areas.

Sixth, the President complains of the creation of a new Federal agency, but he should know that the reason why the Congress did not put this agency in the Department of Commerce is that his appointees in that Department have demonstrated their lack of sympathy with the program. The creation of a new agency would not mean the addition of any more personnel than would have to be added in the Department, because the workload would be the same. By simply transferring existing personnel in the Department of Commerce to be the nucleus of the new agency, he could eliminate any delay in getting the program started.

In short, the six reasons given for the veto are so hollow that it is clear this is merely a political veto.

It seems clear that the President, having promised to veto some Democratic bills, felt it necessary to make good on his promise.

The "cold war of partisan politics," which the President once predicted, he has apparently now initiated—and at the expense of thousands of men, women, and children to whom this bill held out the promise of jobs and bread.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate go into executive business, to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of Edward K. Mills, Jr., to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the calendar will be stated.

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harold C. Patterson, of Virginia, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING COMMISSIONER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Bruce Savage, of Indiana, to be Public Housing Commissioner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Lane, Corps of Engineers, to be member and president of the Mississippi River Commission, under the provisions of section 2 of an act of Congress approved June 28, 1879 (21 Stat. 37) (33 U.S.C. 642).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Col. John A. Morrison, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the California Debris Commission, under the provisions of section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 507) (33 U.S.C. 661).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Francis Adams Cherry, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 5 years expiring March 4, 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.



## U.S. ATTORNEYS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of U.S. attorneys.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of U.S. attorneys be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

## U.S. MARSHAL

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Oliver H. Metcalf, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Farm Credit Administration will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

## U.S. COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Coast Guard.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for appointment in the Regular Air Force.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Malcolm M. Willey, of Minnesota, to be a member of the National Science Board for the remainder of the term expiring May 10, 1964.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Public Health Service.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

## NOMINATIONS FAVORABLY REPORTED AND PLACED ON THE VICE PRESIDENT'S DESK WITHOUT PRINTING

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Regular Army and in the Regular Air Force, favorably reported and placed on the Vice President's desk without printing.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of all these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to ask the acting majority leader what he foresees by way of the program for the remainder of today and for tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that no controversial measures will be brought up today. There will be a number of printing resolutions and related legislation, reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration.

I wish to announce to the Senate that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the morning hour, the Senate will resume the consideration of Calendar No. 950, Senate bill 2653, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish jurisdiction in the Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems.

## ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION TOMORROW OF THE COMMUNITY ANTENNA SYSTEMS BILL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in that connection I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of business today, Calendar No. 950, Senate bill 2653, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish jurisdiction in the Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems, be laid down as the pending business; and that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the morning hour, the Senate resume the consideration of that measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

## REPRESENTATIVE DAVID M. HALL

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, David McKee Hall, the late Representative from the 12th North Carolina District, was born on May 16, 1918, in Sylva, the county seat of Jackson County, which is situated among North Carolina's beautiful "mountains with hills at their knees."

He was descended on both sides from God-fearing and hardy folk who fought for independence in the American Revolution, planted the first settlements in the scenic section of North Carolina west of Asheville, and made contributions of much consequence to the business, the educational, the professional, the political, and the religious life of the State.

David Hall was the namesake of his father, who followed agricultural and mercantile pursuits in Jackson County, and died at a comparatively early age.

The immediate family of his mother, who was born Edith Enloe Moore, has been especially noted for its legal ability, three of its members, namely, her father, Judge Frederick Moore, her uncle, Judge Walter E. Moore, and her brother, Judge Dan K. Moore, having served the State with great distinction as superior court judges. Mrs. Edith Moore Hall is now assistant dean of women at Western Carolina College in Cullowhee.

David Hall attended the public schools of Jackson County and Sylva. While participating in an athletic contest at the age of 12, he suffered a leg injury, which produced osteomyelitis and marked the beginning of recurring sojourns in hospitals and repeated surgical operations. Three years later this bone infection culminated in paraplegia, which confined him to a wheel chair the remainder of his life.

This tragic misfortune would have daunted a less heroic soul. But it served to refine and enrich the character of David Hall, who was steeled by it to meet in surpassing and unforgettable fashion the greatest test of courage on the earth, which is the capacity to bear disaster without cursing fate and losing heart.

Despite his crippling physical disability, David Hall asked of life no quarter. He had compensating gifts, some inherited and some acquired. He used them to the full. His handsome countenance, alert mind, gracious and sympathetic personality, and courageous and persevering spirit enabled him to emulate Tennyson's poetic character Ulysses and "drink life to the lees."

His recurring confinement to hospitals made his attendance at high school rather intermittent, and prevented his graduation. But it did not deter him from obtaining a thorough education in many fields. This is true because he read and remembered everything which came to hand.

Since he was unable to qualify for admission as a high school graduate, David Hall was enrolled as a special student when he entered the University of

North Carolina at Chapel Hill. While a student there, he took various subjects in the arts and sciences, and completed the regular course in the school of law.

His popularity among his instructors and college mates equaled that which he enjoyed in after years among the people. For this reason, he was called to many student offices. He served as magister of Vance Inn of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, secretary and treasurer of the university law association, dormitory president, interdormitory council president, member of the board of directors of Graham Memorial, member of the campus cabinet, and member of the advisory board of the dean of men. Moreover, he was granted the Phi Delta Phi award for outstanding achievement.

As a consequence of his excellence in legal scholarship, the faculty of the school of law took an unprecedented action in his behalf. It waived his lack of prescribed educational prerequisites, and permitted him to graduate at the commencement in June 1948 with the degree of bachelor of laws.

Having passed the North Carolina bar examination the preceding year, David Hall forthwith opened an office in Sylva and began the practice of law. His outstanding ability and tireless industry brought him a highly satisfactory clientele. The constantly increasing demands of his profession soon made it advisable for him to form a legal partnership with Laçy H. Thornburg as junior partner.

After his return to Sylva from Chapel Hill, David Hall maintained his residence at the ancestral home of the Halls, which stands upon a farm abutting the Tuckasegee River near Webster and affords picturesque views of the surrounding countryside.

Notwithstanding the exacting demands of his personal affairs, David Hall participated in large measure in the activities of the various bar associations and the civic and religious undertakings of Sylva and Jackson County.

He was an Elk and a Rotarian, and held memberships in the American Bar Association, the North Carolina State Bar, and the Jackson County Bar Association.

He served as a member of the board and the chairman of the finance committee of the First Methodist Church of Sylva, president of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, member of the Jackson County Committee on Employ the Physically Handicapped, member of the Jackson County Committee on Morehead Scholarships, president of Jackson County Industries, secretary-treasurer of the Jackson County Savings & Loan Association, director of the Jackson County United Fund, and regional fund chairman of the American Red Cross. He was also a member of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Both inclination and personality made it inevitable that David Hall should be deeply concerned with politics and public affairs. He described himself with accuracy as a Democrat "by heritage and choice," and a conservative by political philosophy. By the last term he signified his adherence to the old and tried against the new and untried.

He was exceedingly active in behalf of his party, serving at various times as president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club, senior party liaison officer and member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs, vice chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Executive Committee, and member of the Democratic Committee for the 20th Judicial District.

David Hall attained his first public office on November 2, 1954, when he was chosen by the people of Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Polk, and Transylvania Counties to represent the 32d senatorial district in the North Carolina General Assembly of 1955. As State senator, he distinguished himself for his devotion to duty and sound judgment. Before the expiration of his senatorial term, he was appointed a member of the North Carolina Board of Water Resources by Gov. Luther H. Hodges.

Subsequent to the May 1958 primary, George A. Shuford, the Democratic nominee in the 12th North Carolina Congressional District for the 86th Congress, was compelled by illness to relinquish the nomination. Upon that occurrence, the Democratic committee for the district conferred the nomination on David Hall, who conducted a vigorous campaign throughout the 10 counties of the district and triumphed over his Republican opponent by a vote of 52,609 to 31,524. After qualifying as a member of the 86th Congress, he was assigned to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics and rendered services of great worth to his district, State, and country until his last illness overtook him.

David Hall was singularly fortunate in his choice of a wife. While he was a patient in Duke Hospital at Durham, N.C., he met, wooed, and won his nurse, Sarah McCollum, of Bradenton, Fla., a girl of unusual charm, whose brave heart matched his own. Their marriage took place on July 14, 1944, and was blessed by three winsome daughters, Sarah Anne Hall, Edith Allison Hall, and Hannah McKee Hall.

David Hall died at the C. J. Harris Community Hospital in Sylva, January 29, 1960. Two days later impressive funeral services in keeping with his simple faith were conducted for him by his pastor, the Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, assisted by the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle, in the First Methodist Church of Sylva, and his body was laid to rest in a cemetery near Webster in the presence of a multitude of sorrowing friends and in sight of the beautiful "mountains with hills at their knees," which he loved with such intensity.

Despite his broken body, David Hall created a great character and lived a great life. At an earlier point in my remarks, I recounted the remarkable gifts, inherited and acquired, which I believe made this miracle possible. No one can assert with absolute assurance, however, that even these gifts would have sufficed had not two good women, one his mother and the other his wife, stood beside him with comfort and encouragement during the many dark hours when his body, racked with pain, tested his courageous heart to the uttermost.

Be that as it may, those of us who were privileged to know David Hall can say one thing with certainty. It is this: We have never known a more gallant soul. His courage was like that of the King's son in Edward Rowland Sill's inspiring poem "Opportunity":

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream;  
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;  
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged  
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords  
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's  
banner  
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed  
by foes.  
A craven hung along the battle's edge,  
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener  
steel—  
That blue blade that the king's son bears—  
but this  
Blunt thing!" he snapped and flung it from  
his hand,  
And lowering crept away and left the field.  
Then came the king's son, wounded, sore  
bestead,  
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,  
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand.  
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-  
shout  
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down,  
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record, immediately following my remarks, these items:

An outline of the remarks made by Representative David M. Hall's pastor, the Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, at the funeral service held for him in the First Methodist Church of Sylva, in Sylva, N.C., on the afternoon of Sunday, January 31, 1960.

A resolution concerning Representative David M. Hall adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Buncombe County, N.C., on February 1, 1960.

Some 29 articles and editorials relating to Representative David M. Hall gleaned from various newspapers and magazines.

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

OUTLINE OF REMARKS OF THE REVEREND MR. ASMOND L. MAXWELL AT CONGRESSMAN HALL'S FUNERAL SERVICE

The spirit of man is given by his Creator. It is the unique quality in man. "God is a spirit" and "God created man in His own image."

It is a questing, a hungry, a restless spirit. It is indomitable, invincible, unconquerable.

David Hall was richly blessed here. He had a double portion.

His indomitable courage is known to all. His strong will to live in a large world.

His drive, control, discipline of his natural abilities.

His desire to grow, to learn, to achieve.

His faith in himself, his boundless energy, his unceasing hope.

His sense of duty, of mission, though he knew he lived on "borrowed time."

His impatience with any obstacle in his way.

All of these things were a reflection of God's spirit within.

But the spirit of man needs a Master. William Henley's "Invictus"—this is an arrogant, pagan philosophy:

"Out of the night that covers me,  
Black as the pit from pole to pole,  
I thank whatever gods may be  
For my unconquerable soul."

"It matters not how strait the gate,  
How charged with punishments the scroll,  
I am the master of my fate;  
I am the captain of my soul."

For the spirit of man must be conquered.  
His will must be subjected. His pride must  
be bent. His spirit must acknowledge its  
Master.

And David Hall knew this.

In all the battles he fought against in-  
superable odds—and won. There was one  
he could not afford to win. God, his  
Creator, must be acknowledged supreme.

One who was close to him, closer than I  
ever was, remarked that David's spirit be-  
came gentle, strong, yet tamed to the hand  
of his Master.

David loved life. He lived it fully, ac-  
cepted it without resentment. He drank  
deeply at its springs. But I believe he had  
learned to live it in submission to the One  
who gave it, and at last, to surrender it  
back willingly. "The Lord hath given; the  
Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name  
of the Lord" (Job).

Another who loved life was Robert Louis  
Stevenson. He wrote his own epitaph,  
"Requiem":

"Under the wide and starry sky  
Dig the grave and let me lie,  
Glad did I live and gladly die,  
And I laid me down with a will.

"This be the verse you grave for me:  
Here he lies where he longed to be;  
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,  
And the hunter home from the hill."

#### PRAYER AND BENEDICTION

O Lord, support us all the day long of this  
troublesome life until the shadows lengthen  
and the evening comes; and the busy world  
is hushed; and the fever of life is over, and  
our work is done.

Then, of Thy great mercy, grant us a  
safe lodging and a holy rest and peace at  
the last, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.  
Amen.

#### DAVID M. HALL, A MAN OF COURAGE

Resolution of Board of Commissioners of  
Buncombe County, N.C., concerning Con-  
gressman Hall

Be it resolved, That the highest possible  
tribute be paid to David M. Hall, Congress-  
man of the 12th Congressional District.

In spite of a physical handicap which con-  
fined him to a wheelchair, Mr. Hall lived a  
full, active, productive and useful life, de-  
dicating himself to governmental service, to  
the State as a member of the State senate,  
to his home county as attorney for Jackson  
County and to his country as Congressman  
of the 12th Congressional District.

His determination to carry on this record  
of public service in spite of serious illness  
is an inspiration to all people in public life.

Congressman Hall's undaunted courage,  
his concern for other people, his scholarly  
mind, faith and optimism earned for him  
the admiration and respect of the people  
of North Carolina; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be  
placed upon the minutes of this board, that  
a copy be furnished the press, and that a  
copy be sent to Mrs. Hall.

Approved as to form:

ROY A. TAYLOR,  
County Attorney.

COKE CANDLEE,  
Chairman.

J. C. VANCE,  
Member.

HARRY P. MITCHELL,  
Member.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Times, Aug. 2,  
1958]

SYLVA LAWYER ABLE LEADER FOR WESTERN  
NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC FORCES—DAVID  
M. HALL FINE CHOICE AS CONGRESSIONAL  
NOMINEE

The choice of David M. Hall, of Sylva, as  
the 12th District's Democratic nominee for  
Congress, is a most admirable one. In mak-  
ing this emergency decision Thursday the  
district's Democratic congressional executive  
committee acted with political wisdom and  
a keen sense of responsibility to all western  
North Carolina in selecting such an excellent  
and popular replacement for Representative  
George A. Shuford.

For serious health reasons Mr. Shuford,  
now serving his third term, had to withdraw  
as his party's candidate after winning the  
nomination in the May primary. His record  
in Congress has been marked by dedicated  
and highly effective service not only to his  
district but to his State and Nation as well.

The true story to date of Mr. Hall, age 40,  
would fascinate and inspire anybody any-  
where who loves to learn about physically  
handicapped persons who overcome all man-  
ner of tragic difficulties and push ahead to  
great achievements.

Mr. Hall is an outstanding Jackson County  
lawyer, civic, church, and political leader,  
a successful cattle raiser and enjoys a happy  
family life at his farm home. He is a former  
State senator and since 1955 has been a  
member of the State board of water commis-  
sioners. He accepted the congressional nom-  
ination from a wheelchair in which he has  
moved about skillfully much of the time  
since he was stricken with a rare bone dis-  
ease as a boy of 12.

If Mr. Hall is elected to Congress in No-  
vember, as he is virtually certain to be in this  
overwhelmingly Democratic district, he will  
be remarkable for other significant things  
too. He will be the first North Carolina Con-  
gressman to come from west of the Balsams  
since before the War Between the States and  
the first Congressman ever to come from  
Jackson County. Not in 50 years has this  
district's Congressman lived outside Bun-  
combe or Henderson County.

Many thousands of citizens in the other  
eight counties of this district are mighty  
happy about this new situation. The Ashe-  
ville Times is also delighted by it. We con-  
sider this a thoroughly wholesome and de-  
sirable development—good for western North  
Carolina and the Democratic Party therein.  
Mr. Hall possesses all the qualifications, in  
his fine mountain background and place of  
residence as well as in his splendid character  
and abilities, to represent western North  
Carolina in Congress.

If there are any political jealousies among  
the Democratic political leaders in the 10  
counties of this district harmful to regional  
solidarity, in promoting the best interests of  
all western North Carolina, then we know  
of no better man than David M. Hall, of  
Jackson County, to break the spell and  
launch a new era of enlightened teamwork.

The job of a Congressman is to represent  
his district—every part of it—in the National  
Legislature with courage, intelligence, and  
devotion. He must know his district inti-  
mately, its needs and aspirations. He must  
be well grounded in State and National Gov-  
ernment. He must understand politics and  
be a good politician himself. He must be a  
sound party man—in this case a Democrat—  
because to get good results in Washington a  
Congressman must function efficiently as a  
member of his party's legislative team.

The Times is convinced Mr. Hall has all  
these qualifications and is otherwise excep-  
tionally well equipped to win in November  
and then represent the 12th District ably

and faithfully in Congress. We cordially  
congratulate Mr. Hall and the district's  
Democratic executive committee for making  
him the party's nominee.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen Aug. 2,  
1958]

#### IT'S TIME FOR DEMOCRATS TO UNITE

The action of the Democratic executive  
committee in naming David McKee Hall of  
Sylva as the party's nominee for Congress in  
the 12th District brought to a happy con-  
clusion a period of political tension and tur-  
moil.

It is hoped, with all earnestness, that the  
Democrats in the 10 counties of the district,  
from Cherokee to Buncombe, will now unite  
in support of the nominee as he faces Re-  
publican opposition in the general election  
in the fall.

The liveliness of the interest shown in the  
selection of a nominee to succeed the able  
and alling Representative George A. Shu-  
ford, of Asheville, who withdrew, speaks well  
for the concern the people have in their  
representation in Congress. Other able men  
were considered for the nomination; each  
should feel honored.

Mr. Hall, an attorney and former State  
senator, fought his way to success over the  
handicap of a major body infirmity. At the  
age of 12 he suffered from osteomyelitis and  
3 years later it resulted in paraplegia, mak-  
ing it necessary that he go about in a wheel-  
chair.

His conquest of this disability demon-  
strated his patience and determination, his  
faith and courage. At the University of  
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he  
made an excellent scholastic record, he  
earned part of his way by reading to blind  
students and preparing law briefs.

After receiving his bachelor of law de-  
gree in 1948 and being admitted to the bar,  
he engaged in a rehabilitation work in New  
York, aiding H. A. Littledale in preparing  
the book, "Mastering Your Disability."

But the law had a great appeal and he  
returned to Sylva to practice, serving as at-  
torney for Jackson County and for the towns  
of Sylva and Dillsboro.

His public service has had a wide range,  
including work with organizations devoted  
to the promotion of business, industry and  
tourism and membership in the State sen-  
ate in 1955. He resigned his senate seat  
later that year to become a member of the  
State board of water commissioners.

The personable Mr. Hall, whose attractive  
and appealing qualities have won for him  
many friends, is 40 years old. He makes his  
home with his family on a farm near  
Webster.

Not only does he know the needs and in-  
terests of his home county, but he is fa-  
miliar with the desires and aspirations of the  
entire district. A political conservative in  
his thinking, he has pledged, if elected, to  
work in behalf of the entire district.

During the four decades of his life he has  
been steeped in a family tradition of public  
service, a heritage that has given impetus to  
his own desire to serve.

His family has been prominent for genera-  
tions in business, the legal profession and in  
politics.

The son of David McKee Hall and Edith  
Enloe (Moore) Hall, he is a grandson of  
Judge Fred Moore, a grand-nephew of Judge  
Walter E. Moore and a nephew of Judge Dan  
K. Moore, who but recently left the superior  
court bench to accept a post with the Cham-  
pion Paper & Fiber Co. He is also a  
grand-nephew of the late E. L. McKee, of  
Sylva, whose wife, Mrs. Gertrude Dills Mc-  
Kee, served in the State senate.

