its manhood and womanhood so essential in defending our American ideals. These fine American attributes constitute our greatest armor against the defiant declaration of Nikita Khrushchev that our grandchildren will live under Communist rule. This is a challenge we cannot dismiss lightly. In fact it should provide on this occasion a compelling reason for rededicating ourselves to the enduring American ideals of liberty and freedom under God.

I shall always remember the day Ed strolled into my office with his big smile and said: "Congressman, I'm Ed Koterba. I have just returned from Sharon, Pa.—"

In my district—and had the most delicious potato soup I have ever eaten at the Shenango Inn there. The recipe should be made famous.

So began the "potato soup" stories in Roll Call and other papers all over the country. The recipe is still used whenever potato soup is served in the House cafeteria.

That is only one example of Ed's imagination and initiative, and how he could take a simple event and make an interesting story out of it. The world needs people like Ed. It is sad to lose them in their prime.

National Lottery

The recipe should be made famous.

I shall always remember the day Ed strolled into my office with his big smile and said: "Congressman, I'm Ed Koterba. I have just returned from Sharon, Pa.—"

In my district—and had the most delicious potato soup I have ever eaten at the Shenango Inn there. The recipe should be made famous.

So began the "potato soup" stories in Roll Call and other papers all over the country. The recipe is still used whenever potato soup is served in the House cafeteria.

That is only one example of Ed's imagination and initiative, and how he could take a simple event and make an interesting story out of it. The world needs people like Ed. It is sad to lose them in their prime.

Senator KEARNS.

FrIDAY, JUly 6, 1961

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all the Members of the Congress share my grief over the untimely death of Ed Koterba.

Ed had a brilliant future as a newspaperman and his humor, perception, and ability to write a human interest story with a light touch will be greatly missed.

Mr. MANSFIELD.

House some interesting facts and figures about the national gambling spirit of the American people and while we stubbornly continue to ignore the tremendous revenue-producing features of a national lottery in the United States, most of the countries throughout the world continue to treat and respect gambling as an instinctive and universal human trait which brings pleasure to the people and financial benefits to government treasuries.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to bring to the attention of the Members of this House some interesting facts and figures which I have gathered from some of these countries where the wheels of fortune spin on behalf of the public welfare.

VENEZUELA

This small South American nation, with a population of less than 7 million, last year took in $48.8 million, of which $30 million was given out in prizes leaving $18.8 million as revenue for the treasury.

Venezuela uses this income from gambling wisely. The great bulk of this revenue was used for the benefit of hospitals and schools, and the remainder was devoted to other Government purposes.

Mr. Speaker, with our taxes rapidly rising and with the need for new sources of revenue to meet our public demands becoming more pressing, is there a more painless or sensible way of raising Government revenue than a national lottery? Venezuela does not think so.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all the Members of the Congress share my grief over the untimely death of Ed Koterba.

Ed had a brilliant future as a newspaperman and his humor, perception, and ability to write a human interest story with a light touch will be greatly missed.

Mr. MANSFIELD.

House some interesting facts and figures about the national gambling spirit of the American people and while we stubbornly continue to ignore the tremendous revenue-producing features of a national lottery in the United States, most of the countries throughout the world continue to treat and respect gambling as an instinctive and universal human trait which brings pleasure to the people and financial benefits to government treasuries.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to bring to the attention of the Members of this House some interesting facts and figures which I have gathered from some of these countries where the wheels of fortune spin on behalf of the public welfare.

VENEZUELA

This small South American nation, with a population of less than 7 million, last year took in $48.8 million, of which $30 million was given out in prizes leaving $18.8 million as revenue for the treasury.

Venezuela uses this income from gambling wisely. The great bulk of this revenue was used for the benefit of hospitals and schools, and the remainder was devoted to other Government purposes.

Mr. Speaker, with our taxes rapidly rising and with the need for new sources of revenue to meet our public demands becoming more pressing, is there a more painless or sensible way of raising Government revenue than a national lottery? Venezuela does not think so.

VENEZUELA

This small South American nation, with a population of less than 7 million, last year took in $48.8 million, of which $30 million was given out in prizes leaving $18.8 million as revenue for the treasury.

Venezuela uses this income from gambling wisely. The great bulk of this revenue was used for the benefit of hospitals and schools, and the remainder was devoted to other Government purposes.

Mr. Speaker, with our taxes rapidly rising and with the need for new sources of revenue to meet our public demands becoming more pressing, is there a more painless or sensible way of raising Government revenue than a national lottery? Venezuela does not think so.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
July 7

11992

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

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:
One hundred and twelve postmaster nomi-
inations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem-
pore. If there be no further reports of
committees, the nomination on the exec-
utive calendar will be stated.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Chief Clerk read the nomina-
tion of Gerald Johnson, of California, to be Chairman of the Military Liaison
Committee to the Atomic Energy Com-
pore. Without objection, the nomina-
tion is confirmed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem-
pore. Without objection, the nomina-
tion will be notified forthwith.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem-
por: Two joint resolutions of the Legislature
of the State of Ohio; to the Committee
on Armed Services:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 34
"Joint resolution relative to the proposed
cutting down of trees in the Presidio
"Whereas it has been reported that the
U.S. Army intends to cut down 26 acres of
beautiful and hand-planted eucalyptus,
acacia, pine, and other trees in the Presidio
in San Francisco in order to expand a
cemetery; and
"Whereas the felling of these trees and
removal of the site for a new cemetery will
remove an area of rare beauty which has
laboriously been planted and maintained since
the first planned reforestation, on a large scale, in
1892, and would put off, probably forever, the
release of any acreage of the Presidio to the
public administration; and
"Whereas with the Armed Forces declaring
their various real estate holdings surplus at
a growing rate, it is indeed appropriate to ask
whether there is not some other property which
may be more suitable for a national cemetery
without permanently destroying or impairing
the historic beauties of the Presidio: Now,
therefore be it,

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the
State of California (jointly), That the
Legislature of the State of California respect-
fully memorializes the President and the
Congress of the United States and the Secre-
tary of the Department of Defense to take
appropriate executive and legislative action
to prevent the removal of trees at the Pre-
sidio in San Francisco for the extension of a
cemetery within the Presidio, to direct them to
secure for a cemetery, if possible, some other
more appropriate site among its vast real
property holdings for such a cemetery, and
to take such other action as will insure the
preservation of the historic trees of the entire
Presidio as well as the citizens of the State of
California and the city of San Francisco; and
be it further,

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the as-
sembly be hereby directed to transmit copies
of this resolution to the President and Vice
President of the United States, to the Speaker
of the House of Representatives, to each
Senator and Representative from California
in Congress of the United States, to the
Secretary of the Department of Defense, and
to the Secretary of the Army."