In selecting a congressional nominee, the  
Democratic committee reached into a central

county of the district and tapped a man who, by heritage, training, and character, is equipped to be an excellent representative of the Democracy of this rugged mountain country. He should be elected.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Aug. 4, 1958]

#### DAVID HALL AND JACKSON COUNTY HONORED

Following his nomination to succeed George A. Shuford as Representative in Congress from the 12th North Carolina District, David McKee Hall, 40, Sylva attorney, who won the vote of the 20-member congressional committee, said, "I accept the nomination with a great deal of humility. I pledge to expend every effort toward victory this fall for all the Democrats—in district, State, and Nation, and I will work untiringly for not part, but all, of the 12th District."

Knowing the game and fighting young Jackson native, who uses a wheelchair to propel himself about, we know he will do just that. And he is wasting no time in getting started to mend the fences in the Democratic ranks in the district as he starts out next week to make the rounds of visiting all of the counties in the district.

The citizens of Jackson County received the word of Hall's nomination with great enthusiasm and are proud to be represented in Congress for the first time by a man of his experience and ability. Having served his district as State senator, as member of the State water conservation committee, and in dozens of other fields of activity, politically and otherwise, has provided the young Democratic nominee with a wealth of knowledge that will fit him for the big job in Washington.

Mr. Hall, if elected this fall and there is little doubt but what he will win the election, will be assuming a position which will carry with it great opportunities and grave responsibilities. He will have an opportunity, as the first man to represent western North Carolina west of the Balsams, to prove to the district that a man west of the French Broad can do as much, if not more, for the entire district as many have in the past east of the French Broad. In serving in the U.S. Congress he will not only be serving the 10 counties of the 12th North Carolina District and North Carolina but the entire Nation as well.

The citizens of Jackson are quite sure that "Bud" Hall, as he is known by his friends, will serve his county, his State and his Nation with distinction, bringing honor to himself and to his native State and county. He will go to Washington with the best wishes of all the citizens of the district.

The congressional committee is to be recommended for having made a wise selection in the candidate to succeed George Shuford.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Aug. 4, 1958]

#### DAVE HALL: A FIGHTER WITH UNCONQUERABLE GRIT

(By John Parriss)

WEBSTER.—To name a man to match my mountains is to name a fighter of unconquerable grit.

Such a man is David McKee Hall, a native-born, briar-sharp, 40-year-old mountain lawyer, who founded the experts last week by being selected to run for Democrat George A. Shuford's seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in November. He's been a fighter all his life.

At 15, a bone infection called osteomyelitis cut his spinal cord and paralyzed him from the waist down.

That put him on his back, but not out of circulation.

Even then, it was still touch and go. The doctors said it would either kill him or leave him helpless for the rest of his days. But they didn't know Dave Hall.

He stubbornly refused to die or submit to a life of invalid despair.

He fought the disease—8 years in various hospitals and some surgical operations—fought it when everybody else said he didn't have a chance.

In the darkest days of his illness he kept on encouraging his doctors, his mother, and father, his friends, who found it hard to hold out even a little bit of encouragement for him.

They watched him suffer and they suffered, too.

And there was one man, closer to him than all the rest, who said, tearfully: "It's too much to bear. I couldn't blame him if he took a gun and ended it."

And, yet, this man knew nothing ever would cause this boy to take the easy way out. And the man was proud. More proud than that, if he could live to see him on his way to Congress, which he couldn't.

But while the others despaired, Dave Hall grinned through the pain and planned his future in a world where he expected to ask for no quarter.

In the hospital, and at home between operations, he read everything he could lay his hands on. He read dictionaries and encyclopedias, books on philosophy and economics, history, and geography, absorbed textbooks, newspapers, and news magazines.

He got through high school—he didn't graduate—and the University of North Carolina in a wheelchair, went on to law school, and at 26 married his nurse.

He entered the University of North Carolina as a special student. He aimed to be a doctor. He went into premedical school and the school officials and faculty members figured he wouldn't get through the first year.

But like a heap of others, they didn't know Dave Hall.

It wasn't that they didn't think he had the brains. They just didn't believe he would live long enough.

Dave set 'em back on their collective heels.

Strangely enough, he was a self-help student. He earned part of his educational expenses by reading to blind students, later, when he shifted from premed to law, by preparing law briefs.

His family background included a line of famous lawyers and jurists on his mother's side, and after a year of premed, although he was tops in his class, he shifted to law school.

As a matter of fact, he didn't have the academic requirements to permit him to enter the university's school of law. But again, the officials didn't expect him to finish the course and reckoned there was no reason to worry about what they would do if he did.

When Dave made the dean's list with an A average, they still didn't become concerned too much with the outcome, albeit they had to admit he was a very unusual young man. To be exact, quite a rare young man.

Through it all, Dave Hall kept going back to the hospital now and then, seeking to lick the malady that had struck him down once and for all.

In 1946, he heard about Manhattan's Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York.

He showed up in New York in July and announced firmly that he meant to walk by summer's end. Said the institute's medical director, George Deaver, "Certainly."

Dave could not dress himself or put on braces without help.

But after 6 weeks of pushups and other exercises to strengthen arms, shoulders, and

abdominal muscles, he was ready to begin crutch work.

The goal at the institute is to become almost completely independent, to be able to go anywhere under your own power if you are paralyzed from the waist down, as Dave Hall was.

Par scores at the institute were:

Fifteen minutes to dress, 7½ to put on braces, 1 to get out of bed or rise from a chair, 30 seconds to open and close a door.

To graduate, institute patients had to be able to go up and down three steps in 1 minute, enter a bus in 10 seconds, cross a 48-foot street in 20 seconds (before the traffic light changed).

Dave Hall bettered par on every course. He became the institute's pride and joy.

It's tough enough going for a man with all his facilities to negotiate across town in New York from the east side to the west side, especially hustling, bustling, dog-eat-dog, 42d Street and Times Square.

I know. I've been there. Many times. And I'll take a cab.

Dave Hall made it look easy.

He negotiated that mad, wild cross-town couple of miles like he was going from the living room to the kitchen. Swapped buses five times, hopped over curbs, thumbed his nose at Times Square traffic and crossed the no-man's land untouched, unharmed and without causing a single cabdriver to slam on his brakes or dent a fender.

He was so good, the institute got him to put on a show when the Congress of Physical Medicine came to New York early in September 1946, for its convention.

He hopped briskly onto a platform 18 inches high, dropped to the floor, and, by strategic use of his crutches, got up again in less than 30 seconds.

My wife was there. She witnessed the amazing demonstration.

Dave told the doctors that anybody with good arms and shoulders could learn to walk.

They didn't argue with him. They had seen, and they knew it was a fact.

Dave taught the folks at the institute things they didn't know were possible with crutches.

As a matter of fact, he opened up a whole, wonderful new life for folks doomed to a wheelchair.

Dr. Deaver offered him the Sun and Moon and stars to stay in New York. He was offered a post at New York University along with a place at the institute and an affiliation with an insurance company which would have assured him an income of a hundred thousand dollars a year.

It was hard to turn down. But Dave Hall was first of all a mountain boy. He loved the mountains, the mountain people. That's where his rootholds were, and that's where he wanted to settle down.

Besides, he had a couple more years in law school.

So he turned down the gold of New York, headed back for Chapel Hill to become the first special student to graduate from the University of North Carolina Law School and the first special student to receive an LL. B. degree.

To get his degree, he had to make up a lot of academic courses he had bypassed.

The hourly load to stay in school at the university is 12 and the maximum permitted is 18. Dave took twice the normal load. The professors had got wise to him and knew he could. So they let him take what he wanted, and he took 33 hours a quarter, studying high finance, advanced economics, banking, instead of knocking off the minor, crip courses which would have qualified him for his degree.

And then he headed for home to hang out his shingle.

Behind him was a record they wouldn't soon forget down at Chapel Hill. A record by a young fellow in a wheelchair with unconquerable grit.

The year he graduated from law school he was selected as one of the 12 outstanding law students in America.

While he was there he was a member of Vance Inn of the national honorary legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, serving as president, secretary and treasurer, as well as being elected exchequer. He also was treasurer and secretary pro tempore of the University Law Association.

Add to these honors a host of others that shout: "Don't ever underestimate a man in a wheelchair."

He was dormitory president, inter-dormitory council president, a member of the board of directors of Graham Memorial, a member of the campus cabinet, on the advisory board to the dean of men, vice chairman and then president of the dormitory council of presidents.

For 1946-47 he was named Phi Delta Phi Law Student of the Year.

By the time he headed for the mountains and Sylva to hang out his shingle he had licked the malady that had struck him down in his teens but couldn't keep him down.

Ahead lay his future. He knew what he wanted. And he knew he would get it. He was a man now. A man of unconquerable grit.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Aug. 5, 1958]

#### DON'T UNDERESTIMATE THE MAN IN THE WHEELCHAIR

(By John Farris)

WEBSTER.—Don't let the wheelchair fool you, and don't underestimate the man in it.

You'll get your ears pinned back, if you do.

For David McKee Hall, albeit paralyzed from the waist down, is almost completely independent, able to go just about anywhere under his own power.

His capacity for work and for doing things is incredible. His stamina like his courage, is a wonder to behold.

He hunts, he fishes, and he swims. He drives a car—averages some 30,000 miles a year—and mows his own lawn, which is the size of a country acre, if it's a foot.

He never has considered himself as an invalid, which he really isn't, and though he can't walk as other men walk, he doesn't consider that a handicap either.

"Never," he says, "never have I thought of myself as being other than normal. Physically, that is.

"As far as material things are concerned, I have as much or more than most people.

"The fact that I was confined to a wheelchair at 15 apparently didn't affect my ability to earn or to participate in civic, church and political affairs."

His philosophy might be summed up in something my grandfather, another mountain man, once said:

"It's up to you to whittle what you can with what you've got."

And Dave Hall's got a lot.

His mind is sharp as a meat ax.

He doesn't scare worth a darn.

He's tough when he has to be tough.

But he's soft, too, and sentimental.

There's a bit of Lincoln about him. Something of Will Rogers.

He is quite as stubborn as Lincoln in supporting the people he trusts through thick and thin.

But don't cross him, brother, don't cross him.

He is deeply ambitious, the skilled man, utterly sure of his own skill and taking no nonsense about it from the unskilled.

He has taken great burdens and he has borne them well.

Folks will tell you he is a good father, a loving husband, and a considerate friend.

He does not seek intimates, yet draws men to him.

He knows his own value without pomp or jealousy.

He listens and talks with every sort of man.

He is a man who can reason, but he is a fighter.

His brain is as big as his heart and his heart is as big as Dave Hall.

He is a big man—broad shoulders, big hands, strong arms, a deep, infectious laugh, and a smile as big as all getout.

"Life," he says, "it is good. I've always had a good time."

His pet hobbies are fishing, boating, and swimming.

He likes to fish best of all. And he doesn't sit on the dock to do his fishing, either. He's a trout fisherman and he fishes the mountain streams.

He learned to swim, and well, before osteomyelitis cut his spinal cord and paralyzed him from the waist down at 15.

"For long-distance swimming," he explains, "I swim on my back. Can't kick but use a modified crawl without the kick when I swim on my stomach."

Last fall he went on a bear hunt to Mount Mitchell.

"I didn't get a shot," he said, "but we brought back a bear."

He isn't one for sitting back and letting somebody else do the work. Not even on a hunting or fishing trip. He's right handy with a skillet and likes to cook for the whole party, whether it's two or a dozen.

He lives here on the old home place which his great-grandfather gave to his grandfather Coleman Hall nearly a hundred years ago.

It passed out of the Hall family back in the early forties. But Dave bought it in 1950 and restored it to its onetime elegance.

Here, among other things, he raises cattle, horned Herefords. And his pride and joy is a prize bull from the Milky Way Farms named Larry Domino, who's worth a fortune.

Dave was born May 16, 1918. He attended Sylva High School from 1931 to 1933 and intermittently through the spring of 1938 without graduating.

It was February 1931 that he got sick, contracting osteomyelitis at the age of 12. And this resulted in paraplegia at the age of 15. He spent 8 years in various hospitals and had approximately 200 surgical operations before he licked the disease, albeit he was doomed to a future in a wheelchair.

He got a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1947, and an LL.B. degree in 1948.

And then he returned to his home in Sylva to practice law and become a dynamo in a wheelchair.

He didn't sit in his office and let people come to him. He didn't let somebody else handle his cases when they came to trial.

From the beginning, Dave Hall was as busy as a bee. Folks from all over sought him out, brought him more work than he could handle, albeit he burned the midnight oil, which he still does, and forced him to expand his firm until it now is the largest in the county.

No man in his home town or county has taken a more active part in civic, church, and political affairs.

He has been attorney for the town of Dillsboro since 1948, for the county of Jackson since 1952, and has been regional fund chairman of the American Red Cross of the counties west of Buncombe for the past 3 years.

He was attorney for the town of Sylva for 1948 and 1949; president of the Jackson

County Young Democratic Club from 1952 to 1954, and vice chairman of the Jackson County Democratic executive committee from 1948 until 1954.

He served in the senate of the 1955 North Carolina General Assembly, occupying seat No. 46.

In 1952 he was appointed to the 20th Judicial District Committee, and is now senior party liaison officer and member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs.

Presently he is a member of the North Carolina Water Resources Commission.

He has served on the board of the Sylva Methodist Church, as well as being a trustee, and chairman of the church's finance committee.

He started the Jackson County Savings & Loan Association, of which he is secretary, and was instrumental in organizing Jackson County Industries, Inc., serving as its president from the beginning in 1953.

He has served on the board of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, is still a member of the chamber's industrial commission, and is a member of the Sylva Rotary Club.

His great-great-grandfather was Capt. William Moore, American Revolution, first white settler west of the French Broad in Hominy Valley near Asheville, and patriarch of the Moore clan in western North Carolina.

His uncle is Dan K. Moore, former judge of the superior court and now an executive of Champion Paper & Fiber Co. in Canton.

Dave is married to the former Miss Sarah McCollum, of Bradenton, Fla., who was his nurse at Duke University Hospital. They have three young daughters, Anne, who is 9, Allison, who is 8, and Hannah McKee, who is 3.

His father was the late David M. Hall, a prominent merchant and landowner. His mother is Edith Moore Hall, assistant dean of women at Western Carolina College.

He has two sisters, Mrs. Joe Dowdle, of Franklin, and Miss Lela Moore Hall, superintendent of public welfare for Harnett County. His brother, Robert, is an executive with the Bank of Asheville.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Nov. 5, 1958]

#### SWIRL OF ACTIVITY AHEAD FOR HALL

Representative-elect David M. Hall steps into a swirl of activity following his victory Tuesday over Republican W. Harold Sams.

In the next few weeks, he will name an administrative assistant and begin selecting a staff to man his Washington and district offices.

His choice for No. 1 assistant will be a key to the selection of other staff members. He may choose his top aid from a list of names he carries—names submitted by political leaders from throughout the district. Hall's had such a list for some time.

Or, Hall may look beyond designated favorites. He says he will "want to look over the field carefully." Holding that he owes no commitments to anyone, he says he would like to see some more names: "I haven't got all the names I'd like to see."

Hall has made one exception to his no-commitments boast: he has promised some people in a small county west of Jackson that he would, if elected, give a staff job of some sort to someone from that county. The post wouldn't necessarily be in Washington.

Clay, Graham, Cherokee, and Swain Counties lie to the west of Hall's native Jackson. He received powerful backing at the grassroots level from all four in his successful bid for the Democratic nomination. So, after his checkup, Hall hopes to spend the rest of next week in the Florida sun.

He'll return to his Sylva law office the following week—about November 17—and get

down to the business of collecting a staff and packing up for the big trip to Washington where he'll take his seat in Congress 4 months shy of 41 years of age.

Beyond his 2-year term, if there's a question mark over the 1960 Democratic choice, it doesn't appear to be worrying Dave Hall.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen,  
Nov. 5, 1958]

**DAVE HALL'S VICTORY OVER SAMS REALLY A  
POLITICAL ANTICLIMAX**

David Hall's conquest of GOP contender W. Harold Sams at the polls Tuesday was a political anticlimax.

Despite considerable Republican campaign activity, most knowledgeable observers—and nearly everyone else—would have conceded the chances of a Sams' upset very slim.

Hall's real victory came last summer in the 12th District's seething Democratic cauldron.

He came out on top of all these boiling developments.

Representative George A. Shuford, winding up 6 years in Congress, was the favored candidate for the party's renomination.

But wealthy Waynesville industrialist Heinz W. Rollman, who had actually been campaigning a year in advance came out openly against Shuford and began a free-sending blitz on the nomination.

Three other candidates dropped in their hats. Hall wasn't among them and no one even thought of him as a candidate at the time.

Shuford, who had already had two operations for cataracts, entered an Asheville hospital the week of the May 31 primary. After 3 days, his admission became known, but few details could be established beyond that he had entered for minor surgery and a checkup.

In the primary vote, Shuford bested the field of our opponents, although Rollman rounded up nearly 19,000 votes. Then, as losers' tempers flared, it developed that Shuford's illness was more serious, had resulted in stroke-like complications, including some paralysis. He transferred to Bethesda Naval Hospital for treatment. While back at home Rollman and others began charging the voters had been deceived—that they would have voted otherwise if Shuford's condition had been known.

Denials or explanations generally were brushed aside. The political squabble spilled into print and downstate press reports began building up a picture of alleged conspiracies of silence.

Shuford eventually decided against a general election campaign because of his health.

This tossed the nomination into the lap of the almost unknown district executive committee—two representatives from each of the area's 10 counties.

Rollman cried that the nomination was his by rights of runnerup. The strong Buncombe political organization booster City Manager J. Weldon Weir of Asheville, Henderson hopeful advanced a familiar name—Monroe Redden, Jr.—son of a former district Congressman.

Only the far western area hailed the name of Hall.

Into a hot upper story chamber of the Swain County courthouse the day of the decision, delegates from all over the district were packed for the executive committee's meeting. Speeches were public, but the selection was to be private.

Nevertheless, after the first 20 minutes, it became obvious that if the committee had any idea of fulfilling the wishes of the people who'd turned out, it could scarcely help selecting the man in the wheelchair on the front row—David McKee Hall, paralyzed but powerful.

Rollman's name was never nominated in committee. The other major contenders lost where they needed to win. Hall and his uncle, influential Superior Court Judge Dan K. Moore, who'd just resigned from the bench to go into private industry, had done their work well.

The little counties carried the day. And that was the day that David picked off both Gollath and the GOP with smooth pebbles.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen Nov. 5, 1958]

**HALL KEEPS ONLY PROMISE: ONE MADE TO HIS  
DAUGHTERS**

(By John Parris)

WEBSTER.—Dave Hall grinned. "Yep," he said, "They say I'm going to Congress."

This was his reaction as the voters of the 12th Congressional District gave him a resounding victory Tuesday over his Republican opponent, W. Harold Sams of Asheville.

Hall, 40-year-old lawyer and native of Jackson County, welcomed the news of his election at his farm home here in Webster.

As the returns made it evident that Hall had chalked up one of the largest majorities in a 12th District congressional race, his first act as newly elected Congressman was to carry out the only promise he had made during the campaign.

That promise was to his three small daughters.

He had kissed them goodnight at 8 p.m. with the promise he would wake them when he learned of the outcome of the election.

And at 10:25 p.m. he roused them gently. They came wide awake. Their eyes sparkled through the sleep from which they had awakened. But they knew as only a child's faith knows.

"Daddy," said Anne, who is 10, "You beat him. I know you did."

Dave Hall grinned and kissed her.

And then Allison, who is 8, and Hannah, who is 4, hugged their daddy and set up a happy screaming, jumping up and down in their beds.

It was a happy, homey scene.

Nightlong, Dave Hall had sat in his wheelchair near the telephone at his home, with his family about him, listening to the returns as they came in.

And nightlong, his telephone had rung constantly, bringing the voices of friends calling to tell him how he was running in the various counties. And when the results were in and it was assured that he was the next Congressman from the 12th District, David Hall made his first public statement as the newly elected Representative from the 12th District.

He said:  
"This is a great, heartfelt moment in my life.

"It is with a feeling of great pride and a sense of sincere responsibility that I accept this, the most important office that you, the voters of the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina can bestow.

"I pledge that I will dedicate myself and my office to true representation of all the people of this great district.

"And I wish especially to express my appreciation to my devoted wife and family and to my friends who have made it possible for me to attain this high position.

"I assure each and every one of you that this acceptance is with the deepest humility. And I trust that I can in my work merit the confidence you have placed in me."

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer,  
Nov. 10, 1958]

**CONGRESSMAN HALL SETS SEVERAL RECORDS**

For the first time in 47 years, a North Carolina Congressman has been elected west of the French Broad River.

The election of David M. Hall, of Sylva, on Tuesday set up a number of records—first he gathered more votes by several thousands than many political observers had predicted; he became the first man west of Asheville to get elected to Congress, and he is one of the youngest men of the district to ever sit in Congress.

Hall's hometown newspaper, the Sylva Herald said editorially:

"People of Jackson County have good reason to be proud of David Hall, who on Tuesday was elected to serve the 12th District in Congress. He is believed to be the first man west of Haywood County to be named Congressman. And it has been 49 years since a Congressman came from the area outside Buncombe and Henderson Counties. The last one west of the French Broad was the late W. T. Crawford of Waynesville, who served in 1911."

Even though there has been a drought in having a Congressman from 6 of the 10 counties in the district, when Hall takes office in January he will carry with him experience gained while a State senator. And we do not expect other legislators in Washington to be "pulling the wool over his eyes." Hall knows politicians. How they work. And he understands their legal language, which often is designed to gain public opinion but has tricky phrases.

A native of Jackson, the 40-year-old Congressman received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1947 and was named Phi Delta Phi Student of the Year. He was the first special student to graduate from UNC Law School with an LL. B. degree.

By showing that he could overcome a physical disability, having been confined to a wheelchair since he was 15, Hall knows which rows are hard ones to hoe better than the average person.

Knowing the game and fighting young Sylva attorney, who succeeds Congressman George Shuford of Asheville, we know Hall has a wealth of knowledge that will fit him for the big job in Washington. In addition to being State senator, he has served as a member of the State Water Conservation Committee and in dozens of other fields of activity, politically and otherwise.

His new job carries great opportunities and still graver responsibilities. The citizens of Jackson are quite sure that "Bud" Hall, as he is known by his friends, will serve his county, his district, his State and his Nation with distinction. He goes to Washington with the best wishes of all the citizens of the district.

[From the Asheville, N.C. Citizen, Jan. 8, 1959]

**PROUD DAUGHTERS LOOK ON AS REPRESENTATIVE HALL TAKES OFFICE**

(By Margaret Kernodle)

WASHINGTON.—It took a former President, Harry S. Truman, to attract the attention of three little North Carolina girls away from their father, Representative David M. Hall, Democrat, of North Carolina, in the House Wednesday.

Anne, 10, Allison, 8, and Hannah, 4, kept their eyes on their father from the time he entered the House in his wheelchair until Truman appeared in the gallery. Hall was crippled by a disease in childhood.

"President Truman sat just two seats away from me," Allison exclaimed.

She was a little reluctant to tell her father how impressed she was with the former President, as if she didn't really mean to take away any glory from daddy when he took his oath of office as a Congressman.

Hannah and Allison admitted they waved proudly at their father, but Anne said she was a little too grown-up to do that, though

she admitted she watched him almost constantly as the opening session of the 86th Congress got under way.

Hannah fought off a virus infection to make the ceremony and sat on her mother's lap.

Hall returned to his suite in the Old House Office Building for a reception for his family and close friends who came to Washington for the ceremony.

Also very proud of him was his mother, stately gray-haired Mrs. Edith Moore Hall, stunning in a navy blue outfit, who presided at the coffee table.

Here also were his sisters, Mrs. C. N. Dowdle, of Franklin, N.C., and Miss Lela Moore Hall, of Lillington, N.C.; his brother, Robert Hall, of Asheville, and his uncle, Dan Moore, former North Carolina superior court judge, of Asheville.

Hall succeeds Representative George A. Shuford, Democrat, of North Carolina, who retired at the end of the 85th Congress.

The Halls have a house in nearby Arling-ton, and the older daughters have entered public school there, three blocks away. But the Halls arrived ahead of their furniture. To the delight of the Hall daughters, furniture in the new house has consisted so far of only mattresses, a sofa and an army cot.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Feb. 9, 1959]

#### REPRESENTATIVE HALL AND OUTER SPACE

When committee assignment time came in the House in Washington, Representative David M. Hall, of Sylva, got exactly the opposite of what he had requested.

He wanted to start off on solid ground, asked to be put on the Interior Committee.

Instead, he was assigned to outer space, the first permanent new committee of both Houses of Congress since 1892.

The 12th district Democrat, a congressional freshman, married 15 years, admits his contact with the moon is remote. But he is modest in saying that. A mountain man, he has lived closer to the moon and the stars than his lowland colleagues.

Mr. Hall has accepted his assignment as offering a challenging opportunity for service.

The importance of the work of the Space Committee is spelled out in some points made by Representative OVERTON BROOKS, Democrat, of Louisiana, chairman of the new committee. He told Congressional Quarterly:

"Missiles will begin to replace manned aircraft by 1963.

"The defense budget soon will be divided into two parts—one for brush-fire wars and the other for all-out atomic missile wars.

"Interservice competition over control of missile development will grow more intense. The program should be unified under one department.

"Ultimately the United Nations or some other international agency will have to spell out outer space law.

"The national security aspects of space vehicles should be stressed now. Development of satellites will benefit later from this."

Mr. Hall, as a member of the Space Committee, is thus in a position to engage in pioneering legislative work in connection with the space race with the Soviet Union. For instance, there will be many problems dealing with international aspects of space and space law.

"We have no time to lose," added Representative Brooks. "There is no doubt the Russians are ahead of us in some particulars," notably the thrust of their engines in their missiles. "I will not be satisfied until we have closed the gap in the missile and space race."

All of this leads to the fact that Representative Hall does face a challenging field of work, one that is vital to the future of America. He may have wanted Interior, but he is now in a position to serve the Nation on a legislative frontier that has no boundary and is fraught with meaning to the American people and the entire human race.

[From Reach, a bimonthly publication of the North Carolina division of vocational rehabilitation, Raleigh, N.C., of January-February 1960]

#### DAVID HALL, THIS IS YOUR LIFE

"Handicap," as defined by Webster, means to put at a disadvantage or to hinder; but had you been present on January 3, 1959, when David McKee Hall, paraplegic, quietly rolled his wheelchair into the Nation's Capitol to take the oath of office as a Member of the 86th Congress, representing the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina, you might have said, "Hall has revised Webster." And indeed you would have been quite correct, because his journey to Washington had been made over a long and tortuous road strewn with boulders of pain and suffering, blocked at intervals by detours of long, lingering months in hospital beds—all of which would have made a person of less fortitude, determination, and driving ambition turn back and thus confirm Webster's definition that a handicap is truly a hindrance. But because of his relentless drive, his complete unwillingness to admit defeat, his all-consuming ambition, the journey had been accomplished. And in so doing, he had lent inspiration and encouragement to others—both handicapped and physically fit—to complete the task at hand, to achieve that goal out yonder and to do it without complaining.

At the age of 12, David was a round, pudgy, pink-cheeked lad who had more than the normal boy's interest in fishing, hunting, scouting, football, and the like. That is, until the day that osteomyelitis destroyed the participation, even though it could not lessen the interest which remains intact to this day some 28 years later. And thus began the years of suffering, of excruciating pain, and of long, long months in Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta—years which deprived him of a secondary education because of the some 200 surgical operations he was required to undergo, and the repeated close brushes with death. At the age of 15, the infection affected his spinal cord to the extent that he was permanently paralyzed from the waist down and thereafter confined to a wheelchair life.

Throughout the 28 years his family physicians and close friends were constantly amazed at the indomitable courage he manifested at all times, never discouraged if his plans and activities were brought to an end by another painful hospital experience but always ready to begin a new project or complete the old one when given brief respites at home.

Then, with the discovery of the sulfa antibiotics, his hospital stays became less frequent and so he determined to enter the University of North Carolina; and like all his plans and ambitions, he carried this to a successful, brilliant conclusion by his graduation in 1948, thus becoming the first special student to graduate from the law school with an LL.B. degree. Thereafter, he passed the State bar examination and opened a law office in Sylva where he has been practicing law since that time. During the time he was in college, he was not only studying law himself, but was helping blind students by reading to them.

His subsequent achievements and accomplishments came as no surprise to those who know him best, for at last they were

convinced that when David Hall said, "I will," it meant that he would and could. Because of his attitude and demeanor concerning his handicap, one forgets that he cannot stand up tall and straight or that he is denied the simple art of walking into a room. He has never sought concessions or privileges because of physical limitations, rather he prefers to take his turn always with the physically normal.

Too much cannot be said for his mental approach to his handicap. Gov. Luther H. Hodges said at the recent Young Democratic Club convention in Asheville that David Hall had exhibited more courage than any man he had ever known. The distinguished Senator SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., in introducing him at the 12th Congressional District rally in Bryson City, likened his courage and achievements to those of the knight described in the poem "The Broken Sword."

More important than these encomiums is the widespread influence he has had on other handicapped people by his inspiring example and the tangible things he has done for their benefit. Perhaps one of his most noteworthy contributions was in 1946, at Manhattan Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York. (See Time magazine, Sept. 16, 1946.)

Through his understanding and sincere appreciation of the vocational rehabilitation program, he has encouraged many handicapped people, especially other paraplegics, to develop their limited abilities. Searching out those in need of help and working in close cooperation with the vocational rehabilitation counselor, he has frequently made his office available for conferences and interviews between these individuals and the counselor which resulted in their receiving training and/or other rehabilitation services through which they gained a new lease on life.

For many years David Hall has devoted considerable time and effort in working with the local Committee on Employing the Physically Handicapped; he was instrumental in getting a survey made by the employment service on the county's labor supply which later led to the location of a new industrial plant in the community, thereby creating additional job opportunities for the unemployed. He has helped many handicapped people to secure gainful employment and thus become useful citizens who experience the satisfaction that comes with finding one's place in life.

He has served his district well in the House of Representatives and has been accorded recognition unusual for a freshman Representative. He was honored by being appointed to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, the first permanent standing committee to be created by the Congress since 1892. As a member of this committee, he participated in an 11,000-mile factfinding inspection tour of the major research and development centers of Western Europe's NATO countries.

He served in the senate of the 1955 North Carolina General Assembly, has been a member of numerous boards and commissions, is active in the Methodist Church, and in local civic organizations.

The mountains, streams, and waterfalls of western North Carolina are dear to his heart. He enjoys swimming, hunting, and fishing. He lives on a farm adjacent to the Tuckaseegee River, in the beautiful restored old home of his ancestors at Webster, N.C., with his lovely wife, Sarah McCullom Hall, and their three daughters, Anne, Allison, and Hannah, ages 12, 10, and 5 years. Their happy homelife has been well described in many feature stories which have appeared in the Asheville Citizen.

Since this article on David Hall was started, his doctors have told him that he has cancer.

And like all the other obstacles which have confronted him, he has accepted this with the same calm, courageous attitude—not one of resignation, but one of continued determination which finds him now as a patient in Memorial Hospital, Sloan-Kettering Institute, New York, from where he radiates hope and confidence of recovery from the favorable report of his doctors there.

David Hall looks to the future and a continuing career of service.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Jan. 30, 1960]

**DAVID HALL, 41, DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS**

SYLVA.—Twelfth District Congressman David M. Hall, stricken by cancer last November, died here at 5:45 p.m. Friday in C. J. Harris Hospital.

The 41-year-old Congressman was a native of Sylva. He was elected to represent the 10-county congressional district in the November 1958 general election. He had been expected to seek reelection this year.

Victim of a crippling bone infection at the age of 12, Hall underwent surgery December 10 in a New York hospital for removal of a cancerous growth on his bladder. He died of complications of the operation, including a kidney blockage.

**RETURNED JANUARY 12**

Specialists who performed the operation reported to Hall afterward that the cancer had been completely eliminated. Hall was returned to the hospital here January 12 to continue convalescence.

A paraplegic who had been confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, Hall was an attorney by profession but had devoted some attention to farming.

Hall styled himself a political conservative in Democratic ranks. Before election to Congress, he had served in the North Carolina Senate and later, as a member of the North Carolina Board of Water Commissioners.

**PICKED BY COMMITTEE**

The Democratic district executive committee on July 31, 1958, chose Hall to run in place of Representative George A. Shuford, of Asheville, who had withdrawn as the Democratic nominee for reasons of health.

Recognized as an active Jackson County civic and political leader. Hall won the district committee's nomination from a field of five aspirants. In the general election, Hall overwhelmed his Republican opponent, W. Harold Sams, an Asheville attorney.

Thus, for the first time in more than two generations, the 12th District's Democratic Representative was a man from west of the Balsams.

A month after his election, Hall announced the opening of a full-time district office in Waynesville, the first time a congressional office had been established west of Asheville.

The district office functioned as a clearing house for citizens with problems needing congressional attention. As a convenience to constituents, a representative of the office followed a schedule of regular appearances in many western North Carolina towns and cities.

Hall was sworn into the U.S. House of Representatives on January 7, 1959.

Less than 2 months later, on February 23, he underwent surgery in Bethesda naval hospital in Washington for drainage of his right kidney after proper natural expulsion had failed. Physicians announced the following month that a second kidney operation might become necessary.

This operation, for the removal of scar tissue resulting from the kidney surgery, was performed November 10 in St. Joseph's Hospital in Asheville.

Three days later, physicians who performed the operation announced the finding of a malignancy in microscopic studies of the scar tissue. Hall went to New York soon afterward to begin a series of X-ray treatments preparing him for the December 10 operation for removal of the cancerous growth.

As a Member of Congress, Hall asked for Interior when committee assignments came around. He got Outer Space.

Commenting on the assignment Hall stated: "Except for the contacts with the Interior Department in my district, I am very happy with it."

Hall became top-ranking freshman Democrat on the space committee, the first permanent new committee of both Houses since 1892.

During the month he was sworn in, the Sylva Representative was elected treasurer of the 86th Congressional Club. The club, chiefly social, was composed of 63 freshmen Democratic House Members elected to the 86th Congress.

Hall was a strong supporter of timber management and development plans. He frequently called attention to western North Carolina's vast timber resources.

In September 1959 Hall went to London for a series of conferences in connection with the International Astronomical Federation Conference.

Born May 16, 1918 at Sylva, Hall was the son of Mrs. Edith Moore Hall of Sylva and the late David McKee Hall.

Despite his physical disability, Hall received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1947 and an LL.B. degree in June 1948. Admitted to the bar in August 1947, he began active practice in Sylva in the fall of 1948.

His record at the university was outstanding, both in academic and extracurricular activities. He headed a number of important campus organizations including Vance Inn of Phi Delta Phi. He was the first special student to graduate from the University of North Carolina Law School with an LL.B. degree since the school's establishment.

In the summer of 1947, he appeared before the Congress of Physical Medicine in New York and gave a demonstration of new mobility methods being taught paraplegics. Although he seldom used them, Hall had mastered the ability to walk on crutches.

Among organizations in which he participated or held office were the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson County Industrial Committee, and Jackson County Industries, the Sylva Rotary Club and Sylva Methodist Church, Jackson chapter of the American Red Cross, and Morehead Scholarship Committee of Jackson County. He served as county attorney for 2 years and was town attorney for Sylva from 1948 until 1951. He had also served as attorney for the town of Dillsboro.

Hall had been active in county and district Democratic circles for more than 20 years. He had served as president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club and as a member and officer in the Jackson County Democratic Executive Committee.

He was a grandson of the late Superior Court Judge Frederick Moore, grandnephew of Superior Court Judge Walter E. Moore, and grandnephew of the late E. L. McKee, and State Senator Gertrude Dills McKee, his wife.

He was a nephew of Superior Court Judge Dan K. Moore, of Sylva, now associated with Champion Paper and Fibre Co.

Survivors include his widow, the former Miss Sarah McCollum, of Bradenton, Fla., to whom he was married in 1944, and three daughters: Sarah Anne, 10, Edith Allison, 9, and Hannah McKee, 4; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville, and two sisters: Miss Lela

Moore Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.

Services will be at 3 p.m. Sunday in Sylva Methodist Church. The Rev. Asmond G. Maxwell, pastor, and the Rev. Robert G. Tuttle, of Asheville, district superintendent of the Asheville District Methodist Church, will be in charge. Burial will be in the family plot in Webster Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Ernest Burch, Andrew Wilson, Joseph T. Wilson, Lacey Thornberg, Malcolm Brown, Fred D. Cooper, E. L. McKee, and W. D. McKee.

Before his death, Representative Hall requested that in lieu of flowers, donations be made toward establishment of a David McKee Hall Scholarship Fund at Western Carolina College.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Times, Jan. 31, 1960]

**FUNERAL FOR HALL AT 3 P.M. TODAY**

SYLVA.—Representative David M. Hall, the paraplegic freshman Congressman who died Friday of complications from cancer surgery, will be buried Sunday in the family plot at Webster.

Funeral services will be conducted at 3 p.m. in the Sylva Methodist Church by the Reverend Asmond G. Maxwell, pastor, and the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church.

The 41-year-old Hall had requested that in the event of his death flowers be omitted and expressions of sympathy be in the form of donations to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College, where his mother is assistant dean of women.

Members of the North Carolina Congressional Delegation planned to come from Washington by train for the funeral. Representative GEORGE MILLER, Democrat, of California, was named to represent the House Space Committee, of which Hall was a member, at the services. Also accompanying the North Carolina delegation was Zeake W. Johnson Jr., House Sergeant at Arms.

(In respect to Hall, the House of Representatives has tentatively postponed its Monday program.)

A special primary and election will be necessary to fill the remainder of Hall's term, which expires next January. Roy A. Taylor, former State representative from Black Mountain, announced last week as a candidate for Hall's seat in the May Democratic primaries. Others being mentioned include State Senator William Medford of Waynesville and former Solicitor Thad Bryson, of Bryson City and Franklin, but neither has announced.

Hall won his congressional seat in 1958, after the Democratic nominee, Representative George A. Shuford of Asheville, withdrew because of ill health. Hall, the pick of the district Democratic committee, soundly defeated the Republican candidate, W. Harold Sams of Asheville.

He was sworn in last January, but 2 months later had to undergo surgery for drainage of his right kidney. During another operation, a month later, to remove scar tissue from the preceding surgery a malignant growth was discovered.

On December 10 the malignancy was removed in an operation at Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York. Hall returned home to recuperate, but his health began to decline and he entered the hospital here, where he died.

Surviving are the widow, the former Sarah McCollum of Bradenton, Fla., three young daughters; his mother, Mrs. Edith M. Hall, of Cullowhee; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.



[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen-Times, Jan. 31, 1960]

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID MCKEE HALL

Representative David McKee Hall's death has brought a deep sense of loss and of regret.

The freshman Congressman from the 12th North Carolina District died of complications following a cancer operation performed last December 10.

The gentleman from the valley of the Tuckasegee west of the Balsams was but 41 years of age.

In the prime of his maturity, death brought a close to what promised to be a distinguished career in the lower House of Congress. He was a member of the Space Committee.

He had intended to seek renomination in the May Democratic primary. He had many friends and wide support.

Illness was no new experience for Dave Hall. Crippled by a bone infection in his youth, he was a paraplegic. Since the age of 15 he had been confined to a wheelchair.

This physical handicap did not deter Mr. Hall from living a full and active life.

He was known for his faith and courage, his optimism in the face of adversity.

The quality of his mind and character led him to enter the field of public service. After studying at the University of North Carolina, where his record was outstanding, he practiced law in his native town of Sylva in Jackson County. He was not only proficient in his profession (he farmed also), but developed into a constructive civic leader.

For more than 20 years he was active in Democratic Party circles and he served in a number of official capacities, including membership in the State senate and on the North Carolina Board of Water Commissioners.

Representative Hall was a member of a prominent mountain family, many of whose members have won distinction in business, in the professions and in public life.

It is men like Dave Hall who have lasting contributions to the growth and development of this mountain region. He was deeply interested in serving the region and his fellow man and he did serve well and faithfully in all the posts to which he was called in civic and political life.