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 47
"Joint resolution relative to the future use
of military airports
"Whereas it has come to the attention of the
members of the California Legislature that
H.R. 6178 has been introduced in the
U.S. House of Representatives to provide
for a joint study by the Administrator of the
Federal Aviation Agency and the Secretary of
Defense of the disposal and future use of
military airports expected to be surplus to
the needs of the Department of Defense; and
"Whereas California now has several dozen
military installations which have aviation
facilities; and

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem-
pore laid before the Senate the fol-
loving letters, which were referred as
indicated:

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS

A letter from the Director, Bureau of
Mortgage Association, Housing and Home Fi-

nance Agency, September 1960 (with an
accompanying paper); to the Committee
on Finance.

REPORT ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR SPAN

A letter from the Comptroller General of
the United States, transmitting, pursuant


Resolved, That the secretary of the senate hereby directs to transmit copies of this resolution relative to the King Range National Conservation Area to the President of the United States, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States; and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly of the State of California jointly, That the National Park Service is requested to recommend the development of surplus Fort Funston property for a State park and recreational facilities.

Resolved, That the General Services Administration is requested to take no action on federal property until the State of California has an opportunity to take such action as may be necessary to acquire the property for a public park and recreational facilities along the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas a public auction to sell part of the land to private developers could be scheduled at any time; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the National Park Service is requested to recommend the development of surplus Fort Funston property for a State park and recreational facilities.

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Civil Aeronautics Board, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Government Operations:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 38

Joint resolution relative to Fort Funston

Whereas Fort Funston in San Francisco has become surplus Federal property by the General Services Administration; and

Whereas this land, comprising about 116 acres of sand dunes and beach, would make an excellent park area along the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas a public auction to sell part of the land to private developers could be scheduled at any time; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the National Park Service is requested to recommend the development of surplus Fort Funston property for a State park and recreational facilities along the Pacific Ocean; and

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Civil Aeronautics Board, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate hereby directs to transmit copies of this resolution relative to the King Range National Conservation Area to the President of the United States, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States; and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Services Administration is requested to take no action on federal property until the State of California has an opportunity to take such action as may be necessary to acquire the property for a public park and recreational facilities along the Pacific Ocean; and

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Civil Aeronautics Board, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.
which are licensees of the State, and in which the public has invested millions of dollars; and

"Whereas these companies are in receivership or proceeding for liquidation under the National Bankruptcy Act (title 11, United States Code); and

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of California has vested in the court the powers of a court of chancery to control the administration of companies, particularly of the latter, because it is of vital concern which court would grant the agency having licensing jurisdiction over trust deed companies to take possession of the office for purposes of rehabilitation or for liquidating the company in order to safeguard the funds and property of the investing public; and

"Whereas in the past, under similar laws granting conservatorship and liquidation authority over licensees engaged in the investment of the public trust, the State has been ousted of its conservatorship and jurisdiction by the licensee company petitioning for relief under the various provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act; and

"Whereas it is highly desirable and beneficial that State agencies, which are fully informed concerning the operations of the particular business of a licensee and are able to rehabilitate or liquidate the licensee, should not be stopped in the process by the expert knowledge to the person or company with respect to which the regulatory laws of the State are inapplicable, should not be excluded from the provisions of that act any regulatory laws of the State, under the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the United States, on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States is urged to permit continuation of the utilization of classified advertising as an integral part of State placement operations in the national system of employment offices, and be it further resolved, That the Legislature of the State is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States representing the State of California.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 39

"Joint resolution relative to a commemorative stamp honoring John Muir

"Whereas the year 1964 will mark the 50th anniversary of the death of John Muir, one of the great naturalists of our Nation and a lifelong advocate of the need to preserve the great national forests and wilderness areas; and

"Whereas born in Scotland, John Muir came to this country with a burning love for nature from his early boyhood and as a young man settled in 1868 in California, the State he later came to call his home; and

"Whereas John Muir thereafter spent his life exploring, largely on foot, the mountainous and wilderness areas of California, the United States and Alaska and writing inspiring poetry and numerous articles and books extolling the beauties of nature, recounting his travels, and seeking to acquaint his countrymen with the great inheritance available to all in the natural resources of our scenic forests and wilderness areas; and

"Whereas it was to a great extent through these explorations and writings of John Muir that our country was awakened to the heritage of great national forests and the great need for national parks and reservations to preserve all these for future generations to enjoy.

"Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States respectfully memorizes the 50th anniversary of the death of John Muir, and be it further resolved, That the Congress of the United States does hereby direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a commemorative stamp to be issued in honor of John Muir.

Three joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California, to the Committee on Public Works:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 36

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact into law proposed legislation for the use of the airspace above and below the gradeline of highways within the Interstate System:

"Whereas there is presently pending before the Congress of the United States legislation authorizing a more beneficial use of the airspace above and below the established gradeline of highways within the Interstate System; and

"Whereas the enactment of legislation to accomplish this purpose will result in greater financial benefits to the State of California and the political subdivisions of the State through the use of the airspace above and below the gradeline of highways, or in any way interfering with the continued administration of the Interstate System:

"Resolved, That the members of the Legislature of the State of California do hereby transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States representing the State of California; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 41

"Joint resolution relative to optimum development of the Central Valley Basin and San Francisco Bay region of California, including multipurpose development of certain watersheds therein

"Whereas the settled policy of the Congress of the United States in the field of water resources development is to provide for the maximum beneficial use of the water resources of the United States; and

"Whereas this resolution is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States representing the State of California; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States;
"Whereas the State of California has benefitted greatly in past years from the coordinated activities of Federal agencies in the construction of projects to control floods, conserve water, and to provide other water-associated benefits as carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior and the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army; and

"Whereas the Congress of California looks forward to continued activity by these two agencies toward the fuller development of the State; and

"Whereas major projects such as the San Luis unit have been authorized for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation and others which are located in the southern and southwestern area, and the east side division of the Central Valley project are approaching the authorization stage; and

"Whereas virtually no multiple-purpose projects remain to be constructed in California which have been authorized for construction by the Corps of Engineers; and

"Whereas a number of proposed flood control and water development projects do not exist in California which may be susceptible of development by the Corps of Engineers on the upper Sacramento River, Cache Creek, the Yuba River, and other north coast streams, Cosumnes River, and streams in the San Francisco Bay area; and