We have reason to remember Dave Hall, not the least by far being the record of courage which shone through his entire life. It becomes a legacy of his family and an inspiration to all who had the privilege of knowing him.

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer, Feb. 1, 1960]

LARGE CROWDS ATTEND LAST RITES OF REPRESENTATIVE D. M. HALL

A large number of Haywood County citizens were among the estimated 600 persons who attended funeral services for 12th District Congressman David M. Hall, Sunday afternoon in the Sylva Methodist Church.

The small church, with seats for only 200, was filled to capacity with many standing. An estimated 400 friends waited outside.

The service, conducted by the Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, pastor, and the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church, was simple and impressive.

The active pallbearers were Ernest Burch, Andrew Wilson, Joseph T. Wilson, Lacey Thornberg, Malcolm Brown, Fred D. Cooper, E. L. McKee, and W. D. McKee.

A delegation of U.S. Congressmen and Senators included North Carolina's two Senators, SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., of Morganton, and B. EVERETT JORDAN, of Saxapaw, and HUGH Q. ALEXANDER, of Kannapolis, L. H. FOUNTAIN, of

Tarboro, CHARLES R. JONAS, of Lincolnton, A. PAUL KITCHIN, of Wadesboro, ALTON LENNON, of Wilmington, RALPH J. SCOTT, of Danbury, and BASIL L. WHITENER, of Gastonia.

Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, of California, attended as a representative of the House Space Committee of which Hall was a member. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., House Sergeant at Arms, also was present.

Hall was buried in the family cemetery at Webster.

Representative Hall died Friday at 5:45 p.m. in the C. J. Harris Hospital in Sylva. A paraplegic, who had been confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, he underwent surgery December 10 in a New York hospital for removal of a cancerous growth.

The 41-year-old Congressman was a native of Sylva. He was elected to represent the 10-county congressional district in November 1958.

He became top-ranking freshman Democrat on the Space Committee, the first permanent new committee of both Houses since 1892. He was a strong supporter of timber management and development plans. He frequently called attention to western North Carolina's vast timber resources.

In September 1959, Hall went to London for a series of conferences in connection with the International Astronomical Federation Conference.

Hall was the son of Mrs. Edith Moore Hall, of Sylva, and the late David McKee Hall. He was a grandson of the late Superior Court Judge Frederick Moore and a nephew of Superior Court Judge Dan K. Moore of Canton, now associated with Champion Paper & Fiber Co.

Despite his physical disability, he received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1947 and the LL.B. degree in June 1948. He began his law practice in Sylva in the fall of 1948.

In the summer of 1947, Hall appeared before the Congress of Physical Medicine in New York and gave a demonstration of new mobility methods being taught paraplegics.

He participated and held office in the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson County Industrial Committee and Jackson County Industries, the Sylva Rotary Club, the Sylva Methodist Church, Jackson chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Morehead Scholarship Committee. He served as county attorney for 2 years and was town attorney for Sylva from 1948 until 1951. He had also served as attorney for the town of Dillsboro.

Active in county and district Democratic circles for 20 years, he had served as president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club and as an officer in the Jackson County Democratic executive committee.

Surviving is his wife, the former Miss Sarah McCollum, of Bradenton, Fla.; three daughters, Sarah Anne, 10, Edith Allison, 9, and Hannah McKee, 4; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Moore Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer, Feb. 1, 1960]

REPRESENTATIVE HALL WAS A MAN OF GREAT COURAGE

Representative David McKee Hall was a symbol of courage and determination.

Having suffered from a physical handicap for some 25 years, he never sought sympathy—never indulged in self-pity. He was, in turn, concerned over the welfare of others and made many valuable contributions to the civic, religious, business, and cultural life of his community and district.

An indication of his concern for his fellowman was one of his last requests—that a scholarship fund be established at Western Carolina College in lieu of floral offerings.

Representative Hall was an inspiration to people of all ages in all walks of life. He won out many, many times over great odds as he underwent numerous operations in an effort to regain his health.

He was a consistent fighter and never knew what it was to give up. The greater the odds, the harder he fought.

The adult life of Representative Hall was truly one of courage and determination—an inspiration to those who are prone to give up this side of success.

(From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Feb. 1, 1960)

SIX HUNDRED FRIENDS AND NOTABLES ATTEND FUNERAL FOR HALL

SYLVA.—More than 600 persons attended funeral services here Sunday afternoon for Representative David M. Hall, 12th District Congressman who died Friday of complications from cancer surgery.

The small Sylva Methodist Church, with seats for only 200, was filled to capacity with many standing. An estimated 400 additional persons waited outside.

The service was simple and impressive. The Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, pastor, described the 41-year-old Hall as a man with "indomitable courage known to all." Of Hall, the minister said:

"He had a strong will to live in a large world. He had drive, control, and discipline of his natural abilities. He had a desire to grow, to learn, to accomplish.

"He had faith in himself, boundless energy, unceasing hope, a sense of duty and mission although he knew he lived 'on borrowed time'."

Stricken by a crippling bone disease at the age of 12, Hall had lived most of his life in a wheelchair. During his life, he underwent more than 100 operations.

The last was performed December 10 in New York City for removal of a cancerous growth of the bladder. The Congressman's death resulted from complications of the operation, including a kidney stoppage.

Hall's casket was cloaked in white carnations. Organ music filled the church as the coffin was rolled to the front of the altar.

In addition to the minister, who was assisted by the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle of Asheville, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church, the solemn procession into the church included the pallbearers, members of the family, and a delegation of U.S. Congressmen and Senators who came from Washington for Hall's last rites.

Included in the group were North Carolina's two Senators, SAM J. ERVIN of Morganton and B. EVERETT JORDAN of Saxapaw and North Carolina Congressmen HUGH Q. ALEXANDER of Kannapolis, L. H. FOUNTAIN of Tarboro, CHARLES R. JONAS of Lincolnton, A. PAUL KITCHIN of Wadesboro, ALTON LENNON of Wilmington, RALPH J. SCOTT of Danbury, and BASIL L. WHITENER of Gastonia.

Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, California, attended as a representative of the House Space Committee, of which Hall was a member. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., House Sergeant at Arms, also was present.

Hall was buried in the family cemetery at Webster, a few miles south of Sylva. He was buried in the same plot with his father, David McKee Hall, who died in 1938.

The little cemetery is at the crest of a hill. Stretching for miles beyond the Cowee Mountains and at the foot of the hill the Tuckasegee River winds its way through the valley.

The cemetery is a short distance from the Hall homeplace, a stately home built by Hall's grandfather on the banks of the Tuckasegee.

At least 200 persons attended the burial services. The grave was thickly covered

with flowers even though Hall had requested that in the event of his death, flowers be omitted and expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College.

Telegrams of sympathy were received by Hall's widow from dozens of congressional Members, other nationally known persons, and notables with whom Hall had been closely associated.

Governor Hodges wired: "Mrs. Hodges joins me in expressing to you our love and sympathy in your great loss."

Senator ERVIN's telegram read: "We sorrow with you and the other members of his family in Dave's passing. We have never known a more gallant person."

A telegram from Senator JORDAN stated: "Katherine and I deeply grieved to learn of the passing of our good friend Dave. He will be greatly missed by his host of friends throughout North Carolina and by his colleagues in the Congress. Dave will long be remembered for the great contribution he made to his community, State, and Nation and for his indomitable courage. Our deepest sympathy to you and the family."

Most of Hall's close 12th district friends were present for the funeral. Among them were Mrs. Edith P. Alley of Waynesville, who was in charge of his district office in Waynesville.

Hall's survivors include the widow, the former Sarah McCollum of Bradenton, Fla.; three small daughters; his mother, Mrs. Edith M. Hall of Cullowhee; a brother, Robert C. Hall of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.

[From the Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal, Feb. 1, 1960]

#### DAVID M. HALL

In late August 1958—hardly 3 weeks after the 12th District's Democratic executive committee had named him as the party's nominee for Congress—David M. Hall was in Washington more or less looking around. Asked by a Journal reporter if he was certain of victory in the November election, he grinned.

"It isn't a question of whether I'm coming (to Washington) or not," he said. "It's just a question of how long I'll stay."

As it turned out, the reply was more prophetic than it was intended. Mr. Hall died Friday afternoon—having filled only half the term to which he had indeed been elected that following November.

He was not in Congress long enough to build up much of a legislative record, to bring his name to public attention outside his own district and State, or even to shed fully the label of the freshman. But, while they had not come to know his public side, there are those in Congress—as there are many in other sections of his own State—who readily admired his personal courage. For Mr. Hall had entered Congress, as he had gone into most of the undertakings of his life, in a wheelchair. And his ambition, his obviously unflagging optimism, his desire for public service, in spite of his handicap, earned him highest regard.

On that count alone, Representative Hall achieved something which some men with the ability to walk and the opportunity to stay in Washington longer never have reached.

[From the Shelby (N.C.) Daily Star, Feb. 1, 1960]

#### THE MARK OF A MAN

One must review with a mixture of respect, awe, and admiration the life of David M. Hall.

The man spent most of his 41 years confined to a wheelchair, but he was never one to whimper.

He survived countless operations, endured unbelievable pain and fought back every time. He insisted upon being his own man.

His courage, determination, and public-spirited law career led to his election to Congress from North Carolina's 12th District in 1958.

It looked for awhile that David Hall would win the fight against his most recent assailant—cancer. But the ravages of the disease finally broke the resistance of a body that had previously fought and won over seemingly insurmountable odds.

When Hall was elected to Congress we wrote that here was an example for the youth of our land prone to whine about the adversities of their lives where material things are concerned.

Here was a man, even though confined to a wheelchair, who insisted upon standing upon his own two feet.

And we'll wager he never stood taller than he does now.

[From the Durham (N.C.) Morning Herald, Feb. 2, 1960]

#### HEROIC COURAGE

Representative David Hall's life was short—he was only 41 when he died Friday—but it will long be cited in North Carolina as an example of heroic courage.

From the age of 15 Dave Hall had been confined to a wheelchair, a paraplegic. But the handicap which chained his body did not curb his mind and his confidence. He earned a law degree at the University of North Carolina, returned home to practice, and earned the respect and confidence of his neighbors. They sent him to the State senate. Then, when Representative Shuford declined the Democratic nomination in the 12th District after the 1958 primary, Hall was the choice of the district Democratic committee for nominee.

Ill health had plagued him during the little more than a year he had served in Congress. He was much in hospitals. Finally came the dread diagnosis, cancer. Characteristically, Dave Hall joined battle with this most formidable of foes. The courage, the confidence, and the will which had carried him so far were his to the end. And in his passing, Dave Hall has left an example which shines among the many shining pages of the records of those who refused to let physical handicap keep them from the high destiny they believed was theirs.

[From a Morristown, Tenn., newspaper]

Perhaps the greatest endowment to any child is the will to do.

Far greater than an inheritance of wealth or brains is that indefinable something lit early in a young person's mind and heart that inspires him with a determination to make the most of the gifts with which God has endowed him.

In the majority of instances, such a person does not have a super-abundance of gray matter; but he has something much better, commonsense and a tiny power motor somewhere in his makeup that keeps saying, over and over, to him: "I think I can; I think I can; I think I can."

Whatever the limitations of opportunity, and sometimes these opportunities are so limited as to appear practically nil, such a boy or girl has the drive to pick up straws and to keep using those straws until they have erected a house of brick and stone.

Such are the lessons of success which have painted such marvelous panoramas in the business history of the United States.

Although now in this country those who are unwilling to work and who feel that Uncle Sam owes them a living are embarked upon a governmental program to force the workers to more than divide with the

drones, around us all the time are patterns of success positively amazing.

Such a pattern is the life of Congressman David M. Hall, freshman Democratic Representative from the State of North Carolina, who last week died in Sylva, N.C., at the early age of 41 years.

Direct cause of death was attributed to cancer, that dread disease that seems to be constantly increasing as a menace, not only to the old but to the young as well.

David Hall had been an invalid all of his life. Most boys would have given up from the very first, would have folded their hands, carried along with a grimace on their faces, been depressed, miserable, a happiness deterrent to themselves and all those around them.

Although a paraplegic confined to a wheelchair for 30 of his 41 years, Mr. Hall succeeded in obtaining his degree in law from the University of North Carolina, entered into all sorts of business ventures, as well as practicing his profession, married and became the father of three lovely little girls.

Greatly interested in civic affairs, Mr. Hall was also interested in the welfare of his State and of the Nation. He had made a name for himself in Washington where he was regarded as an able and patriotic Representative.

Last rites for young Hall were held the past Sunday in a small Methodist mountain church in his home city where his death had followed recent surgery for removal of cancer.

Among the 500 persons attending the services was the entire North Carolina congressional delegation, as well as many other notables of Washington who came to pay final tribute to a man whom all considered marvelous.

Rev. A. S. Maxwell, in speaking of the deceased, said:

"Hall was richly blessed here," said the Rev. A. S. Maxwell. "His indomitable courage is known to all.

"He knew he lived on borrowed time," Maxwell told the group which overflowed the small red brick church.

He recalled the Representative's "strong will to live in a large world \* \* \* his drive, control, and discipline of his natural abilities \* \* \* his desire to grow, to learn, to achieve \* \* \* his faith in himself \* \* \* his boundless energy \* \* \* his unceasing hope \* \* \* his sense of duty, of mission through life \* \* \*"

As Maxwell spoke of the young Representative's traits, his widow and three small girls sat in a front pew, weeping softly.

Behind them sat Senators SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., and B. EVERETT JORDAN; the 11 North Carolina House Members; Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, of California, of the House Space Committee on which Hall served; and Zeake Johnson, Sergeant at Arms of the House.

The 41-year-old Hall had requested that in the event of his death, flowers be omitted and expressions of sympathy be in the form of donations to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College, where his mother is assistant dean of women.

A special election will be necessary to fill the remainder of Hall's term, which expires next January. Roy A. Taylor, former State representative from Black Mountain, announced last week as a candidate for Hall's seat in the May Democratic primaries.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]

#### SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS SHOULD BE MAILED TO WCC PRESIDENT

Before his death, Congressman David M. Hall requested that in lieu of flowers, donations be made toward establishment of a

David McKee Hall Scholarship Fund at Western Carolina College.

Some who desire to contribute to this scholarship fund have raised a question as to procedure. The procedure is as follows:

Mail contributions to the scholarship fund to the President, Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, N.C. Checks should be made payable to the David McKee Hall Scholarship Fund.

The president's office will acknowledge the gifts and will notify the family of those who contribute to the scholarship fund.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]

DAVID M. HALL, 41, DIES; FUNERAL SERVICES ARE HELD IN SYLVA SUNDAY AFTERNOON—CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION AMONG 600 WHO ATTEND

Twelfth District Congressman David M. Hall, 41, of Sylva, stricken by cancer last November, died from complications of cancer surgery at 5:35 p.m., Friday, in C. J. Harris Community Hospital.

Funeral services were held at 3 p.m. Sunday at Sylva Methodist Church. The Reverend Asmond Maxwell, pastor, assisted by the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church, officiated. Burial was in the family cemetery at Webster.

Survivors include the widow, the former Sarah McCollum of Bradenton, Fla.; three daughters, Sarah Anne, 11, Edith Allison, 9, and Hannah McKee, 5; his mother, Mrs. Edith M. Hall, of Cullowhee; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Moore Hall, of Lillington, and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, of Franklin.

Pallbearers were Ernest Burch, Andrew Wilson, Joseph T. Wilson, Lacy Thornburg, Malcolm Brown, Fred D. Hooper, E. L. McKee, and W. D. McKee.

Victim of a crippling bone infection at the age of 12, Hall underwent surgery December 10 in a New York hospital for removal of a cancerous growth on his bladder. He died of complications of the operation, including a kidney blockage.

Specialists who performed the operation reported to Hall afterward that the cancer had been completely eliminated. Hall was returned to C. J. Harris Hospital January 12 to continue convalescence.

A paraplegic who had been confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, Hall was an attorney by profession but had devoted some attention to farming.

On July 31, 1958, the 10-member Democratic district executive committee selected Hall over five other Democratic nominee aspirants for the post left open when Representative George A. Shuford, of Asheville, withdrew because of his health.

Hall won over his Republican opponent, W. Harold Sams, Asheville attorney, in the general election to become 12th District Congressman.

Hall's election marked the first time in 49 years that the 10-county area had had a Congressman outside Buncombe or Henderson Counties.

A month after his election, Hall announced the opening of a full-time district office in Waynesville, the first time a congressional office had been established west of Asheville.

Hall was sworn into the U.S. House of Representatives on January 7, 1959.

Less than 2 months later, on February 23, he underwent surgery in Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington for drainage of his right kidney after proper natural expulsion had failed. Physicians announced the following month that a second kidney operation might become necessary.

This operation, for the removal of scar tissue resulting from the kidney surgery, was performed November 10 in St. Joseph's Hospital in Asheville.

Three days later, physicians who performed the operation announced the finding of malignancy in microscopic studies of the scar tissue. Hall went to New York soon afterward to begin a series of X-ray treatments preparing him for the December 10 operation for removal of the cancerous growth.

As a Member of the Congress, Hall became the top-ranking freshman member on the Outer Space Committee, the first permanent new committee of both Houses since 1892. In September, he went to London for a series of conferences in connection with the International Astronomical Federation Conference.

He received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in June 1947 and an LL.B. degree in June 1948. He was admitted to the bar in August 1947.

Among organizations in which he participated or held office were the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson County Industrial Committee and Jackson County Industries, the Sylva Rotary Club and Sylva Methodist Church, Jackson County Chapter of the American Red Cross and Morehead Scholarship Committee of Jackson County. He served as county attorney for 2 years and was town attorney for Sylva from 1948 to 1951. He had also served as attorney for the town of Dillsboro.

Hall had been active in county and district Democratic circles for more than 20 years. He had served as president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club and as a member and officer in the Jackson County Democratic executive committee.

Born May 16, 1918, at Sylva, Hall was the son of Mrs. Edith Moore Hall, of Sylva, and the late David McKee Hall.

He was a grandson of the late Superior Court Judge Fredrick Moore, grandnephew of Superior Court Judge Walter E. Moore, and the grandnephew of the late E. L. McKee and State Senator Gertrude Dills McKee, his wife.

Among the more than 600 persons attending the funeral services Sunday was a delegation of U.S. Congressmen and Senators who came from Washington.

Included in the group were North Carolina's two Senators, SAM J. ERVIN, of Morganton, and B. EVERETT JORDAN, of Saxapahaw, and Congressmen HUGH Q. ALEXANDER, of Kannapolis; L. H. FOUNTAIN, of Tarboro; CHARLES R. JONAS, of Lincolnton; A. PAUL KITCHIN, of Wadesboro; ALTON LENNON, of Wilmington; RALPH J. SCOTT, of Danbury; and BASIL L. WHITENER, of Gastonia.

Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democratic Congressman from California, attended as a representative of the House Space Committee. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., House Sergeant at Arms, was also present.

Telegrams of sympathy were received by Hall's widow from dozens of congressional Members, other nationally known persons, and notables with whom Hall had been closely associated.

Moody Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

[From the Smoky Mountain Times, Bryson City, N.C., Feb. 4, 1960]

CONGRESSMAN HALL DIES; FUNERAL AT SYLVA SUNDAY

Representative David M. Hall, Democrat, of North Carolina, a paraplegic whose career carried him to Congress despite almost a lifetime of pain and suffering, was buried near Sylva Sunday.

Members of the U.S. Senate and House were among the mourners who crowded the small Sylva Methodist Church and thronged outside at services for the 41-year-old Hall, who suffered a bone disease at 12 and from 15 lived in a wheelchair.

"He had a strong will to live in a large world. He had drive, control, and discipline

of his natural abilities. He had a desire to grow, to learn, to accomplish," said the Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, the church pastor.

"He had faith in himself, boundless energy, unceasing hope, a sense of duty and mission, although he knew he lived on borrowed time."

Hall, a lawyer prominent in civic and Democratic Party affairs, was elected to Congress in 1958.

Those attending the funeral included North Carolina's two Democratic Senators, SAM J. ERVIN, of Morganton, and B. EVERETT JORDAN, of Saxapahaw, and seven of the State's Congressmen.

The House Space Committee, of which Hall was a member, was represented by Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, of California. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., Sergeant at Arms of the House, also attended.

The church was filled to its 200-person capacity and many stood in the sanctuary. An estimated 400 others stood outside.

Mr. Maxwell was assisted in the service by the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church.

Congressman Hall was buried in the family cemetery at Webster, a few miles south of Sylva and a short distance from the Hall homeplace. At least 200 persons attended the graveside services.

Attending Hall's funeral, in addition to North Carolina's two Senators; Johnson and Representative Miller, were North Carolina Congressmen Hugh Q. Alexander of Kannapolis, L. H. Fountain of Tarboro, Charles R. Jonas of Lincolnton, A. Paul Kitchin of Wadesboro, Alton A. Lennon of Wilmington, Ralph J. Scott of Danbury, and Basil L. Whitener of Gastonia.

Telegrams of sympathy were received by Mrs. Hall from Governor Hodges, Members of Congress, and other notables with whom her husband had been associated.

[From the Smoky Mountain Times, Bryson City, N.C., Feb. 4, 1960]

DAVID M. HALL

David Hall proved that a person can become successful in spite of handicaps if he has the courage and if he has the will.

Crippled at the age of 12 and confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, with determination and courage he forged himself a place as a leader in western North Carolina civic and political circles.

He had served in the North Carolina Senate and as a member of the North Carolina Board of Water Commissioners before being selected to serve in Congress by the Democratic executive committee in 1958.

This was the first time in more than two generations that a 12th District Democratic Representative from west of the Balsams was in Congress.

He became ill less than 2 months after being sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives, thus never getting the opportunity to do all he wanted for his district. But in spite of his serious illness, he kept in touch with affairs of the 12th. His interest in the proposed Federal building in Bryson City is an example of his continuing work.

After his last major operation (he had 100 operations during his lifetime) he announced that he was coming home to recuperate and run for reelection.

This was typical of Dave Hall who never admitted defeat against physical handicaps which would have overwhelmed a man of smaller stature.

It was with deep regret and sense of loss that the 12th District and North Carolina learned of his death.

He has made a high mark in his life as a gentleman, family man and man of courage. We salute Dave Hall, every inch a man.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]  
**DAVID HALL WAS A SYMBOL OF COURAGE AND DETERMINATION**

Jackson County has reason to long remember and honor the life and courage of David McKee Hall, cut down so young in life, and who lived and achieved great success under trying physical handicap and suffering from his public school days, through his college training and professional career.

David Hall, confined to a wheelchair since his teenage days, packed more living, business, and public service into his 41 years than the majority of us achieve in a long lifetime.

Endowed with a keen mind and indomitable courage and a determination to achieve success in anything he undertook, David Hall achieved professional and political success and rendered outstanding service to his county, State, and Nation.

Following his graduation from the university law school and on being granted his license to practice he wasted no time in opening an office in his hometown and was soon recognized as an attorney of ability and gained a wide practice, particularly in the civil courts. He served as attorney for Jackson County, represented the 32d senatorial district in the State senate, where he sponsored much constructive legislation on the local, district and State level. When the new and very important water resources commission was established to study and report on the State's water use and resources, he was appointed as a member of that body by Governor Hodges. It was while serving in the senate that he proposed an income tax withholding law for North Carolina. He lived long enough to see that law passed and put into operation, although it was by a money-hungry legislature 2 years later.

The young attorney spent many hours working for industry, schools, roads, the new hospital and other things for the betterment of Jackson County. During all of this time few people, other than his immediate family, fully realized the tremendous handicap under which he labored, and at times, with much pain and physical discomfort.

The crowning success of his political career came with the nomination as Democratic candidate to Congress and the winning of the 12th congressional seat in the November election in 1958. The few months he was able to serve in Congress he exhibited the kind of leadership and wisdom that this Nation needs in its national representatives. Had his health and strength prevailed there is little doubt of his having made a remarkable record of service to his district and the Nation as U.S. Congressman.

Of the many editorials written about Representative Hall since his death, the predominant theme of most of them has been his "spirit of courage and determination." Quoting the Waynesville Mountaineer, "Representative Hall was an inspiration to people of all ages in all walks of life. He won out many, many times over great odds as he underwent numerous operations in an effort to regain his health. David Hall was a symbol of courage and determination."

Although his county, State, and the Nation have suffered a great loss it is his family who will feel his passing most keenly.

An indication of his concern for his fellow man was one of his last requests—that a scholarship fund be established at Western Carolina College in lieu of floral offerings.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]  
**THE DAVID MCKEE HALL SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

The many, many friends of the late David M. Hall, throughout North Carolina have an opportunity to honor his memory and at the same time aid many deserving young

men and women of this mountain region in pursuing higher education at Western Carolina College.

One of the last requests made by Representative Hall was that in lieu of flowers at his funeral contributions be made to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College to aid deserving young men and women in securing a higher education at this college. Having struggled through college himself, under great physical handicap, he realized the need for more scholarships at Western Carolina College. His friends have suggested that the scholarship fund be known as the David McKee Hall Scholarship.

Many people here in Sylva, Jackson County, and elsewhere have said that this is one of the finest opportunities to honor the late Congressman and are already sending in their contributions. Machinery for handling the fund has been set up at the college and checks may be drawn in the name of the fund and mailed directly to President Paul A. Reid at Cullowhee.

This can well be the source of funds for one of the largest scholarships at Western Carolina College as hundreds of friends of the young attorney and civic leader will wish to remember his life and service to his State in this way.

Our fast growing Western Carolina College does not have a wealthy alumni and therefore scholarships, memorial and otherwise, are not available for those who could qualify for them. The David McKee Hall Fund offers an opportunity for many people to join hands in providing for this much needed part of our college.

[From Highlands (N.C.) Highlander, Feb. 5, 1960]

**CONGRESSMAN DAVID M. HALL**

The untimely passing of Representative David M. Hall is mourned by everyone in this entire area. His death has brought a deep sense of loss to the 12th North Carolina District which he served as Congressman. He will be missed by everyone, and our hearts go out in sympathy to his family.

David Hall's life has been a shining example of courage comparable to the life of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Assuredly no man ever came to the end of his life who had done more to rise above his infirmities in order to unselfishly serve his fellow man than these two men. In spite of the crippling disease since the age of 15, which confined David Hall to a wheelchair, and made him a paraplegic, this handicap did not deter him from acknowledging that it was what he could do for others, and nothing else, that satisfied him, and he fulfilled his destiny of having responsibility, and the burden of other people's business laid upon his shoulders.

His loving and spontaneous service to others will be long remembered. His courage and faith in spite of his adversities will bring hope and faith to many others in the same set of circumstances. His calm, gentle spirit will live on in the lives of everyone in the Nation who was privileged to know him personally, or know of him through his service to his country and his fellow man.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Sylvan, Feb. 1960]  
**JACKSON COUNTY LOST ONE OF ITS ABLEST CITIZENS IN THE DEATH OF DAVID M. HALL**

A grievous loss has been suffered by Jackson County, N.C., and the Nation in the recent passing of Congressman David M. Hall, one of the ablest and most highly respected citizens of our day.

Seldom has one in so short a time been able to build such a record of achievement. The disabilities which confined him to a wheelchair during most of his life seemed to instill within him that burning ambition and courage that recognized no limitation.

At a time when lesser men would have accepted their fate, David Hall undauntedly pursued his education and graduated with honors from the Law School of the University of North Carolina. He established practice in his home town of Sylva and demonstrated a legal talent that soon brought him clients beyond his ability to serve without assistance. He represented the Mead Corp. in many important legal matters. He was an honorary member of the Mead Foreman's Club and the November meeting honoring Raymond Sutton, which he attended, marked what was perhaps his last public appearance.

His list of official duties includes those of attorney for Jackson County, State senator, and a member of the State water resources commission. In 1958 he was elected Congressman of the 12th District in which honored position he was ably serving when overtaken by the illness from which he failed to recover.

Despite the demands upon his time by legal and official duties, he rendered a full measure of service in civic, church, social, and community activities. With it all he seemed never lacking in time for a congenial chat with his many friends.

His accomplishments in 41 short years is seldom matched in the threescore and ten allotted to many and truly proves that it is not how long one lives but how well.

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer, Apr. 18, 1960]

**AWARD MADE TO LATE REPRESENTATIVE HALL**

"I know in my heart that David is as proud of the award as I am."

With these words, the saddened wife of the late Congressman David M. Hall, of Sylva, accepted a posthumous award Friday given to her husband for being chosen the outstanding handicapped North Carolinian for 1959.

"He was one of the most courageous men I have ever known," Governor Hodges declared in presenting the award. "I can't think of a finer tribute than for the State \* \* \* to give this award to Mrs. Hall and her children."

Mrs. Hall's three daughters—Hannah, 5, Allison, 9, and Anne, 11—watched the presentation in the Governor's conference room.

Hall, confined to a wheelchair for many years, died January 29 of cancer. He was stricken by osteomyelitis during his childhood. At the age of 15, the infection affected his spinal cord, paralyzing him from the waist down. He underwent scores of surgical operations.

Despite his handicap, Hall became the first special student to be graduated from the University of North Carolina Law School with an LL.B. degree. He practiced law for some time in Sylva.

A district committee nominated the late Mr. Hall for the award. Serving on the district committee were Miss Debrayda Fisher, and Mrs. Edith P. Alley.

The following was published in a booklet, "Reach," about Mr. Hall:

"Handicap," as defined by Webster, means to put at a disadvantage or to hinder, but had you been present on January 3, 1959, when David McKee Hall, paraplegic, quietly rolled his wheelchair into the Nation's Capitol to take the oath of office as a Member of the 86th Congress, representing the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina, you might have said "Hall has revised Webster." And indeed you would have been quite correct, because his journey to Washington had been made over a long and tollsome road strewn with boulders of pain and suffering, blocked at intervals by detours of long, lingering months in hospital beds—all of which would have made a person of less fortitude, determination, and driving ambition turn back and thus confirm Webster's definition

that a handicap is truly a hindrance. But because of his relentless drive, his complete unwillingness to admit defeat, his all-consuming ambition, the journey had been accomplished. And in so doing, he had lent inspiration and encouragement to others, both handicapped and physically fit, to complete the task at hand, to achieve that goal out yonder, and to do it without complaining.

At the age of 12, David was a round, pudgy, pink-cheeked lad who had more than the normal boy's interest in fishing, hunting, scouting, football and the like. That is, until the day that osteomyelitis destroyed the participation, even though it could not lessen the interest which remained intact for some 28 years later. And thus began the years of suffering, of excruciating pain and of long, long months in Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta—years which deprived him of a secondary education because of the some 200 surgical operations he was required to undergo and the repeated close brushes with death. At the age of 15, the infection affected his spinal cord to the extent that he was permanently paralyzed from the waist down and thereafter confined to a wheelchair life.

Throughout the 28 years his family, physicians, and close friends were constantly amazed at the indomitable courage he manifested at all times, never discouraged if his plans and activities were brought to an end by another painful hospital experience, but always ready to begin a new project or complete the old one when given brief respites at home.

Then, with the discovery of the sulfa antibiotics, his hospital stays became less frequent, and so he determined to enter the University of North Carolina and like all his plans and ambitions, he carried this to a successful, brilliant conclusion by his graduation in 1948, thus becoming the first special student to graduate from the law school with an LL.B. degree. Thereafter, he passed the State bar examination and opened a law office in Sylva where he practiced law since that time. During the time he was in college, he was not only studying law himself, but was helping blind students by reading to them.

His subsequent achievements and accomplishments came as no surprise to those who knew him best, for at last they were convinced that when David Hall said, "I will," it meant that he would and could. Because of his attitude and demeanor concerning his handicap, one forgets that he cannot stand up tall and straight or that he is denied the simple art of walking into a room. He has never sought concessions or privileges, because of physical limitations; rather, he preferred to take his turn always with the physically normal.

Too much cannot be said for his mental approach to his handicap. Gov. Luther H. Hodges said at the recent Young Democratic Club convention in Asheville that David Hall had exhibited more courage than any man he had ever known. The distinguished Senator SAM J. ERVIN, JR., in introducing him at the 12th Congressional District rally in Bryson City, likened his courage and achievements to those of the knight described in the poem "The Broken Sword."

More important than these encomiums is the widespread influence he has had on other handicapped people by his inspiring example and the tangible things he had done for their benefit. Perhaps one of his most noteworthy contributions was in 1946, at Manhattan Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York.

Through his understanding and sincere appreciation of the vocational rehabilitation program, he has encouraged many handicapped people, especially other paraplegics, to develop their limited abilities.

Searching out those in need of help and working in close cooperation with the vocational rehabilitation counselor, he has frequently made his office available for conferences and interviews between these individuals and counselors which resulted in their receiving training and/or other rehabilitation services through which they gained a new lease on life.

For many years David Hall devoted considerable time and effort in working with the local committee on employ the physically handicapped; he was instrumental in getting a survey made by the employment service on the county's labor supply which later led to the location of a new industrial plant in the community, thereby creating additional job opportunities for the unemployed. He has helped many handicapped people to secure gainful employment and thus become useful citizens who experience the satisfaction that comes with finding one's place in life.

He has served his district well in the House of Representatives and has been accorded recognition unusual for a freshman representative. He was honored by being appointed to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, the first permanent standing committee to be created by the Congress since 1892. As a member of this committee, he participated in an 11,000-mile fact-finding inspection tour of the major research and development centers of Western Europe's NATO countries.

He served in the Senate of the 1955 North Carolina General Assembly, has been a member of numerous boards and commissions, was active in the Methodist Church, and in local civic organizations.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Apr. 18, 1960]

#### IN MEMORY

The late Representative David M. Hall of Sylva lived in memory in Raleigh last Friday when he was honored as the outstanding handicapped North Carolinian for 1959.

The posthumous award, presented by Governor Hodges, was accepted by the widow, who expressed her pride in the honor and in the memory of her husband.

Representative Hall, who died last January 29 of cancer, had been confined largely to a wheelchair since he was a youngster.

His affliction did not bar him from a university education, his law license, and a successful career in professional, civic, and public life.

To those who knew him, his life and courage were inspiring.

#### EXTENSION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in 1958 the National Defense Education Act established a program of federally financed loans to enable prospective college students to get their education now and repay the loans on exceedingly easy terms at a later date.

This act has made a good beginning toward strengthening our system of higher education, but the full amount authorized by Congress for the student loans has never been made available and as we study the operation of this act, we see ways to enlarge its scope and improve its effectiveness.

I have joined with others in cosponsoring a bill introduced by the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], S. 3481, which would make the student loans under the act available to teachers attending sum-

mer sessions. Repayment would not be due for several years and half of the loan is forgiven to those in the teaching profession. I feel that this amendment would be widely utilized and that it would be extremely helpful to teachers in financing courses pursued for higher degrees and refresher courses that would improve their earning power and their professional competence.

There is growing national awareness of the injustice to our teachers and the danger to our educational system posed by our failure to pay teachers adequate salaries. I have supported legislation to increase those salaries through Federal aid, but we can help our teachers and our educational system in other, smaller ways. This amendment would help thousands of teachers carrying heavy financial burdens by making it possible for them to advance in their profession through attending summer sessions. And the whole country would be the beneficiary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

#### FISHTRAPS IN ALASKA

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for not to exceed 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alaska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, one of the most flagrant cases of attempted Federal executive usurpation is inherent in the action of the Secretary of the Interior in attempting to establish fishtraps in several Alaskan communities. If successful, it will constitute a wholly unwarranted and unjustified interference in the affairs of the recently admitted State of Alaska. If successful, it will be a nullification of the rights of the 49th State. If successful, it will be an overruling by a Federal executive agency of the repeatedly declared wishes of the people of Alaska.

The issue strikes at the very heart of Alaskan sovereignty. Ever since the passage of the Organic Act of 1912, which unjustly denied the people of Alaska the right to manage their own fisheries, the people of Alaska have pleaded for the right to manage and control that vast resource. An essential part of that plea was for the abolition of fishtraps. The fishtrap is a costly device which takes large quantities of fish economically as they are on their way to spawning beds, but also takes them destructively.

For 47 years, from 1912 until the passage of the Alaskan Statehood Act, the people of Alaska sought through ever-repeated memorials of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, and through the introduction of bills in every session of Congress by Alaska's voteless delegates, to secure the abolition of fishtraps.

But the Interior Department's opposition, combined with that of the absentee canned salmon interests, proved to be too strong. They were never abolished until statehood was at hand.

In the meantime, because of the fishtraps, this once greatest national fishery resource, and Alaska's greatest resource—the Pacific salmon—was tragically depleted. Year after year the catch became smaller. From a pack of over 8 million cases in 1936, it dropped to 1,600,000 cases last year.

In 1959, the last year of Federal control, the pack reached the lowest point in 60 years. A tragically wrecked, depleted resource was turned over to the infant State.

There was hope, however, that with statehood, with the people of Alaska at long last assuming control of its fishery, by their abolition of the fishtraps provided both by the Alaska constitution and action by the State legislature, by the application of and by the action of effective conservation measures, by the patience and restraint of the Alaska fishermen this once great, and now almost vanished fish resource might eventually be restored. That is the objective of the people of Alaska.

But, alas, Alaskans did not reckon with the self-perpetuating determination of the Federal bureaucracy.

Secretary Seaton insists that he can and will authorize fishtraps in Indian communities. Those communities have themselves gone on record in a statewide referendum by overwhelming majorities against fishtraps.

Now, the tragic aspects of Secretary Seaton's intrusion into the affairs of Alaska is that racial friction and antagonism will be aroused in a State where it has been virtually nonexistent.

Secretary Seaton claims the right to order the erection and operation of fishtraps in certain Indian villages. The situation he will create, if he succeeds, is that fishing villages inhabited by whites will be denied the right to fishtraps in conformity with their own oft reiterated wishes, in conformity with the expressions of all the Alaskan people, by the legislature, and by the Territorial Delegates of Alaska for nearly half a century, but that Indian communities and Indian villages only, which always in the past have voted against fishtraps, will by action of the Secretary of the Interior henceforth operate them.

Only last summer the Alaska Native Brotherhood representing the Indian communities of southeastern Alaska where Secretary Seaton is determined to install fishtraps, adopted a resolution at its annual convention condemning the restoration of fishtraps. Racial antagonism and racial friction, previously nonexistent, are almost certain to follow if Secretary Seaton has his way.

Mr. President, years ago there was a certain amount of prejudice and discrimination in a few places in Alaska against the so-called native people, as the Indians and Eskimos are called there. It did exist in occasional instances, but vanished completely a decade and a half ago after the 1945 Territorial legislature passed an antidiscrimination act, penalizing any discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or color. That action responded to a wide senti-

ment. Since then there has been only harmony and friendship between the aboriginal races and the later white comers. Natives thereafter began to be elected to our Territorial legislature. They served well. They helped make our laws. They served on executive boards.

In the first State legislature a year ago the contest for the presidency of the senate lay between an Indian, who had formerly served as president of the Territorial senate, and an Eskimo, who had served for years in the legislature. Both were admirably qualified. The Eskimo was elected on a basis of longer service in the legislature. He acquitted himself of this responsibility admirably in the first two sessions of the first legislature to date, the second of which has just been concluded.

Mr. President, the action of the Secretary of Interior will tend to destroy this admirable relationship between the races in Alaska. It will establish by Federal action racial discrimination. It will also tend to nullify the desire and hope of the people of Alaska to restore their fishery.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that earlier in this session, on April 19, my distinguished and able colleague [Mr. BARTLETT] discussed this subject for six pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I supplemented what he had to say on April 29. These statements constitute a complete summary of the tragic and wholly unwarranted and unjustifiable action which the Department of the Interior proposed to take. I hope it will not succeed.

I now ask unanimous consent that there be included at the conclusion of my remarks an article entitled "Fish-trap Battle," written by Jerry Bowkett, and published in the Anchorage Times, which gives a résumé of the situation to date.

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

**FISHTRAP BATTLE**  
(By Jerry Bowkett)

Next week the State of Alaska is going to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court that it is entitled to full control of its fisheries and that Interior Secretary Seaton has no right to continue to meddle in such affairs.