"Whereas the Congress throughout the decades has assigned to the Corps of Engineers the responsibility of developing systems of public works, for the control of floods in the rivers of the Nation; for the improvement of navigation in rivers, canals, and harbors; for the planning of highways and systems of transportation by water, for the benefit of all parts of the Nation; and the making of coordinated basin plans for public works; Now, therefore,

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation and provide funds to authorize the Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Reclamation and the California Department of Water Resources, and in conjunction with a suitable local agency, to locate proposed regional research facilities in the State; and

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker and other members of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; ordered to lie on the table;

"Assembly Joint Resolution 40

"Joint resolution relative to Project Mohole

"Whereas the drilling barge "Cass I" named after the Continental Union, Shell, and Superior Oil Co.'s, which were responsible for its construction, and now owned and operated by the Global Marine Exploration Co., recently successfully drilled in the deepest ocean depths over achieved and opened new vistas for exploring the earth and its origin, and thus vindicating the dedicated scientists who undertook this daring and improbable object; and

"Whereas this unprecedented drilling task places the United States under the able sponsorship, guidance, and direction of the National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences, and the Global Marine Exploration Co.; and

"Whereas some of the major achievements of this scientific experiment included the unusual engineering design of the ship which made possible the drilling of the first well above the ocean floor, the discovery of a stationary spot on the ocean through an intricate system of radar and sonar buoys, the invention of an underwater core catcher that can be undertaken since two-thirds of the State's sewage and industrial wastes are discharged at the rate of two cubic miles of waste water per day, the making of a coastwise survey, and the assembling of the many scientists who participated in this extraordinary achievement; and

"Whereas water pollution, extracted from ocean sediments alone will greatly enhance our understanding of the history of man's impact on life, and Project Mohole is one of the most important scientific undertakings of modern times, for it will probe into new and totally unexplored areas which are now clearly not included in the studies of the many scientists who participated in this historical and extraordinary achievement; and

"Whereas the scientists' goal is to drill a hole all the way down to where the light crust of the earth rests on its dense mantle, known as the Moho, after Andrij Mahorovic, a Yugoslaw who discovered it in 1906 by a brilliant analysis of earthquake vibrations; and

"Whereas drilling through the sea's crust is the only way of reaching the Moho, and the result of research will bring back cores of ages-old material rich in information about the earth's beginnings and its subsequent evolution; and

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and Vice President of the United States, and all the Congressmen to whom this resolution is addressed, that measures be taken to extend the research and development in the furtherance of Project Mohole; and

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker and other members of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; ordered to lie on the table.

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 46

"Joint resolution relative to establishment of a Federal water pollution control research facility in California.

"Whereas the Congress of the United States is considering legislation for the establishment of several regional laboratories and research centers for the conduct of technical investigations, experiments, and studies and training relative to the prevention and control of water pollution; and

"Whereas the need for research facilities is to be located in the southwestern area, and insofar as practicable, said facilities are to be located in the area in which academic personnel and graduate students are being educated in the fields of water pollution control and water resources management; Now, therefore,

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker and other members of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; ordered to lie on the table;
RESOLVED, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"SENATE RESOLUTION 202

"Resolved, Respecting a proposed fish hatchery in Nevada

"Whereas a proposed fish hatchery in Douglas County, Nev., would provide fish for pike and shad fishing but would be on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range; and

"Whereas this area presently is used by thousands of Californians and Nevadans for public recreation but is inadequately supplied with proper fishing facilities due to the lack of adequate hatchery production in certain areas; and

"Whereas the Federal budget as adopted by the Congress of the United States provides for $160,000 for the start of a fish hatchery project in this area: Now, therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Congress of the United States hereby respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Interior appropriate sufficient money to commence the construction of a fish hatchery project in Douglas County, Nev., for the benefit of the people of the State of California and Nevada; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit suitably prepared copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"HOUSE RESOLUTION 412

"Resolved relative to H.R. 1774

"Whereas there has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, at its present session, a resolution of the Honorable Curr Holmstrom, Representative, 19th District of California; and

"Whereas H.R. 1774 would amend section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to provide that anyone who has lived in the United States for 50 years or over 50 years of age may take his examination for citizenship in the language of his country of origin if he were 50 years of age or over at the time of the enactment of the act; and

"Whereas this bill is supported by many worthwhile groups and individuals in California, including the Catholic Labor In
ternational, the League of United Latin American Citizens, and Community Services Organization, and would be a beneficial change in the law enabling many longtime residents of the United States to become citizens and thereby participate more fully in the privileges and responsibilities of life in a democracy: Now, therefore,

"Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly of the Legislature, by and with the advice and consent of the people of the State of California, do enact the following:

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Honorable Curr Holmstrom, Congressman, 19th District, all Members of Congress from California, and the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"The petition of John F. Drac and William Kona, of Chicago, Ill., relating to the extension of citizenship to the Czechoslovakian and Slovak people; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF ENACTMENT OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT—RESOLUTION OF NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Mr. Hruska. Mr. President, on June 19, 1961, a colleague from Nebraska [Mr. Currin] introduced a joint resolution which provides for the observance next year of the centennial of the enactment of the Homestead Act. The joint resolution is highly meritorious and appropriate, as perhaps no piece of Federal legislation contributed more to the development of the West and to the recovery of the nation following 4 years of civil strife than did the Homestead Act, signed into law by President Lincoln on May 20, 1862.

I joined my colleague in cosponsoring Senate Resolution 98 and expressed the hope that it will be passed in timely fashion at this session of Congress. Nebraska has a special interest in the centennial because the first homestead entryman is located near Beatrice in Gage County, Nebr. On June 19, 1961, the Nebraska State Legislature adopted a resolution supporting this measure together with Senate Joint Resolution 20, which authorizes the issuance of a series of stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the enactment of the Homestead Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of Legislative Resolution 40 be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"RESOLUTION 40

"Whereas the year 1962 is the centennial of the Homestead Act

"Whereas the monument of the National Park Service to the Nation's first homestead entryman is located near Beatrice, Nebr.: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the members of the Nebraska Legislature in 72nd session assembled:

1. That the Members of Congress are hereby memorialized to support the bills in Congress directing the President of the United States to designate the Homestead Centennial in the year 1962, and the Postmaster General of the United States to issue a commemorative stamp of the 100th anniversary of the Homestead Act.

2. That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the clerk of the legislature to the Honorable David A. Stock, President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each Member from Nebraska in the Senate of the United States, and in the House of Representatives of the United States.