And Interior Department attorneys are going to declare before the High Court that Seaton can do anything he wants to do when it comes to Indian fishing rights in Alaska.

Seaton will be hard pressed for sustaining arguments. The constitution of Alaska, approved by Congress, declares that no fishtraps shall be allowed in the State and no special group shall enjoy exclusive privilege in the fishery.

And the Statehood Act itself states that Alaska will gain control of its fisheries after the Interior Secretary has certified it has made adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation of the resources. Seaton made such certification last year and the State theoretically gained full control of the fisheries last January 1.

Seaton declared he is obligated to protect Alaska natives—under authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—when he issued certain fishing regulations last month which, among other things, could perpetuate 11 southeast Alaska fishtraps and closed the

Karluk fishery off Kodiak Island to many Kodiak fishermen.

Senator E. L. BARTLETT protested the new Federal fishing rules on the floor of the Senate. And Gov. William Egan and the Alaska Board of Fish and Game added their voices to his protest.

It was not too long ago that the battle for statehood came to an end, and Alaskans can still come up with strong arguments why they should manage their own resources and the Interior Department should be sent packing.

The fish and game board in a letter to Seaton said his new fishing regulations "will make a giant stride in introducing flagrant segregation in a presently well-integrated State. Not only do the regulations set off Indians differently from whites, but they even separate villages of natives."

The board expressed fear it would not be able to manage the fishery properly. The board said:

"The native of Alaska probably composes about one-half of the total resident fishing effort. In order to effectively manage any fishery, only one agency can have the responsibility. This and the other proposed regulations will have the effect of maintaining two fisheries in Alaska, one for natives and one for other groups \* \* \*. All that can result is complete chaos."

Some 400 to 500 fishermen each year fish at Karluk, the board pointed out to Seaton. There are only about 25 Karluk villagers who use the fishery.

Seaton declared in his new regulation that only natives of the village of Karluk may use the fishery this year.

Seaton is getting little support from the natives themselves in his attempt to extend Federal authority over Alaska fishing. The Alaska Native Brotherhood, meeting at Yakutat last November, passed a resolution calling for the abolition of all fishtraps.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

**MR. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

**AMENDMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2131) to amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954, as amended.

**ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR**

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

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

**MR. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

**NOMINATION OF ARTHUR V. WATKINS TO BE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a nomination and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Arthur V. Watkins to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Arthur V. Watkins to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I can think of no more gracious or fitting tribute which the Senate could pay to one of its former Members than to accept a nomination of that Member to an office in the administrative branch of the Government, offer it, and approve it on the floor, without referring it to committee. This is a mark of respect, of appreciation, and of confidence. I am certain that our former colleague, Senator Watkins, deserves that respect. I am sure he will very effectively carry out the responsibilities of the new office to which he has been appointed and his nomination has been confirmed.

For some time, former Senator Watkins has been serving as a member of the Indian Claims Commission. By the President's nomination, and the confirmation by the Senate of the nomination, he now becomes the Chief Commissioner of that Commission.

Before he came to Congress, Senator Watkins presided with honor and success as a judge in my State of Utah. His work as the chairman of the special subcommittee committee which considered the censure of Senator McCarthy demonstrated to the Senate his judicial ability and temperament.

During his service in the Senate as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and of its Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, Senator Watkins demonstrated his interest in and his basic fitness for the kind of assignment which he now holds, a position which involves him deeply in the problems of the American Indians and their claims against the Government. So I am very happy that the Senate, under the leadership of our distinguished acting majority leader, took a short cut and honored my colleague in this rather unusual way.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, our former colleague, Arthur V. Watkins, has performed an invaluable service to the country in his membership on the Commission, and I feel sure that in his new responsibilities that type of service will continue in the future. I congratulate the President on his nomination.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I should like to join in the remarks the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] have made on the nomination of former Senator Arthur Watkins. He served with great distinction and devotion in this body. I think this is an excellent appointment, and I think he will be a most useful public servant in a field in which he is well acquainted.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] in what they had to say about our former colleague, Arthur Watkins. He was a truly great Senator, who made many contributions to the welfare and betterment of this country and also of the Senate. Our confidence in him and our appreciation and affection for him are indicated by the fact that his nomination was not referred to a committee, but was considered immediately, by the Senate and confirmed unanimously.

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

**AMENDMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2131) to amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954, as amended.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGEE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

**REDUCTION OF FIGHTER PLANE STRENGTH IN ALASKA**

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I wish to serve notice that tomorrow, if we can obtain the time, my colleague [Mr. BARTLETT] and I will address ourselves to the utterly amazing reduction, by nearly 50 percent, of the Air Force fighter strength in Alaska.

The Air Force has informed us that its purpose is to abolish the entire fighter squadron of 25 F-89 planes at

Ladd Field, the northernmost air base under the American flag, and the U.S. air base nearest Russia. It is an almost unbelievable piece of folly; and we shall attempt to secure its reversal in the interest of the national security. To cut almost in half our fighter strength in that area would be sheer idiocy; and we intend to explore the matter fully.

In that connection, let me say that I am delighted to see in the Chair at this time my colleague from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]; and I am also very happy to see on the floor at this moment the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], who is fully aware of the importance of maintaining the strength of our Air Force. I am likewise very happy to see in the Chamber at this time the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], who has conscientiously devoted himself to the maintenance of our strength in the interest of our security and is fully aware of the strategic importance of Alaska to national defense.

I now give notice that we intend to do our utmost to have this very much mistaken order reversed.

**THE EISENHOWER-NIXON DOUBLE STANDARD OF AREA REDEVELOPMENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND SOUTH AMERICA BUT NOT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, last Friday the President returned to the Congress, without his approval, S. 722, the area redevelopment bill.

Thus, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, by veto—or threat of veto—marches on.

Thus, the Eisenhower-Nixon "double standard"—everything for the people of foreign countries, little or nothing for our own people—is once more, for the nth time, reaffirmed.

Shortly after the receipt of the President's 161st veto message last Friday, the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] presented on the floor of the Senate a masterful analysis of the President's reasons for vetoing S. 722. Of this message, Senator DOUGLAS said:

This message betrays ignorance, it is unctuous and hypocritical, and it is greatly mistaken in its attitude toward what is happening in this country.

Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the analysis made by the able senior Senator from Illinois in his characterization of the President's message.

Senator DOUGLAS was joined in his analysis of the President's actions by the able and distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], with whose remarks I also wish to associate myself.

I also wish to thank the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] for referring to my 5 pounds and 7 ounces book setting forth some—only some—of the many, many projects under the mutual security program. Our efforts are not yet con-

cluded, so I cannot at this time say with certainty how many volumes will ultimately be filled or how many pounds those volumes will weigh.

But this much I can say at this point: Contained in this one volume are example after example of items for which Federal dollars have been spent for projects of exactly the same type as those which this administration bitterly opposes at home.

The President's veto of the area redevelopment bill is, for me, just one more example of the double standard, double-talking, and doubledealing of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration.

We have seen many similar actions in the past.

Mr. President, I think that relieving want and unemployment and economic distress, wherever they may be found in the United States, should not be made a political football. But that is exactly what the President is making of the problem of relieving those areas—some 40 major areas and 103 minor areas—which are suffering from economic dislocation. That was the purpose of S. 722, the area redevelopment bill vetoed by President Eisenhower.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Friday, May 13, 1960, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] detailed on pages 10303-10304 the incontrovertible proof that the Republican Party is only paying lipservice to the problem of relieving the economic distress of the 143 areas in the United States which, as of May of this year, needed help.

The Senator from Illinois recounted very well the long and rocky road followed by this legislation. Today, I shall not take the time of the Senate to recount in detail the proof offered by my colleague from Illinois of continued Republican opposition to the area-redevelopment legislation. It is written clearly in the votes in both Houses of the Congress.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alaska yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). Does the Senator from Alaska yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. GRUENING. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does the Senator recall that about a year ago, when I offered an amendment—and the Senator from Alaska voted for it—to increase welfare payments, not 10 Republican Senators voted for adoption of the amendment, although the amendment was adopted because the overwhelming majority of the Democratic Senators voted for it.

Now, in an election year, the Republicans say they think they are in favor of some improvement of social security which is pretty much in line with the type of assistance and the type of philosophy for which many of us voted. The difficulty which some of us experience, however, is that we are accused of favoring the enactment of such measures in election years. However, the fact is that we vote for them year in and year out;

but it seems that some of the Republicans want to vote for them only in election years, when they can explain to the chambers of commerce that that was necessary in order to be reelected, although they did not really believe in it.

Mr. GRUENING. And, Mr. President, it was interesting to note, the other day, that Senators on the other side of the aisle made fine speeches in favor of area redevelopment; but the next day, following the breakfast at the White House, the same Senators voted to recommit the bill. Perhaps such reversal is not difficult to understand.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. They were in favor of it, except when the time for decision came.

Mr. GRUENING. That is correct.

An area redevelopment bill was originally introduced by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] 5 years ago—in 1955. It passed the Senate; but the Republican leaders in the House refused to give unanimous consent for its consideration by that body, so it died.

In 1957 the able and distinguished senior Senator from Illinois introduced another bill for area redevelopment. Only 15 Republicans voted for it when it passed the Senate. Over the opposition of the Republican leaders in the House, the bill was passed and sent to the President, only to be met by the customary veto.

In 1959 a similar bill passed the Senate, with only four Republican Senators voting for it. For approximately a year it was held up in the House by the Rules Committee. I shall not dwell at this time on the composition of the Rules Committee in the House or how the combination of votes there makes delay possible. Finally it passed the House on Calendar Wednesday, again in the face of stiff Republican opposition.

And now, for a second time, the President has vetoed the area redevelopment bill.

Twice before, area redevelopment has been defeated by the administration. It simply does not want a program for our own American depressed areas.

But my purpose today, Mr. President, is to consider one particular facet of the

President's message and to show the extent of the double standard of this administration.

In his veto message, the President said:

Under S. 722, however, financing of industrial development projects by the Federal Government—limited to 35 percent under the administration's proposal—could go as high as 65 percent, local community participation could be as low as 5 percent.

S. 722 would authorize Federal loans for the acquisition of machinery and equipment to manufacturers locating in eligible areas. Loans for machinery and equipment are unnecessary, unwise, and costly.

The Eisenhower-Nixon administration, therefore, Mr. President, seems to be saying that in making grants for industrial development, the localities should put up at least 65 percent of the total, and that loans for machinery and equipment are in all events "unnecessary, unwise, and costly."

Does the Eisenhower-Nixon administration apply the same high-sounding standards to its foreign-aid program, for which we were asked, this year—under threat of a special session if we do not comply—to authorize the appropriation of over \$4 billion, and that \$4 billion only a part of the foreign-aid request?

No, Mr. President, what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander under this administration.

There is not even the semblance of equal treatment.

The sky is the limit on our foreign-aid standards. Things which the Eisenhower-Nixon administration calls unnecessary, unwise, and costly when Federal dollars are to be spent on them at home, are deemed urgent, essential, and for an unassailable purpose when the Federal dollars are to be used for the same types of things abroad.

Consider the loans made by the Development Loan Fund.

I ask that there be printed at this point in my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list furnished me by the Development Loan Fund, at my request, showing the cumulative status of loans and commitments.

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

	Amount (thousands)
I. Total loan and guarantee agreements signed Apr. 13, 1960 (from attached report).....	\$872, 806
II. Other loans approved, not yet signed:	
Letters of advice issued:	
Borrowers and project:	
Government of Yugoslavia, diesel locomotives (2d stage).....	\$14, 800
Government of India, Chandrapura electric power.....	30, 000
Government of India, Sharavathi hydroelectric power.....	8, 400
Industrial Finance Corp. of India, industrial finance corporation.....	10, 000
Tec Pan Industrial Corp. (Korea), Tec Pan.....	1, 100
Peru Savings & Loan Association, savings and loan association.....	1, 000
Societe National des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens (Tunisia), National railways.....	+350
Taiwan Telecommunications Administration, telecommunications.....	2, 000
Liberia: Bank of Monrovia, Bank of Monrovia.....	250
Government of Vietnam, Saigon-Cholon water distribution.....	19, 500
N. V. Indonesia Service Co., N. V. Indonesian service.....	2, 600
Central Sueriere Nord-Haiti, S.A., sugar mill.....	3, 000
Government of Peru, Agnaytia-Pucallpa Highway.....	3, 500
Industrial Development Bank of Israel, development bank.....	5, 000
Government of Paraguay, telecommunications.....	5, 000
Vinylex Plastics, Ltd., plastics, carbide plant.....	6, 100
Koruma Tarima Ilaclari, production of chemicals.....	2, 800
Government of Pakistan, dredging facilities.....	2, 000
Banque de Credit Agricole Industriel et Foncier (Lebanon), development bank.....	5, 000
Letters of advice pending.....	118, 400
III. Other project commitments.....	70, 600
	18, 150
Total loans approved, Apr. 30, 1960.....	1, 079, 856



## Development Loan Fund—Cumulative status of approved loans as of Apr. 13, 1960

Region and country	Borrower	Purpose	Amount (thousands)	Date agreement signed
<b>A. Loans and guarantee agreements signed (obligations):</b>				
<b>Africa:</b>				
Ethiopia	Sviluppo Agricolo Industriale Dell'Eritrea S.A.	Cotton textile mill	\$500	Aug. 6, 1959
Liberia	Liberian-American Agricultural and Industrial Corp.	Sawmill	190	Dec. 16, 1958
	Republic of Liberia	Telecommunications	3,000	Jan. 30, 1959
Libya	Government of Libya	Electric powerplant	5,000	June 25, 1959
Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	Irrigation	23,000	Mar. 16, 1960
Nigeria	Nigerian Ports Authority	Construction of warehouse	800	Dec. 30, 1959
Somalia	Credito Somalo	Agricultural and industrial development	2,000	Mar. 31, 1959
Sudan	Sudan-American Textile Industry	Textile mill	10,000	May 21, 1959
Tunisia	Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens	National railways	2,400	May 27, 1959
	Societe Nationale Tunisienne de Cellulose	Pulp factory	6,250	May 13, 1959
Subtotal, Africa			53,140	
<b>Europe:</b>				
Netherlands	Government of Netherlands	Emigrant resettlement	3,000	Jan. 21, 1959
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Colonizacion	Irrigation (equipment)	7,700	June 5, 1959
	Spanish National Railways	Railway rehabilitation	14,900	Do.
	Union Electrica Madrileña	Hydroelectric plant	3,900	Mar. 23, 1960
Yugoslavia	Government of Yugoslavia	Fertilizer plant	22,500	Jan. 8, 1959
	do	Diesel locomotives	5,000	June 12, 1959
	do	Electric power	9,000	Nov. 25, 1959
	do	Hydroelectric plant	15,000	Dec. 17, 1959
Subtotal, Europe			81,000	
<b>Far East:</b>				
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia	Railway rehabilitation	3,000	June 26, 1959
	do	Harbor development	6,000	Do.
Korea	Tongyang Cement Manufacturing Co.	Cement plant	2,140	Jan. 20, 1959
	Republic of Korea	Telecommunications	3,500	Apr. 8, 1959
	Korea Electric Power Co.	Chung Ju hydroelectric	1,500	May 26, 1959
	Oriental Chemical Industries Co.	Soda ash plant	5,600	Dec. 14, 1959
	Korea Reconstruction Bank	Reconstruction bank	5,000	Apr. 12, 1960
Malaya	Federation of Malaya	Warfare accommodations	10,000	Mar. 18, 1959
	do	Roads and bridges	10,000	Do.
Philippines	Central Bank of Philippines	Small industry fund	5,000	May 6, 1959
	Republic of Philippines	Roads and bridges rehabilitation	18,750	June 29, 1959
	Bataan Pulp and Paper Mill	Pulp and paper mill	5,300	July 10, 1959
	Mindanao Portland Cement Co.	Construction of cement plant	3,700	Oct. 22, 1959
	Bago Pulp and Paper Co., Inc.	Pulp and paper mill	5,300	Dec. 29, 1959
Taiwan	Asia Cement Corporation	Cement plant	3,000	July 23, 1958
	Republic of China	Multipurpose dam	21,500	Nov. 10, 1958
	do	Railways	3,200	Nov. 12, 1958
	do	Railways (second)	5,900	Feb. 18, 1960
	Land Bank	Improvement of fishing industry	686	Mar. 18, 1959
	First Commercial Bank of Taiwan, Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd., and Central Trust of China, Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding Co.	Small industry fund	2,500	Dec. 15, 1959
	Pioneer Chemical Corp.	Expansion of shipyard	2,000	Jan. 22, 1959
	Taiwan Aluminum Corp.	Coke oven	1,000	Feb. 19, 1959
	China Development Corp.	Production of aluminum	1,350	June 25, 1959
	China Development Corp.	Development bank	10,000	Mar. 24, 1960
Thailand	MEA (Metropolitan Electric Authority)	Electric power expansion	20,000	Mar. 6, 1959
	Government of Thailand	Dredge facilities	1,750	Feb. 10, 1959
	Livestock Trading Corp.	Meat processing plant	750	July 16, 1959
Subtotal, Far East			158,426	
<b>Latin America:</b>				
Argentina	Government of Argentina	Economic development	24,750	Mar. 18, 1959
Bolivia	Gasser y Cia Industrias La Belgica	Sugar mill	2,500	Feb. 5, 1959
	Government of Bolivia	Construction of runway	1,500	Oct. 22, 1959
Brazil	Cooperativa Agro-Pecuaría Batavo Limitada & Sociedade Cooperativa Castrolanda Ltd.	Resettlement project	240	Mar. 4, 1959
Chile	Government of Chile	Airport design	300	May 20, 1959
Costa Rica	Societa Italiana de Colizzazione Agricola	Resettlement project	300	Jan. 13, 1959
Equador	Government of Ecuador	Highway construction	4,700	Mar. 19, 1959
	do	do	5,300	Nov. 5, 1959
Guatemala	Banco de Guatemala	Rubber production	5,000	Aug. 17, 1959
	Productos de Kenaf	Kenaf bag factory	400	June 3, 1959
Haiti	Government of Haiti	Irrigation	4,300	May 28, 1959
	do	Highway (engineering)	300	Jan. 21, 1960
Honduras	Government of Honduras	Highway development	5,000	May 10, 1958
Nicaragua	Municipality of Matagalpa	Public utilities	600	May 7, 1959
Paraguay	Corporacion de Obras Sanitarias de Asuncion	Water supply system	1,000	Sept. 5, 1958
	Government of Paraguay	Road improvement	2,500	Oct. 29, 1958
	Internacional Products Corp.	Modernization of operatives	2,600	Nov. 6, 1958
Uruguay	Administracion General de las Uninas Electricas y los Telefonos del Estado (UTE)	Telephone expansion	8,800	Sept. 3, 1959
Subtotal, Latin America			70,090	
<b>Near East:</b>				
Greece	Government of Greece	Fertilizer plant	12,000	Jan. 28, 1959
	Public Power Corp.	Hydroelectric plant	31,000	Jan. 29, 1960
Iran	Plan Organization	Economic development project	47,500	Jan. 7, 1959
	Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran	Development bank	5,200	Nov. 19, 1959
	Plan Organization	Highway construction	25,000	Oct. 7, 1959
Israel	Government of Israel	Development projects	15,000	June 25, 1958
	Industrial Development Bank of Israel	do	5,000	Apr. 12, 1959
Jordan	Transjordan Electric Power Co.	Electric power	1,200	June 25, 1959
	Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	Phosphate mine expansion	1,500	Oct. 26, 1959
Turkey	Industrial Development Bank	Development bank	10,000	Sept. 12, 1958
	Maden Tetkik Ve Arma Enstitud	Aerial mineral survey	900	Apr. 30, 1959
	Turkiye Komur Isletmeliri Kurumu	Coal mining facilities	14,500	Do.
	ETIBANK	Electric power distribution	7,000	Jan. 21, 1960
Lebanon	Societe d'Electricite de El Bared	Powerplant	500	Feb. 9, 1960
Syria	Modern Industries Corp.	Textile mill	700	Nov. 10, 1959
Subtotal, Near East			177,000	

## Development Loan Fund—Cumulative status of approved loans as of Apr. 13, 1960—Continued

Region and country	Borrower	Purpose	Amount (thousands)	Date agreement signed
<b>A. Loans and guarantee agreements signed (obligations)—Continued</b>				
South Asia:				
Ceylon	Government of Ceylon	Irrigation and land development	\$1,600	June 24, 1958
	do.	Highway development	900	July 28, 1958
	do.	Rehabilitation of railroads	750	Sept. 3, 1958
India	Government of India	Railway modernization	40,000	June 23, 1958
	do.	Roads, cement, jute	35,000	Do.
	do.	Railway modernization	35,000	Dec. 24, 1958
	do.	Steel imports, public development	18,000	Do.
	do.	Steel imports, private development	22,000	Do.
	do.	Public power development	10,000	Do.
	do.	Capital equipment, private industry	15,000	Do.
Pakistan	Government of Pakistan	Steel imports	20,000	July 27, 1959
	PICIC <sup>1</sup>	Water, sewage, and disposal	5,500	June 30, 1958
	Government of Pakistan	Industrial development loans	4,200	Feb. 4, 1958
	do.	Railroad rehabilitation	9,100	Feb. 18, 1959
	West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority	Multipurpose dam	17,500	Do.
	do.	Land reclamation	15,200	Do.
	do.	Power transmission lines	14,700	Do.
	Government of Pakistan	Dredging facilities	2,000	July 10, 1959
	Sui Gas Transmission Co.	Expansion gas treating plant	2,000	Feb. 19, 1960
	Government of Pakistan	Construction power substation	23,000	June 28, 1959
	do.	Improve inland waterways	1,750	Sept. 12, 1959
	do.	Construction jet runway	4,800	Nov. 3, 1959
	PICIC <sup>1</sup>	Industrial development loans	10,000	Jan. 14, 1960
	Government of Pakistan	Railroad rehabilitation	22,000	Jan. 16, 1960
Subtotal, South Asia			330,000	
Subtotal, direct loans			869,656	
Guaranteed loans:				
Taiwan	Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding Co.		3,150	
Total, loan and guarantee agreements signed			872,806	
<b>B. Other loans and guarantees approved but not yet signed.</b>				
Total loans and guarantees			170,900	
			1,043,706	

<sup>1</sup> Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, it is rather striking that the first item is for diesel locomotives to the Government of Yugoslavia, in the amount of \$14,800,000.