RESOLUTION OF KANSAS CONFERENCE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the Kansas Conference Student Association, which is composed of representatives from religious sponsored colleges in Kansas, at its spring meeting adopted a resolution endorsing the Peace Corps program. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the president of the Kansas Conference Student Association, containing the resolution be made a part of these remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"KANSAS CONFERENCE STUDENT ASSOCIATION


Mr. FRANK CARLSON, U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

Mr. President: The Kansas Conference Student Association in its spring 1961 conference, with delegates from Baker University, Bethel College, College of Emporia, Friends University, McPherson College, Ottawa University, Southwestern College and Sterling College, recommended the continuation of plans for and support through Congress of the Peace Corps program.

We support the following Peace Corps philosophy:

That U.S. citizens be sent by the U.S. Government to underdeveloped countries for the purpose of helping these countries help themselves, emphasizing academic fulfillment and technical skill while cultivating political and cultural issues.

Yours very truly,

J. E. LANDOWNE,
President.

CONTROL OF RAILROAD PIGGY-BACKING—PETITION

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I have received a petition signed by 575 members of Local Union 147, Over the Road, City Transfer Drivers, Helpers, Dockmen & Warehousemen, Des Moines, Iowa, in support of legislation to control railroad piggybacking. The petition reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, depend on the trucking industry for our livelihood. Piggybacking has become a grave problem to our industry through low rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and approved by Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that this petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce to be made a matter of record in the consideration of the bills now before that committee on this subject.

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

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment:

An amendment to provide for more effective participation in the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (H.R. 4981). By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

An amendment to provide for more effective participation in the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (H.R. 4981). By Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment:

H. R. 445. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of special
pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 500).

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana, from the Committee on Finance, with amendments:

H. R. 670. An amendment to Title 38, United States Code, to provide increases in rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 501).

WHEAT REFERENDUM—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REP. NO. 502)

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I report an original joint resolution and ask for its immediate consideration. This resolution would extend the latest date for holding the wheat referendum from July 25 to August 26. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is busily engaged at the present time in attempting to produce a wheat bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand, the request was for unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem. The resolution will be stated by title.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 538 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and section 336 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, require the referendum on the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1962, may be conducted not later than August 26, 1961...

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, before the Senator from Louisiana makes his comments, I understand the amendment that the action taken by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on a 1-year wheat program is such that it is necessary that there be a postponement of the referendum date in order actually to make that program effective and feasible, and that the purpose of the joint resolution, on which the Senator has asked for immediate consideration, proposes nothing more than the postponement of that date?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. Under the law, as Senators know, the referendum must be held not later than July 25. The joint resolution advances the date to August 26. That is the only change made. As I said, it is likely—in fact, I hope it will be so—that the committee will report a wheat bill to the Senate next week.

So it is important that the date for the referendum be extended from July 25 to August 26, in order that the referendum be conducted under the regular procedure. This is important in connection with the wheat bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is my further understanding that the joint resolution had been referred to the Select Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which the distinguished Senator from Louisiana is the chairman.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEPPEL. I have just now entered the Chamber. Do I correctly understand that the joint resolution purports to do nothing except advance the date for the referendum, which, unless the date for holding it is advanced, is to be held by July 25?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. In other words, under the law, the referendum should be held not later than July 25. This joint resolution will extend the date to August 26, that is all it will do.

Mr. SCHOEPEPPEL. I thank the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I certainly shall not object to immediate consideration of the joint resolution, because I believe it is absolutely necessary to postpone the referendum to be held. But I urge the distinguished chairman of the committee to give serious thought to the desirability of not reporting to the Senate any measure which would be inoperative in the wheat acreage this year. I make that recommendation based on the production this year and on the drought which is occurring in many wheat-producing States. In addition, consideration should be given to the importance of wheat in connection with the food-for-peace program, which I believe to be one of the most vital aspects of the national marketing quota. Therefore, if more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum oppose such quota, the Secretary shall, prior to the effective date of such quota, by proclamation suspend the operation of the national marketing quotas with respect to wheat. Notwithstanding any provision hereof, the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1962, may be conducted not later than August 26, 1961.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 2195. A bill to permit the use of certain construction tools actuated by explosive charges in construction activity on the U.S. Capitol Grounds; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 2900. A bill for the relief of Benarsi Dass and wife, Gyano Pempee Dass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2201. A bill to authorize the Public Health Service Act to provide for reimbursement of services performed at special places, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. GOLDWATER when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which is of a departmental nature.)

By Mr. BOOBS (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware):

S. 2202. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jen Olby, to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. KEATING:
S. 2201. A bill for the relief of Josef Budny, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:
S. 2204. A bill to increase U.S. productivity in the national interest and for the benefit of the individual worker and businessman, by promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between labor and management, encouragement of public responsibility in the private economy, and maximization of encouragement of public responsibility in technical and managerial progress, through the establishment of a Peace Production Board and the support of local and industrywide boards, introduced to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. Javits when he introduced the above bill, which appears under separate heading.)

By Mr. KEFAUVER:
S. 2205. A bill for the relief of Josefine Lepesh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER:
S. 2206. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to study the feasibility and development of lakes at Winnebago and Snyder Bends, on the Missouri River, for recreational purposes, and to conduct the necessary surveys in connection therewith; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 2207. A bill to amend section 117(b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the controlling of grasshoppers on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MANSFIELD (for Mr. BURBAK):
S. 2209. A bill to amend section 117(b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the controlling of grasshoppers on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CLARK:
S. 2210. A bill for the relief of Su-Fen Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota:
S. 2211. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the controlling of grasshoppers on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:
(S. 2212. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the controlling of grasshoppers on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.)

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SERVICES PERFORMED AT SPECIAL PLACES

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Health Act to provide for reimbursement of services performed at special places, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill lie on the desk for 5 days, until the Senate adjourned, or until the Senate is requested by the Senator from Arizona.

The bill (S. 2211) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for reimbursement of services performed at special places, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Goldwater, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PEACE PRODUCTION BOARD

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a 25-member Peace Production Board.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriate reference made to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill (S. 2204) to increase United States productivity in the national interest and for the benefit of the individual worker and businessman, by promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between labor and management, encouragement of public responsibility in the private economy, and maximization of the full potential to the economic struggle with the Communist bloc.

The Peace Production Board's objectives would be to accelerate national productivity by: Promoting cooperative labor-management relations; promoting the fullest use of manpower and machine power; eliminating featherbedding in both management and labor; establishing better procedures to avoid national emergencies; achieving maximum employment; reducing waste and absenteeism; promoting sound wage and price policies; fostering higher worker morale; dealing with problems of workers and management adversely affected by automation or relocation of industries.

The Board would be authorized to make recommendations to the Congress regarding legislation for standby price and wage controls to be used during periods of emergency.

I hasten to point out that we are not talking about controls and allocations or wages and price ceilings and the other wartime indicia of industrial mobilization as we did in the War Production Board. We are talking about extending—perhaps decades long efforts to mobilize as nearly as possible within the confines of peacetime operation the full productive capacity of our Nation for the purposes of peace rather than war, under the patriotic impetus that a Peace Production Board could give.

Chairman Khrushchev recently compared the United States to a wornout runner living on its past performance. He also predicted that the Soviet Union would outproduce the United States by 1970. Last week, President Kennedy wisely accepted this challenge and invited the U.S.S.R. to engage us in this peaceful competition. The President spoke confidently of our ability to increase our productive development. But is this to be another case where we have only brave words but no deeds; ringing rhetoric but no decisive leadership or creative boldness?

Unlike the utterances he made during the campaign, the President now seems to be saying that the United States is not imperiled by the rapid growth of U.S.S.R. productivity. Last week, the President said:

"Our growth rate is increased to even 4½ percent, which is well within our capability, it is my judgment that the Soviet Union will not outproduce the United States at a rate of 5 percent for the next two or three years."

In the first place, this administration has come up with no programs to ensure that the U.S. growth rate will rise 4½ percent. And second, the experts say that if we take away consumer goods, Soviet productivity could outstrip the United States by 1970.

Indeed, a Government study has reported that as the result of Soviet emphasis on its total investment in industry, the U.S. has actually lost about 2 million annual industrial investment in 1958 and has subsequently outstripped the United States. This study has warned that unless the United States makes a significant increase by the mid-1960's, the Soviet industrial investment program will be double that of the United States.

In the face of this formidable challenge, it is the responsibility of the United States as peace leader of the free world to require the most effective mobilization and the maximum utilization of all elements of the nation's productive potential in the economic struggle with the Communist bloc.

We are today trying to wage this struggle restricted by problems that have prevented this country from applying its full potential to the economic struggle with the Communist bloc.

Our industrial plant led by steel production is estimated to be underutilized by 30 percent. Last year 20 million man-days of work were lost as the result of labor-management disputes.

The Nation recently has been shocked by disclosures of featherbedding in the missile base building program, which has resulted in 132,000 man-days of lost work in the last 5 years—an example of the sort of make-work arrangements that impose, where they do occur, undue restrictions on automation and efficiency, that dangerously increase costs. Also, featherbedding in management, disregard of the antitrust laws and of business ethics, nepotism, excessive expense accounts, and inns have reduced our production growth and our competitive position.

Aside from this, nearly 5 million Americans who want to work are unemployed, and much of this unemployment is being depicted as practically permanent.
Every time the United States has a recession, the Soviet Union gains in the economic struggle. Our Government has reported, for example, of the 46 per cent points that the U.S.S.R. gained in total annual investment in production facilities from 1950 to 1959, 20 points were gained during the recession years of 1954 and 1956.

I believe Americans must face the fact that we cannot hope to win the decisive cold war unless we deal with these deficiencies that are handled in the following eight place words: production, the utilization of production facilities, the too frequent incidence of recessions, and the inadequacy of means for resolving labor-management disputes resulting from the competitive nature of the national economy. The Congress declares that efforts to achieve success in a national productivity drive will be advanced through the establishment of a Peace Production Board to be known as the "Peace Production Board" (hereinafter referred to as the "Board").

The Board would be the executive branch to labor-management-public boards on a plant, community, regional, or industrial basis to achieve its objectives. The Board would be the executive branch to achieve its objectives.

The functions of the Board, in addition to its responsibilities under this Act, shall be to:

(1) Stimulate programs through which public interest in harmonious labor-management will be advanced through the establishment of better procedures to avoid the social and economic problems of recession, the Soviet Union gains in the economic struggle.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Executive Director of the Board. An Executive Director shall be appointed by the President to serve in the position of President of the Board and shall be paid compensation at the rate of $25,000 per annum. The Board is authorized to approve a contract with its agencies in accordance with civil service laws and regulations, and fix the compensation, in accordance with the classification, of its employees when such action is necessary.

(2) Enlist the cooperation of labor, management, and government, in a manner calculated to foster and maintain conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment activities, including self-employment, for those willing and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

(3) Promote positive labor-management relations; and

(4) Promote free and responsible collective bargaining.

(5) To promote sound wage and price policies; and

(6) To promote a climate of cooperation and understanding between labor and management and the community, and the recognition of labor-management as a public interest in harmonious labor-management relations.

(7) To promote the maintenance and improvement of the existing groups organized under the social and economic problems of the American System of labor-management-public boards and similar groups designed to further such objectives, on a plant, community, regional, and industry basis, and to provide assistance to such groups for financing groups organized for similar purposes, in attaining such objectives. Such assistance shall include-- (a) to encourage the development of self-employment, training, and other programs for employee and management education for the development of greater and more diversified skills.
(2) aid in the formulation of programs designed to reduce waste and absenteeism;
(3) aid in building public works, zoning regulations, and other local ordinances and laws, in order to keep them continuously responsive to changing economic conditions;
(4) aid in planning for the provision of adequate transportation for the labor force and for the promotion of employee safety and health;
(5) the encouragement of attendance by members of such groups at courses in industries and the fostering of close cooperation between such groups and such institutions for the purpose of developing such courses and for other purposes;
(6) the encouragement of studies of techniques and practices applicable to the Federal Government, and of such other matters referred to in paragraphs (1) to (5) of this subsection, as they are applied in foreign countries;
(7) aid in the development and imitation of programs already existing abroad;
(8) the dissemination of technical information and other material to publicize its work and objectives; and
(9) the dissemination of information and analyses concerning the economic opportunities and outlook in various regions and communities and the sharing of information on industrial techniques designed for the increase of productivity.

(b) The Board is authorized to make recommendations to the President to the Congress, and to the Federal Government, and of such other governmental agencies, private groups, and professional experts as it deems necessary, in order to achieve the objectives set forth in section 4.

Sec. 6. (a) The Board shall carry out the functions referred to in section 5 through—
(1) the utilization of the services and facilities of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and of such other governmental agencies, private groups, and professional experts as it deems necessary; and
(2) the coordination of such services and facilities in order to supply technical and administrative assistance to labor-management-public groups designed to further the objectives set forth in section 4.

(b) The Board may accept grants or gifts, either for carrying out specific programs, or of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

STUDY OF FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN LAKES ON MISSOURI RIVER FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I introduce, on behalf of the Senate, a bill to authorize an immediate study under the direction of the Chief of Engineers to determine whether modification is warranted in the case of the project for improvement of the Missouri River to provide for construction of impervious levees to preserve the Oxbow Lakes at Winnebago and Snyder Bends for recreational purposes; also to authorize such construction if determined to be justifiable by the Secretary of the Army.