The second one is a loan to the Government of India for the Chandrapura electric power, in the amount of \$30 million.

There is no partnership there as in the administration's hydro policy at home; the Government does it all. There is a second loan to the Government of India for the Sharavathi hydroelectric power, amounting to \$8,400,000.

There is another one to Industrial Finance Corporation of India for \$10 million.

There are others, as this list in the RECORD will show.

Let us consider one or two of these projects in the light of the President's own standards.

One of the loans is to India—and I am not critical of the project as such. I know no more about it than the information furnished me by the Development Loan Fund. But in looking through this information, I find that a loan has been made to India in the amount of \$5 million, repayable in 15 years in Indian rupees.

What is the loan for?

Five million dollars to purchase equipment for use in the modernization and expansion of India's privately owned jute industry. Equipment to be procured includes looms, spindles, and spare parts. The proceeds of the loan will be made available by the Government of India to private companies

through a national jute trust composed of representatives of the industry and government officials.

But the Eisenhower-Nixon administration just told us on Friday, in the veto message, that loans to American communities—even when they are to be repaid in good, hard American dollars—and not in soft currency, in rupees—are unnecessary, unwise, and costly.

Obviously, a different standard is to be applied when the loans are made abroad and are to be repaid in soft currencies—much of which we cannot even take out of the foreign countries and much of which today poses a serious problem of inflation in some of these foreign countries—which we are then asked to remedy by further contributions, either as grants or loans, and cheerfully do so.

Consider another example, Mr. President.

Consider, Mr. President, the loan of \$1,350,000 for the Taiwan Aluminum Corp. repayable in 5 years in new Taiwan dollars.

What is this loan to be used for?

According to the Development Loan Fund, it is to be used as follows:

The proceeds of this loan will assist in financing the costs of acquiring equipment, materials, supplies and services required for modernization and expansion of the corporation's facilities for producing aluminum and aluminum ingot at Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

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

Mr. GRUENING. I yield with pleasure to my able and distinguished colleague from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. I wish to say to the Senator from Alaska that I think, in the speech which he is making today, and which I have had the privilege of following as I sat here, he is again contributing, as he has so often in the past, to a clear understanding of just what the American people are up against in this administration which is so concerned about big private business, and so little concerned about small people and their needs. There is no more dramatic example of that fact than in this whole business of aid to depressed areas.

I received only this morning a communication from a very good Republican friend of mine in my own State. I have his letter on my desk, but I do not have his permission to read it into the RECORD. I think it is fair to say that he is a very prominent member of his party. He says, among other things, "I am writing to you because I read in the press that Ike will veto the \$251 million depressed areas bill." Then he asks me if I will send him the figures of the staggering amounts we are sending to foreign countries as subsidies. "I am still a Republican," he says, "but I am critically wondering just how I can go on being so with this attitude in the White House." Little wonder that he is worried.

Before I go any further, I wish to say to the Senator from Alaska, I think he is doing a great thing in helping our people

to understand just what this question is really all about.

As the Senator from Alaska knows, I have been very strongly in favor of foreign aid. When I was in the other body and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I worked and voted for foreign aid. I have voted for it while I have been a Member of the Senate. I think we must continue the program. I deeply believe there is a need for it, and I know the Senator from Alaska feels likewise. But, on another occasion, I said there is such a thing as being so broadminded that we get flatheaded; and I am wondering if we have not reached that point on foreign aid in this country. We are so concerned about the poor and the unfortunate and the needy abroad—which we should be, and properly so, that we go to the extent of neglecting our own. That is the point the Senator from Alaska is so ably making. I am glad he is doing so, because it needs to be done.

Mr. GRUENING. As the Senator has noticed, in the last year we have been borrowing money from our own people to be able to spend abroad as the \$12 billion deficit in 1959 reveals and, under the policies of this administration, which wishes to raise interest rates, our people will have to pay still more to raise the money to give and lend to foreign nations, whereas, loans made to foreign countries are really not true loans at all, since they are repayable in soft currencies, which makes them virtually gifts, masquerading as loans.

Mr. DODD. Of course, they are. I do not want to delay the Senator further. I wish to hear what else he has to say. However, I should like to say that his complaint is not that we are carrying on a foreign aid program, but, rather, that we are not carrying it out properly, that we are not doing the job as it should be done, and that we are not taking care of our own people as they should be taken care of and, in my own judgment, as a priority matter. It is getting so that it is considered bad for an American to stand up and say that America should be given a priority in anything. In some quarters it is considered wrong to do that. It has got so that if one raises his voice so he can be heard in this Chamber, he is characterized as a demagog. We are led to believe that we must whisper; we must speak softly, in double terms and then only in certain places. It is high time that our leaders, as the Senator from Alaska is doing, speak up so they can be heard, and give the people the facts they need, so we can move ahead at home and abroad.

Mr. GRUENING. I thank my able colleague from Connecticut. I shall not delay the Senate much further, but I think when the people read in today's RECORD, what some of these foreign projects are, they will have a better understanding of the Eisenhower-Nixon double standard. Let me refer to the list of projects.

Here is one item for \$10 million for a textile mill in the Sudan.

Here is one for \$2 million for agricultural and industrial development in Somalia.

Here is one for \$800,000 for construction of a warehouse in Nigeria.

Here is one for \$23 million for an irrigation project for the Kingdom of Morocco.

Here is one for \$5 million for an electric power plant for the Government of Libya.

Here is one for a pulp factory in Tunisia; and so on—projects which in this country our Government would denounce as socialistic and all the other adverse things that it says about any projects for the American people.

What makes these foreign aid projects sacrosanct? Yet projects costing much lesser amounts, projects which have been carefully worked out, that have passed both bodies of Congress, which are aimed at relieving distress, whether for area redevelopment, education, housing, resource development or to end water pollution, needs that exist in this country, are labeled as "unnecessary, unwise, and costly"?

Perhaps there is some allergy on the part of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration to loans repaid in American dollars and that when the loan is to be paid in new Taiwan dollars, rupees, or other soft currencies, the loan no longer is "unnecessary, unwise, and costly"?

Mr. President, I confess that I cannot understand such double talk.

But I can understand this, Mr. President: Our gross national product has now reached the sum of one-half a trillion dollars annually. What we were seeking to do in enacting S. 722 was to devote a sum approximately equivalent to what could be produced by our national effort in 4 hours to relieving the economic distress of our fellow citizens here at home in areas needing economic redevelopment.

It is my sincere opinion that the devotion of that small fraction of our gross national product to such a worthy purpose at home has at least as much merit as devoting many times that much to similar projects abroad.

The time will come—and I hope it will be not too long distant—when the Eisenhower-Nixon administration will rue the day that it forsook the interests of the people here at home in favor of the people in 104 foreign countries, and adopted its double dealing, double talking, double standard, making it the first administration in American history which by its actions shows that it prefers the interests of the people of foreign lands to the interests of the people of our own.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### COMMUNITY ANTENNA SYSTEMS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, unless there is further business, it is the intention to adjourn the Senate shortly.

Mr. President, as I understand the situation, when the Senate adjourns this afternoon until 12 o'clock tomorrow, the pending business will be Calendar No. 950, S. 2653, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish jurisdiction in the Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill, S. 2653, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2653) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish jurisdiction in the Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I announce to the Senate that this measure will not be considered today, but will be taken up for consideration at the conclusion of morning business tomorrow. I believe unanimous consent has been granted that if morning business should conclude before 2 o'clock, the bill, S. 2653, will be laid before the Senate and will be open for consideration and debate by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

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

#### THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, this is a sad day in this melancholy world. What mankind had fondly hoped might conceivably result in forward progress toward the cause of peace with honor apparently in advance has been doomed to failure.

Today in Paris the Soviet Premier has done a tragic and frightening disservice by his announcement calculated to scuttle a summit meeting which he himself originally sought.

For years the Soviets have maintained a far-flung system of espionage all around the globe. Other states, including our own, have done likewise, though none on the same scale, I believe, as Russia. We have apprehended and convicted many Soviet secret agents who were plying their trade in our own country. Now Russia, in regard to the U-2 plane incident, has announced that an American reconnaissance plane pilot will be held for trial on charges of espionage behind the Iron Curtain. Meanwhile, they announce the orbiting in outer space of a mechanism which, when perfected, perhaps could supply a worldwide reconnaissance capability to them.

This morning the Soviet Premier used the U-2 incident as a basis for effectively preventing the meeting from being held. What is it, Mr. President, which the Soviets apparently, at all costs, desire to have remain secret behind their own borders? Is it progress in the fields of peaceful pursuits, or is it something else?

We deal here with the perpetuation of American liberty, and equally, with the cause of mankind's freedom. What new, or different arrangements may now be necessary, here and elsewhere, to assure our freedom, our Government will be prepared to make, and it will make them with the unstinting approval of all the American people and, I feel sure, with the approval of free governments and free peoples everywhere.

I have just read the text of the statement which our President made today in Paris at the conference of the heads of state. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this statement appear at this point in my comments.

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

Having been informed yesterday by General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan of the position which Mr. Khrushchev has taken in regard to this Conference during his calls yesterday morning on them, I gave most careful thought as to how this matter should best be handled. Having in mind the great importance of this Conference and the hopes that the peoples of all the world have reposed in this meeting, it concluded that in the circumstances it was best to see if, at today's private meeting, any possibility existed through the exercise of reason and restraint to dispose of this matter of the overflights which would have permitted the Conference to go forward.

I was under no illusion as to the probability of success of any such approach but I felt that in view of the great responsibility resting on me as President of the United States this effort should be made.

In this I received the strongest support of my colleagues, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. Accordingly, at this morning's private session, despite the violence and inaccuracy of Mr. Khrushchev's statement, I replied to him on the following terms:

"I had previously been informed on the sense of the statement just read by Premier Khrushchev.

"In my statement of May 11 and in the statement of Secretary Herter of May 9, the position of the United States was made clear with respect to the distasteful necessity of espionage activities in a world where nations distrust each other's intentions. We pointed that these activities had no aggressive intent but rather were to assure the safety of the United States and the free world against surprise attack by a power which boasts of its ability to devastate the United States and other countries by missiles armed with atomic warheads. As is well known, not only the United States but most other countries are constantly the targets of elaborate and persistent espionage of the Soviet Union.

"There is in the Soviet statement an evident misapprehension on one key point. It alleges that the United States has, through official statements, threatened continued overflights. The importance of this alleged threat was emphasized and repeated by Mr. Khrushchev. The United States has made no such threat. Neither I nor my Government has intended any. The actual state-

ments go no further than to say that the United States will not shirk its responsibility to safeguard against surprise attack.

"In point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and are not to be resumed. Accordingly, this cannot be the issue.

"I have come to Paris to seek agreements with the Soviet Union which would eliminate the necessity for all forms of espionage, including overflights. I see no reason to use this incident to disrupt the conference.

"Should it prove impossible, because of the Soviet attitude, to come to grips here in Paris with this problem and the other vital issues threatening world peace, I am planning in the near future to submit to the United Nations a proposal for the creation of a United Nations aerial surveillance to detect preparations for attack. This plan I had intended to place before this conference. This surveillance system would operate in the territories of all nations prepared to accept such inspection. For its part, the United States is prepared not only to accept the United Nations aerial surveillance, but to do everything in its power to contribute to the rapid organization and successful operation of such international surveillance.

"We of the United States are here to consider in good faith the important problems before this conference. We are prepared either to carry this point no further, nor undertake bilateral conversations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. while the main conference proceeds."

My words were seconded and supported by my Western colleagues who also urge Mr. Khrushchev to pursue the path of reason and commonsense, and to forget propaganda. Such an attitude would have permitted the conference to proceed. Mr. Khrushchev was left in no doubt by me that this ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States.

Mr. Khrushchev brushed aside all arguments of reason, and not only insisted upon this ultimatum, but also insisted that he was going to publish his statement in full at the time of his own choosing.

It was thus made apparent that he was determined to wreck the Paris conference.

In fact, the only conclusion that can be drawn from his behavior this morning was that he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting on which so much of the hopes of the world have rested.

In spite of this serious and adverse development, I have no intention whatsoever to diminish my continuing efforts to promote progress toward a peace with justice. This applies to the remainder of my stay in Paris as well as thereafter.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move, pursuant to the order previously entered, that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 17, 1960, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 16, 1960:

##### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Edward C. Sweeney, of Illinois, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for the remainder of the term expir-

ing August 9, 1960, vice R. Lockwood Jones, resigned.

Edward C. Sweeney, of Illinois, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 5 years expiring August 9, 1965. (Reappointment.)

##### U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

Roy L. Stephenson, of Iowa, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Iowa, vice Edwin R. Hicklin, retired.

##### INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Arthur V. Watkins, of Utah, to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission, vice Edgar E. Witt, resigned.

T. Harold Scott, of Colorado, to be an Associate Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission, vice Arthur V. Watkins.

##### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Loren Keith Olson, of Maryland, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1962, vice John Forrest Floberg, resigned.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 16, 1960:

##### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Harold C. Patterson, of Virginia, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1965.

##### PUBLIC HOUSING COMMISSIONER

Bruce Savage, of Indiana, to be Public Housing Commissioner.

##### MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Lane, Corps of Engineers, to be a member and president of the Mississippi River Commission, under the provisions of section 2 of an act of Congress approved June 28, 1879 (21 Stat. 37) (33 U.S.C. 642).

##### CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

Col. John A. Morrison, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the California Debris Commission, under the provisions of section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 507) (33 U.S.C. 661).

##### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Francis Adams Cherry, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 5 years expiring March 4, 1965.

##### U.S. ATTORNEYS

Ralph Kennamer, of Alabama, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama, term of 4 years.

William L. Longshore, of Alabama, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Alabama, term of 4 years.

Joseph S. Bambaucus, of Virginia, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, term of 4 years.

##### U.S. MARSHAL

Oliver H. Metcalf, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years (now serving under an appointment which expired March 1, 1960).

##### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Lester Clyde Carter, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration for a term expiring March 31, 1966.

Robert T. Lister, of Oregon, to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration, for a term expiring March 31, 1966.

##### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Malcolm M. Willey, of Minnesota, to be a member of the National Science Board for the remainder of the term expiring May 10, 1964.

## INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Arthur V. Watkins, of Utah, to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission.

## IN THE U.S. COAST GUARD

The following-named persons to be appointed to the rank indicated in the U.S. Coast Guard:

*To be commanders*

Richard H. Puckett	Thomas F. Dunham,
Arthur C. Hoene, Jr.	Jr.
James W. Conway	James M. Winn
Arthur A. Atkinson,	
Jr.	

*To be lieutenants*

David F. Bosomworth  
Paul F. Bade  
George H. Garbe

*To be lieutenants (junior grade)*

Robert Burke	Harland D. Hanson
John W. Kime	David J. Heskell, Jr.
Richard J. Green	James E. Brown, Jr.
Thomas D. Combs, Jr.	George D. Passmore,
Paul T. Kaufmann	Jr.
Louis K. Bragaw, Jr.	Richard J. Collins
Charles S. Niederman	George P. Vance
Ronald A. McClellan	John C. Wirtz
David R. Markey	Robert A. Johnson
William C. Parish, Jr.	Richard W. Michaels
Frederick C. Bruner	Douglas B. Thurnher
Henry J. Harris, Jr.	James C. Osborn
Keith D. Ripley	John M. Cece
Harold E. Fallen, Jr.	Richard "D" Thomp-
Arnold B. Beran	son
Donald M. Morrison,	Robert J. Cardinal
Jr.	Donald B. Davis
Ronald G. Malone	Thomas P. Nolan
Tommy G. Wood-	Peter J. Rots
worth	Matthew J. Ahearn
Robert L. DeMichiell	Everett L. Crowell
John I. Maloney, Jr.	Ralph Z. DelGiorno
Russell C. Bishop, Jr.	John R. Erickson
Terrill H. Oloege	William R. Babineau
Thomas T. Matteson	Richard Buell
Ralph N. Fennacchini	Ernest J. Bader
Thomas W. Pinnegan	Carol E. Conry
John P. Flaherty, Jr.	Richard J. Marcott
John R. Mitchell	Albert D. Super
John B. Lynn	Andrew R. Rippel

*To be ensigns*

Leonard Francis Alcantara  
Rudolph George Anderson  
Leon Elwood Beaudin  
Daniel Francis Bobeck  
Carl Melvin Brothers  
Robert Allen Burt  
Richard Oliver Buttrick  
Frederick Michael Casciano  
Robert James Cheney, Jr.  
Gerald Francis Corcoran  
Robert Austin Creighton  
Ian Stuart Cruickshank  
Kenneth Charles Cutler  
Randolph DeKrone  
Michael Bernard Dunn  
William Joseph Ecker  
John Norman Faigle  
Jerome Patrick Foley  
Bailey Mozo Geeslin  
Robert Alan Ginn  
Donald Charles Greenman  
William Henry Hall, Jr.  
John Richard Hay  
Neal Frederick Herbert  
Eugene Joseph Hickey, Jr.  
John Heaton Hill  
Douglas Anthony Housek  
Ronald Paul Hunter  
George Forsyth Ireland  
Robert Edward Isherwood  
Michael Richard Johnson  
Frederick Paul Karres  
Eugene Martin Kelly  
Charles Harold King, Jr.  
Richard Robert Kuhn  
Thomas Youlden Lawrence, Jr.  
Walter Ted Leland  
Paul Robert Lewis