Mr. President, one of these lakes has already been formed as a result of the change in the Missouri River channel that occurred on the Missouri River and the other will be formed by a further change which is scheduled for completion early in 1962. Immediate action is indicated if these lakes are to be protected from alluviation and if certain necessary construction are to be kept minimal. Recreational resources in this area are few and far between, and preliminary surveys by the Corps of Engineers and the Iowa Conservation Commission indicate the feasibility and desirability of this construction.

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

The bill (S. 2206) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to study the feasibility of development of lakes at Winnebago and Snyder Bends, on the Missouri River, for recreational purposes and to construct the necessary construction therefor, introduced by Mr. MILLER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators BUSCH, CASE of New Jersey, FONG, JAVITS, LONG of Hawaii, NUNBERGER, SCOTT, and WILLEY, I submit an amendment to the bill (S. 1194) to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the international relations of the United States by promoting better mutual understanding among the peoples of the world through educational and cultural exchanges. I ask that the amendment be printed, under the rule.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I wish to identify myself with the amendment my colleague is submitting to continue the alien orphans program. It is among friends. The program has now expired by lapse of time, but I hope very much that Senators will interest themselves in the program and get behind it.
TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF EXEMPTION FROM DUTY ENJOYED BY VISITING RESIDENTS—AMENDMENT

VISITORS' GIFT LIMITATION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk for printing an amendment to H.R. 6611, the bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning U.S. residents.

This amendment is similar to S. 1230, which I had introduced previously, and to an amendment to H.R. 6611 which I had proposed to the Finance Committee. It differs from these only in that it incorporates two technical amendments recommended by the Treasury Department, which serve to clarify further the purpose of H.R. 6611.

The amendment would increase the amount of goods which foreign visitors to the United States could bring in without payment of duty, in order to equalize the net cost of travel for returning residents and visitors to this country. Clearly, in considering H.R. 6611, dealing with U.S. tourist imports, we should at the same time act to eliminate the related problem of imports by foreign visitors.

This legislation was first proposed by the Randall Commission, which was established as the result of an amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1957 which I had introduced previously, and which made a number of recommendations for the improvement of tourism in the United States. Many of its recommendations have already received favorable congressional action.

I was pleased to note that the reports of the Treasury and State Departments on this legislation were favorable, and that the Department of State indicated that it would support these provisions which would remove a source of irritation to visitors to this country and would strengthen present efforts to encourage tourism to the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be printed as a part of my remarks.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the Record.

Sec. 3. (a) Paragraph 1798(g) of such Act, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1201, par. 1798(g)), is amended by striking out "subdivision (2)" of subparagraph (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "subdivision (3) of subparagraph (b)".

(b) Paragraph 1798(g) of such Act, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1201, par. 1798(g)), is amended by striking out "subdivision (2)" of subparagraph (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "subdivision (3) of subparagraph (b)".

(c) Subdivision (2) (B) of section 321(a) of such Act, as amended (19 U.S.C., 1201), is amended by inserting "(b) (2) or" after "paragraph 1798".

(d) The amendments made by subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall apply with respect to persons arriving in the United States on or after the 30th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Interior Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 698, a bill to amend the act of October 31, 1949, with respect to payments to Bernallilo County, N. Mex., for furnishing hospital care for certain Indians, and that the bill be appropriately referred.

In the past this legislation has been before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 698) was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPACT—REFERENCE OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate Judiciary Committee concludes action on House Joint Resolution 258, to grant the consent of Congress to the Delaware River Basin compact and to enter such compact on behalf of the United States and for related purposes, that the joint resolution be referred to the Senate Interior Committee for consideration.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF SALINE WATER PROGRAM—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, on June 27, 1961, I introduced S. 2156, to expand and extend the saline water program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior. Since the printing of the bill, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Monroney] has advised me that he wishes to join in the sponsorship of this legislation. I therefore ask unanimous consent that when the bill is reprinted that the name of the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Monroney] be added as cosponsor.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRADE—CHALLENGES FROM ABROAD—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 29, 1961, the name of Mr. Case of South Dakota, was added as an additional cosponsor of the bill (S. 2156) to provide for the inclusion of certain producers and growers of raw materials as interested parties in escape clause proceedings under the Trade Act of 1954, as amended (S. 2279), to make mandatory the recommendations of the U.S. Tariff Commission in such proceedings, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Gore (for himself and other Senators) on June 29, 1961.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14, SALUTING "UNCLE SAM" WILSON OF TROY, N.Y., AS THE PROGENITOR OF AMERICA'S NATIONAL SYMBOL OF "UNCLE SAM"—COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. DURENK. Mr. President, on behalf of the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Heldings, and Commissions of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to announce that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, July 11, 1961, at 2:30 p.m., in room 2226 New Senate Office Building, on Senate Concurrent Resolution 14, saluting "Uncle Sam" Wilson of Troy, N.Y., as the progenitor of America's national symbol of "Uncle Sam."

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearing may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McClellan], the Senator from New York [Mr. Keating], and myself, as chairman.

Mr. President, I am informed that a very substantial delegation from New York will be in attendance at the hearing. It is only for that reason that I now ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the session of the Senate on Tuesday next, the subcommittee may be permitted to meet.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS TO BE CONDUCTED JULY 25 ON S. 1747

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, on several occasions I have advised the Senate of the economic straits in which the U.S. lead-zinc industry finds itself because of excessive imports. The price of these two metals today, and for the past several months, is 11 and 11 1/4 cents per pound, respectively.

This industry has followed the Trade Agreements Act in seeking relief from the volume of imports which have depressed its market prices. On three different occasions, beginning in 1955, it appeared before the Tariff Commission (S. 2279) to bring its case for the suspension, at least temporarily, namely that imports greatly in excess of our requirements were destroying that industry. On each of those occasions the Tariff Commission found with the petitioners, namely that the
lead-zinc industry was being substantially injured by too great a volume of imports.

The Tariff Commission recommended action to the then President who declined to accept these recommendations with the result that legislation was introduced in 1937. When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

On March 9 and 16 the House Interior Committee held hearings on the overall problems facing the domestic mining industry. It was not considered appropriate at that time to hold hearings specifically on H.R. 3416 or H.R. 84, a bill to provide subsidies for depressed producers, because the Department of the Interior had not submitted a departmental report on these bills. Pertinent and earnest testimony was received from representatives of all aspects of the lead and zinc industry attributing to the serious plight of the industry.

In response to entreaties from the two committees and spokesmen for the industry, the administration promised to furnish the requested reports on this proposed legislation. I wish to announce that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will hold a hearing July 23 on S. 1747. The hearing will be conducted in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, at 10 a.m., by the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels, which is chaired by the junior Senator from Colorado (Mr. Carroll), who is a cosponsor of the bill.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.

When, in 1937, the stockpile program was abandoned and lead and zinc were removed from the list of items eligible for barter, the lead-zinc markets, which had improved while these programs were in operation, immediately plummeted. Imports in greater volume than ever before poured into this country.

In an effort to aid this industry, which I consider vital to the national economy, I introduced, as you know, S. 1747, a bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States. This bill, among other things, would provide for the establishment of an increased duty to be imposed on foreign imports.
Mr. CARROLL. With due respect to the good intentions of the administration policy in making the stockpiling proposal an encountered immediate opposition from the industry. At this point, I ask unanimous consent to insert a news story from the New York Times, dated July 2, 1961, which describes the industry's reaction.

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

U.S. BID REBUFFED BY LEAD-ZINC MINERS—Mines Sacrificial Goat in Stockpiling Proposal

(By Peter Beat)

For many years now, domestic miners of lead and zinc have complained bitterly that they have not been able to find enough customers. Yet last week they angrily rebuffed what could have been their biggest export operation yet. General Motors, of course, aid would take, however, has been a source of puzzling affair. For over the half century when American industry was prospering, the business of digging these two key metals out of the ground has slowly but steadily deteriorated. Profits have diminished, markets dried up, and imports have mounted continually.

The solution to these problems advanced by the mining interests was eminently predictable: increased aid and protection from the Government. The specific form that this aid would take, however, has been a source of continuing controversy and debate.

Last week, the latest chapter in this debate was opened when the White House announced it had decided to add controls on lead and zinc mining companies. According to Myer Feldman, deputy special counsel for President Kennedy, the plan involved the purchase of $65 million in lead and zinc as a test of the national emergency.

The solution to the lead and zinc problem. In 1960, when domestic lead output was 243,000 tons, imports amounted to about 350,000 tons. Domestic zinc output came to 820,000 tons in 1960 while imports were 571,000 tons. Tariff Rise Sought

To combat these imports, domestic mining companies want to raise the tariff on lead and zinc since the present tariff is 1½ cents on lead and seven-eighths cent on zinc. If the price on either metal were to go below 18½ cents a pound, the tariff would be lifted by another 2 cents. The price of lead now is 11 cents a pound, while that of zinc is 11½ cents.

Proposals for higher tariffs have met with little enthusiasm from officials of the Kennedy administration, who are concerned with the potential impact of higher tariffs on prices and with the possibility of foreign production of metals without imports. The burden of residual fuel oils since the early 1950's. The coal spokesmen said that lead-zinc has been a sore subject on Capitol Hill ever since Government buying for stockpiling ran out of funds and Congress refused to appropriate more money for this purpose.

Mr. CARROLL. Within a few days after this proposal was announced, my staff called the President's deputy special counsel by telephone. During the discussion of the industry's opposition to this proposal, my staff pointed out that the administration intended to withdraw the proposal.

I would like to insert in the Record an article by Freeman Bishop in the July 6 issue of the American Metal Market, the trade paper of the lead and zinc metals industries. This article appears under the provocative headline "Are U.S. Mines Sacrificial Goats?" and it is illustrative of the growing concern on the part of the domestic producers.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Are U.S. Mines Sacrificial Goats?

WASHINGTON.—Is domestic minerals and metals production being sacrificed to ensure production of the same metals in foreign countries and imported to the United States? This is a question many Members of Congress are pondering this week.

Proposals of lead-zinc legislation were among those expressing the most concern over the Kennedy administration's failure to indorse any kind of legislation to aid domestic producers.

This alarm from many areas of the Congress was stimulated recently by a White House conference at which a proposal was made to have the Agriculture Department take over $65 million in lead and zinc and process a similar amount of domestic farm surpluses overseas.

Interior Subcommittee Chairman Ed Emerson, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and Senator Kerr, Democrat, of Kansas, and Frank Carroll, Republican, of Nevada; ANDREW C. COBB, Democrat, of Oklahoma; HOWARD CANNON, Democrat, of Nevada; JACK B. ROSS, Democrat, of Nevada; ANDREW SCHOFIELD, Republican, of Kansas; and FRANK CARLSON, Republican, of Kansas.

STOCKPILE WOULD GROW

The mineral companies argue that the allments afflicting their industry are too severe to be treated with a short-term program of Government aid. They note that employment in lead and zinc mining has plunged from 25,000 in 1952 to about 9,000 at present. In the last 5 years alone, the number of lead and zinc mines in operation has dropped from 670 to slightly more than 200.

Production of lead fell last year to 244,000 tons, compared with 352,000 tons 5 years earlier and 681,000 in the peak year of 1926. Last year's was the lowest level of output since 1899.

While U.S. mines were having their problems, imports also were trailing off. But domestic miners nonetheless believe that unless they can be brought into this country from abroad represents an unfair invasion of their domain.

In 1960, when domestic lead output was 243,000 tons, imports amounted to about 350,000 tons. Domestic zinc output came to 820,000 tons in 1960 while imports were 571,000 tons.

Tariff Rise Sought

To combat these imports, domestic mining companies want to raise the tariff on lead and zinc since the present tariff is 1½ cents on lead and seven-eighths cent on zinc. If the price on either metal were to go below 18½ cents a pound, the tariff would be lifted by another 2 cents. The price of lead now is 11 cents a pound, while that of zinc is 11½ cents.

Proposals for higher tariffs have met with little enthusiasm from officials of the Kennedy administration, who are concerned with the potential impact of higher tariffs on prices and with the possibility of foreign production of metals without imports. The burden of residual fuel oils since the early 1950's. The coal spokesmen said that lead-zinc has been a sore subject on Capitol Hill ever since Government buying for stockpiling ran out of funds and Congress refused to appropriate more money for this purpose.
come forward and state its position on the legislation we have proposed. Proposed, Mr. President, after years of diligent study into the difficulties with which our domestic miners and producers are faced and the recommendations for meeting these difficulties.

If we appear to be pressing for action, the impression is an accurate one. Still, we do not wish to be unreasonable. We are aware of the conflicting interests involved in this question because of our international trade relations and we realize that the work of the executive branch in formulating this position is not easy. For this reason, the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee has scheduled the hearings on S. 1747 for July 30. The letter notifying the Department of the Interior of these hearings and inviting Assistant Secretary John Kelly and his associates to testify was dispatched to the Department on June 29. In other words, we have set the hearings almost a month from the date of the notification, which we earnestly hope will allow the executive branch time to finish its preparations.