Jan Darryl Long  
Merrill Conrad Louks  
Terry Luther Lucas  
James Edwin Margeson, Jr.  
Paul Anthony Joseph Martino  
John Eugene McCarty  
Angus McKinnon  
George Henry Moritz III  
Martin James Moynihan  
Jerome Marvin Myers  
William Edgar Neal  
Harry Elis Obedin  
James Harold Parent  
David Loren Parr  
George Henry Peck III  
Keith Palmer Pensom  
Theodore Hugh Purcell  
Kenneth Monfort Rappolt  
Rupert Blue Reynolds, Jr.  
Paul Dennis Russell  
John Allan Schmidt  
Robert Allen Schwartz  
Joseph Kenneth Shartlag, Jr.  
Clifford Gerard Spelman, Jr.  
Thomas Norman Sullivan  
William Robert Allen  
Robert Stanley Bates  
Joseph Snowball Blackett, Jr.  
Gary Joe Boyle  
Lloyd Cornell Burger  
James Franklin Butler  
William Joseph Campbell  
Donald Robert Casey  
David Emil Ciancagini  
Charles William Craycoft  
Gary Fred Crosby  
David Frederick Cunningham  
Wesley Gwynne Davis, Jr.  
Michael Alan Duke  
William Earl Ecker, Jr.  
Roderick Yerkes Edwards, Jr.  
Robert James Finan  
David Herman Freese, Jr.  
Ralph Edward Giffin  
Joseph Bramble Goodwin III  
Richard Earl Haas  
James William Haugen  
William Hugh Hayes, Jr.  
Jack Buran Hewes  
Frederick Andrew Hill  
Paul Kenneth Hinkley  
Gerald Francis Hotchkiss  
Robert Austin Ingalls  
Thomas Bone Irish, Jr.  
Donald Frederick Jenkins  
Manuel Josephs, Jr.  
Charles Lee Keller  
Lawrence Allen Kidd  
Leroy George Krumm  
Carl Eugene Kunkel, Jr.  
James Theodore Leigh  
Jack Walter Lewis  
Lloyd Ralph Lomer  
Richard Wayne Long  
William Henry Low, Jr.  
Fred Ernst Malser  
Joseph Marotta  
Michael Paul Maurice  
John Thomas McKean  
Alan Francis Miller  
Frank Clay Morgret III  
Michael Paul Munkasey  
Donald Anthony Naples  
Merlin Gerald Nygren  
John Francis Otranto, Jr.  
William C. Park III  
James David Partin  
Gregory Alden Penington  
Ronald Chester Pickup  
Joel Graydon Rainwater  
Wayne Elmer Rentfro  
Edwin John Roland, Jr.  
James Vincent Sayers  
Leo Nicholas Schowengerdt, Jr.  
Kyle Arnold Shaw  
David Stewart Smith  
John Robert Sproat  
Allen John Taylor  
William Thomas Troutman  
Alfred David Utara  
William James Walsh

James Garfield Williams  
John Knox Witherspoon, Jr.  
Richard Walter Zins  
James Lea Turman  
Jefferson James Wash IV  
Hugh Daniel Williams  
Robert Gray Williams  
Robert Milton Wood

*To be chief warrant officers, W-2*

Warren O. Nilsson	Roger G. Stanton
William H. Bellow	Thor B. Olson
John H. Olsen	Slavko Stokich
John H. Coppens	Donald W. McNaugh-
Raymond W. Gifford	ton
Frank A. Coleman	Raymond B. Pote
Fred Permenter	Donald L. Janse
Albert Debrase	Robert G. Cameron
Karl M. Ashby	Olof F. Marshall
Paul R. Cornell	Everett J. Matteson
Eugene K. Kindschi	Russell A. Scruggs, Jr.
John Reuk	Arno J. Bowden
Leonard L. Boulter	William B. Miner
Robert L. Wilson	William A. Vasquez
Clifton Cuthrell	Grover C. Newberry
James D. Toler	Edwin H. Cornell
William A. Shaffer, Jr.	Andrew Yackovetsky
Kirven L. Dunn	Richard J. Laffin
Joseph F. Baranowski	Donald R. Mayers
Lester H. H. Onell	Clark W. Straus
Richard R. Anthony	Frank P. Huotte
Charles F. Potter, Jr.	Charles J. J. McGrath
George R. Brower	Anton J. Foydl, Jr.
Wasey S. Hayes	Paul L. Tomardy
Clark A. Johnson	Melvin Midgett
James E. Butler	Russell H. Stockfleth
Dorris L. Steele	Bruce M. Buchanan
Ivan J. Anderson	Paul G. Patrinos
Peter Lindquist	David C. Adkins
Joseph C. Waldrop	Hollis L. Beard
Jack G. Smith	Andrew J. Brovey
Mortimer Jeffords	Lewie F. Trawick
Robert E. Penny	James F. Jones
Carl A. Carlson	John C. Revels
Melvin G. McCoy	Arthur B. Meyer
Harlan Montgomery	Keith R. McClinton
Edward T. Rollins	Clarence A. Long
Charles H. Buckley	Richard K. Mitchell
Merle L. Cochran	James V. Elgo
Earnest C. Justis	Harold I. Baker
Harold G. Trupp	Stanley J. Aymond
Douglas E. Walker	Myron E. Chesley
Harry C. Strother, Jr.	John A. Ritter
John J. Lencmeyer	John T. Hartman
Charles E. Bunkley	Charles A. Hatfield
Leslie M. Furst	Alfred L. Hunt
Robert C. Bainbridge	Alvadore C. Grant
Eugene E. Moore	Herbert W. Conger
Richard M. Burdick	Edward F. Mattingly
William E. Miller	Edward L. Wyman
George E. Rongner	Keith R. Bruhl
Andrew Pietrykowski	Wallace P. Stembler
Elmer E. Johnson	Joseph J. Glynn
Howard R. Tarr, Jr.	Harlan F. Smith
Harold E. Gavin	Harry G. Lee
Eric G. Bragg	Joseph S. Moulton, Jr.
Edward L. Muller	Eldred Bolinger
James B. Gill	Carl S. Kaiser
Cleo Hack, Jr.	George W. Tate
Donald O. Davey	Orval K. Halsey
Roy M. Schwaneckamp	Donald C. Ebert
Darrel B. Sinift	Milton M. Midgette
Edmund A. Novak	Karl C. Teater
Jerome R. Morton	Edward F. Barber
Jack W. McDonald	Leon D. Shea
William W. Muessel	William L. Patterson
Asa M. Jones	Lyle G. Tilden
Euclid L. Wade	Donald S. Grisham
Eugene W. Darcy	Louis E. K. Pall
Joseph F. Cody	William T. King
Eugene R. Lockhart	Ralph E. St. John
Richard A. Krueger	William M. Price, Jr.
Wallace N. Anderson	Foster C. Spruill
Floyd J. Mulheran	Wilbert D. B. Williams
Charles W. Oldham	Bruce L. Sifford
Robert Judice	Earl J. Wesner
Frederick H. Muesse	John H. Liedke
Jack K. Halbert	Thomas D. Galliher
Richard J. Zwally	John F. Minster
Roland A. Woodward	Robert C. McClanahan
Morgan C. Hutto, Jr.	Stephen J. Flees
James A. Winslow	James Szokolay

Morris M. Spector  
Richard P. McMullen  
Frederick R. Nickerson  
George G. Bannan  
Walter W. Hake  
William T. Morrissson,  
Jr.  
Herman H. Keith  
Charles R. Fowler  
Clyde S. Delaney  
Robert B. Collins  
Wilbur E. Lincoln  
Cyril L. Fennelly  
Donald W. Olson  
John W. Laine  
Robert W. Conway  
Wilfred C. Bullis  
Robert A. McCarten  
Raymond E. Masker  
Donald B. Fish  
William H. Westin  
John E. Kenny  
William W. Watkins  
Raymond C. Herring-  
ton  
Paul C. Carman  
John W. Forster  
Ray Johnston  
Ernest B. Roark  
Michael H. Bower  
Eugene H. Kelly  
Harold E. Stone  
Norman A. Whitney  
Elliott J. Echols  
Fay K. Thompson  
John D. Green  
John W. McMinn  
James L. Reynolds  
Maurice K. Nelson  
Fred Pilatsky  
Robert J. W. Collins  
Marlon K. Reynolds  
Ludvig Slavich, Jr.  
Robert A. Kemmett  
Leroy P. Phelps  
Zigmond Golaszewski  
William B. Eichler, Jr.  
John Sabath  
Theodore L. Turgeon  
James C. Bond  
Harry A. Benson  
Alan H. J. Dowd  
Joseph W. Dunhour  
Wilbur J. Davis  
Robert R. Harber, Jr.  
Walter A. Evans  
Porter F. Ammerman

Gordon L. Sims  
Charles T. Buckner  
Robert L. Sellers  
Frederick Jones  
Edward H. Askew, Jr.  
Frank H. Buzzee, Jr.  
Nelvin H. Bateman  
Baker W. Herbert  
Paul H. Johannes  
George M. Bruner  
Herman Schmidt  
Jesse B. Lowe  
Lee R. Green  
Lester M. H. Roehr  
Raymond J. Moen  
Kenneth C. Oliver  
George A. Saunders  
Lee O. Madden, Jr.  
Edward A. Lilles  
Marion O. Simmons  
Calvin W. Pratt  
Thomas E. Bockman  
Phillip E. Thompson  
Joe D. Wright, Jr.  
William K. Bailey  
James P. McBride  
Herbert L. Shuey  
Lavern G. Ketcherside  
George V. Stauffer  
Charles E. Shook  
James R. Comerford  
Don E. McDonald  
John C. Lippincott  
Norval E. Cosby  
Earl J. Potter  
Benjamin R. Teal  
Charles H. Dyer, Jr.  
Norman F. Muench  
Edmund J. Smenner  
Jesse H. Burgess  
Robert B. Paris  
Lester E. Howe, Jr.  
George A. Menge  
Ralph E. Ford  
Hubert A. Anderson  
Reckner B. Moe  
Charles W. Price  
Robert H. McGinnis,  
Jr.  
George C. Hickman  
Arnold M. Deshaw  
Curtis W. Chamber-  
lain  
Robert E. Callimer  
Thomas H. Renfree  
John W. Hammack  
Wilfred J. Sellers

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for appointment or permanent promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service to the offices indicated, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by laws and regulations:

#### FOR APPOINTMENT

##### To be senior surgeons

David Brand  
Louis S. Gerber

##### To be senior assistant surgeon

George W. Douglas, Jr.

##### To be senior sanitary engineer

Edwin L. Ruppert

##### To be senior assistant sanitary engineer

Leo Weaver

##### To be senior scientists

Alfred S. Lazarus  
Olaf Mickelsen

##### To be scientists

Herbert T. Dalmat  
John E. Porter

##### To be veterinary officer

James Lieberman

##### To be nurse officer

Marie H. Van Son

##### To be health service officer

Claudia B. Galihier

#### FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

##### To be senior assistant surgeons

John W. Dickson  
S. Paul Ehrlich, Jr.

##### To be senior assistant sanitary engineers

Delbert A. Larson  
Thomas N. Hushower

##### To be assistant sanitary engineer

Joseph H. Meier

##### To be senior assistant pharmacist

Donald B. Hare

##### To be senior assistant nurse officer

Marie Herold

#### FOR APPOINTMENT

##### To be senior surgeons

Henry H. Kyle

##### To be senior assistant dental surgeons

Robert J. Lucas  
Joe T. Hillsman

Samuel J. Wycoff  
Francis O. Webb

##### To be assistant dental surgeons

Charles C. Swoope, Jr.  
Gerald W. Gaston  
William E. Dorrill  
Richard L. Christiansen  
George N. Newton  
Wellesley H. Wright  
Jim D. Webb  
William L. Knudson

Richard K. Fred  
David A. Dutton  
Franz P. Helm  
Buckner S. Burch  
Manuel H. Marks  
Orlen N. Johnson  
Gresham T. Farrar, Jr.  
Donald R. Swatman

##### To be senior assistant sanitary engineer

Ian K. Burgess

##### To be senior assistant nurse officers

Laurette M. Beck  
Patricia P. Grimalla

##### To be assistant nurse officer

Juanita M. Barkley

##### To be junior assistant nurse officer

Ray Cameron

##### To be senior assistant surgeons

Harry P. Anastopoulos  
Robert B. Balderson  
Richard F. Barbee  
Robert N. Barnes  
Frank C. Bigler  
Aaron B. Brill  
Ray A. Brinker  
Willard L. Brown  
Willard R. Brown  
Gerald E. Caplan  
Leo J. Castiglioni  
Ruth Coffin  
John F. Dotter  
Arvo B. Ederma  
Richard W. Emmons  
Earl R. Feringa  
James P. Fields  
Paul J. Fry, Jr.  
George G. Glenner  
John E. Glennon  
Leon I. Goldberg  
Betty E. Hathaway  
Lowell R. Hughes  
Robert A. Jordan  
Karl M. Johnson  
Marion E. Kintner  
Charles E. Koch, Jr.  
Frederick L. Lang  
William C. Larsen

Dale Lindholm  
Robert P. Lacey  
William R. Martin  
Samuel Milham, Jr.  
Barry Miller  
John P. Nasou  
Alvin H. Novaack  
John A. Oates, Jr.  
William M. O'Brien  
Gerald H. Payne  
Paul G. Pechous  
Darwin J. Prockop  
H. McDonald Rimple  
Marcus N. Rogers  
Saul W. Rosen  
William B. Sheldon  
Richard A. Smith  
Roland W. Sonntag  
Richard A. Stamm  
Barron H. Stillman  
Michio Takahashi  
John B. Titmarsh, Jr.  
Fred E. Tosh  
Robert C. Vander  
Wagen  
Cecl C. Vaughn, Jr.  
Richard D. Wasson  
Charles L. Whetstone  
Harold W. Wylie, Jr.

##### To be assistant surgeons

William J. Atkinson  
John R. Baugh  
Frederick V. C. Featherstone

George T. Harding, Jr.  
Otto L. Loehden  
Robert J. Warren

##### To be senior assistant dental surgeons

George L. Crocker  
Raymond D. Haslam  
Phillip K. Humphreys  
Donald P. Jelinek  
Karl K. Kreth

Richard B. McDowell  
James J. McMahon  
Joseph P. Moffa, Jr.  
James M. Power  
Gunnar E. Sydow

##### To be assistant dental surgeons

Robert W. Baumann  
Lawrence I. Carnes

George R. McGuire  
John R. Stolpe

##### To be senior assistant sanitary engineers

John M. Rademacher  
Leo A. St. Michel

##### To be assistant sanitary engineers

Eugene J. Donovan, Jr.  
John A. Eckert  
Robert L. Elder  
Edwin L. Johnson

Jack W. Keeley  
Donald S. Licking  
Paul J. Traina

##### To be junior assistant sanitary engineers

R. Frank Grossman  
Alfred W. Hoadley

##### To be senior assistant pharmacists

Lowell F. Miller  
Billy G. Wells

##### To be assistant pharmacists

Robert P. Chandler  
James R. Gates  
Jacob H. Hendershot  
Luis Hernandez  
Philip R. Hugill

Samuel Merrill  
James E. Norris  
Joseph F. Toomey  
John R. Wiseman

##### To be junior assistant pharmacists

Ray D. Crossley II  
Jerome A. Halperin

Joe M. Holman  
Harley A. Mills

##### To be senior assistant scientist

Jay D. Mann

##### To be assistant scientists

John C. Feeley III  
Sheldon D. Murphy

##### To be senior assistant veterinary officer

Robert K. Sikes

##### To be assistant veterinary officers

Garland D. Lindsey  
Roger E. Wilsnack

##### To be senior assistant nurse officers

Lawrence A. Levine  
Majory E. Lewis

#### IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The nominations of Edward L. Abercrombie et al., for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on April 27, 1960, and appear in full in the executive proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption of "Nominations," beginning with the name of Edward L. Abercrombie, which appears on page 8758.

#### IN THE AIR FORCE

##### APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force to the grades indicated, under the provisions of chapter 835, title 10, of the United States Code:

##### To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Robert B. Landry, 635A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert E. L. Eaton, 594A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Richard M. Montgomery, 1025A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Harvey T. Aines, 1085A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Russell L. Waldron, 1164A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Romulus W. Puryear, 637A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., 644A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Webster, 974A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Leighton I. Davis, 1111A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James H. Walsh, 1120A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Musgrave, Jr., 1129A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William T. Hudnell, 1171A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Howell M. Estes, Jr., 1211A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Nazzaro, 1241A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Bruce K. Holloway, 1336A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Maurice A. Preston, 1337A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John D. Ryan, 1418A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William H. Blanchard, 1445A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James Ferguson, 1530A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. David Wade, 1582A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Thomas P. Gerrity, 1613A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

#### To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Donald L. Hardy, 618A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Pottenger, 661A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert J. Goewey, 910A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Porter, 976A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James C. Jensen, 1042A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. C. Caldara, 1048A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Dale O. Smith, 1074A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Perry B. Griffith, 1075A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Elvin S. Ligon, Jr., 1077A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Stillman, 1114A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Hooks, 1165A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., 1206A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Albert P. Clark, 1218A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Turner C. Rogers, 1232A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Von R. Shores, 1236A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Lewis L. Mundell, 1286A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John M. Reynolds, 1299A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Sam W. Agee, 1346A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth O. Sanborn, 1363A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Don R. Ostrander, 1343A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert J. Friedman, 1397A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Breitweiser, 1406A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Prescott M. Spicer, 1413A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Fred M. Dean, 1450A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Waymond A. Davis, 1470A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Marcus F. Cooper, 1543A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Cecil H. Childre, 1551A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Sam Maddux, Jr., 1561A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Frank E. Rouse, 1595A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Hewitt T. Wheelless, 1609A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Glen R. Birchard, 1623A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Henry R. Sullivan, Jr., 1655A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William K. Martin, 1697A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Henry Viccello, 1728A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Osmond J. Ritland, 1731A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Don Coupland, 1766A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Beverly H. Warren, 1768A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Keith K. Compton, 1849A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Hester, 1870A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Holzapple, 1897A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. David A. Burchinal, 1936A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James F. Whisenand, 1945A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Glen W. Martin, 1955A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles M. Eisenhart, 1957A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William W. Mommyer, 1964A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Preston, 1966A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Harold H. Twitchell, 19034A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Major S. White, 19056A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Richard L. Bohannon, 19067A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Cullen, 19068A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the U.S. Air Force to the grade indicated, under the provisions of chapter 839, title 10, of the United States Code:

#### Major generals

Brig. Gen. Donald P. Graul, 455A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Donald L. Hardy, 618A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Pottenger, 661A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Perry B. Griffith, 1075A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Major S. White, 19056A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Cullen, 19068A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth O. Sanborn, 1363A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Prescott M. Spicer, 1413A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Glen R. Birchard, 1623A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Henry R. Sullivan, Jr., 1655A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Hester, 1870A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Holzapple, 1897A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles M. Eisenhart, 1957A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Preston, 1966A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William C. Kingsburg, 923A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Jermain F. Rodenhauer, 933A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Gent, Jr., 1130A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Root, 1258A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Miller, 1273A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Chester W. Cecil, Jr., 1298A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William B. Keese, 1531A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Arthur C. Agan, Jr., 1759A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. James W. Wilson, 1711A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

The nominations of Arthur C. Aho et al., for promotions in the Regular Air Force, which were confirmed on May 16, 1960, and may be found in full in the executive proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, beginning with the name of Arthur C. Aho, which is shown on page 8641.

#### WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 16, 1960:

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Edward K. Mills, Jr., of New Jersey to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the unexpired term of 7 years from July 1, 1954, vice John C. Doerfer, resigned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Joshua 24: 24: *The Lord our God will we serve, and His voice will we obey.*

O Thou who art the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in these days of world crisis and confusion, may we never allow our faith in Thy divine sovereignty to become extinguished and our vision of universal peace to become eclipsed.

We earnestly implore Thee that the leaders of nations, now attending the summit conference, may be united in a sincere desire and determination to achieve for broken and bruised humanity the blessings of a nobler and more excellent way of life.

Grant that our President and those assembled with him in the council chamber may be conscious of the unmistakable guidance of Thy spirit, bestowing upon them wisdom and skill in finding the right approach and solution to the many complex international problems.

May our citizens encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of our chosen representatives by giving them the clear and convincing assurance that they are willing and ready to make every sacrifice in the struggle to preserve the sanctity and security of our beloved country and the freedom of all mankind.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.