NOTICE CONCERNING CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Sidney J. Lecak, of Oregon, to be U.S. attorney, district of Oregon, term of 4 years, vice Clarence E. Luckey; James V. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal, eastern district of Pennsylvania, term of 4 years, vice William A. O'Brien; Doyle W. Foreman, of Oklahoma, to be U.S. marshal, northern district of Oklahoma, term of 4 years, vice James Y. Victor; Jack D. Obbink, of Nebraska, to be U.S. marshal, district of Nebraska, term of 4 years, vice William Raab.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I hereby request that copies of these nominations be given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Friday, July 14, 1961, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearings which may be scheduled.

THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, the rejection by the White House of the New Haven Railroad's application for a $62 million loan under the Defense Production Act will probably force the railroad into receivership.

Receivership in itself is no solution to the problems which confront the railroad, its employees, and the people it serves in four Northeastern States. But receivership could be the first step toward a solution. It could galvanize the States and cities immediately affected, and the Federal Government, as well, into taking the actions which will be required in order to restore sound, efficient rail service in southern New England.

I wrote to the President of the United States that he call a meeting of the Governors of Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, to discuss ways in which the Federal Government can assist the New Haven in abating the mass transportation provisions of the new Housing Act. I have also suggested that he consider ways in which the New Haven can be relieved of the 10 percent tax on passenger fares and other steps which the Federal Government might take to equalize competition with other modes of transportation which are heavily subsidized. Heavy subsidies to its competitors on the highways and the airways have been the chief factor in bringing the New Haven to its financial knees.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a telegram I sent to President Kennedy on July 5, and editorials published in the Hartford Courant, the Washington Post, the New York Times, and the New York Times, commenting on the New Haven Railroad's financial crisis.

There being no objection, the telegram and the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JULY 5, 1961.

The Honorable John F. Kennedy,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, D.C.:

The immediate financial crisis facing the corporation now operating the New Haven Railroad must not obscure the necessity of finding a long-range solution to the problem of restoring sound, efficient rail service in New England. More than 50,000 residents of my State are dependent upon commuter trains to travel to and from their jobs each day. It is imperative that this service be continued and improved, and that other essential railroad services to business and industry be maintained without interruption.

I respectfully suggest that you call a meeting of the Governors of the States immediately affected—Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island—for discussion of ways in which the Government can assist under the mass transportation provisions of the new Housing Act. As you are aware, I have asked the Department of Justice to withdraw from a bill which I joined Senator Williams of New Jersey in sponsoring. They make available $25 million in grants for studies directed at finding solutions to mass transportation problems, and $60 million in loans to public bodies for such purposes as purchases of new equipment for lease to operating companies. Since losses incurred in passenger service are a major cause of the New Haven's financial difficulties, expenditures for transportation studies aimed at solution of commuter problems in New York, Boston, and Providence areas should be initiated without delay.

I also respectfully suggest you consider ways by which the New Haven can be relieved of 10 percent tax on passenger fares and other steps Federal Government might take to equalize competition with other modes. I have repeatedly stated that heavily subsidized by said Federal Government. This heavily subsidized competition is the principal single factor that has brought the New Haven Railroad to its knees financially.

With respect I am,

PRESIDENT BUSH,
U.S. Senator.

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]

[From the Hartford Courant, July 5, 1961]
guaranteed by the Federal Government. It is now applying for further assistance in or- der to keep the railroad from going under more money that ship, but fear that they will be hurt by service cur- tallement. Investors holding its securities with a pronounced sinking fund may suffer. The Interstate Commerce Commission has pointed out that bankruptcy without federal approval is not the solution to many of these problems, because the interest savings are less than what it takes to keep it running.

Nevertheless, there is a strong case for let­ ting the New Haven fail. The continu­ ment of service is very doubtful; according to past court decisions, it would be possible only with the approval of the Federal authorities. Receivership would offer the opportunity of injecting new blood into the organiza­tion, which might permit a fresh look at the New Haven's problems. Continued Federal aid would make sense if there were assurance that it would be used to improve the road's equipment and cut its costs. But a stream of loans mainly to pay interest and payrolls means throwing good money after bad, a losing battle to turn the evil day when the basic problems of the New Haven must be faced by the States and cities that own the road. The road will work for it, and by its users. It delays the con­ tributions that States and cities realistically will have to make, the cutting of payroll and other costs that must occur, and the necessary improvements in the road's practices that are needed to make it viable. Beyond this, so­ lution of the New Haven's problems require more imaginative regulation by the ICC. Receivership is no solution, but it could be the first step toward one.

The plight of the New Haven raises bro­ der issues of transportation policy. Our States and cities have been investing heavily in roads, railroads, and accessibilities that have allowed trucks and automobiles to operate on favorable terms with railroads. They are expensive facilities, and the possible demand for them is virtually open ended. The automobile abhors a step in less time than it would take the New Haven to make up a train contain­ ing 80 years of line to any other road. The transportation monopoly and seem to be in its death throes. The New Haven retains from its great days of transportation monopoly and seem to be in its death throes. The New Haven is bankrupt in more ways than financial.

The freight revenues of the eastern roads and particularly those serving New York City are heavily subsidized by the passage of the railroad even as a business. Government loans are certainly subsidies in fact. But deep in all this is a principle that the railroad has virtually exhausted its cash re­ sources. It has been unable to meet interest charges on its first-mortgage bonds. Its commitment for highway improvements and various other costs that must occur.

In its efforts to stave off bankruptcy, the New Haven has repeatedly asked for more, but its record of losing more than any relief available. It constantly asks for more, but its record of losing more than any relief available. It

The railroad is important to this com­ munity not only as a means of getting to and from work, but also to receive franchise. Some railroad activities were so outrageous that today's controls became necessary.

But the past is the past. It is time for a new day of Commonwealth with a New­ ceiv­ ever­ ry­ som­ me­ on­ a­ 1961]

The Management of the New Haven Rail­ road is repeatedly going to ask President Kennedy to personally intervene to save the railroad from bankruptcy. It now wants an­ other federal guarantee, this time of $5.5 million, to pay interest on bonds and to avoid bankruptcy. Since the Federal Gov­ ernment has already guaranteed $35 million in loans for our railroad there are many who believe that the limit has been reached. The fact is that the present management of the railroad has in its whole life shown no evidence that it can run a railroad re­ gardless of the money it has. The New Haven seems to have the capability of losing more than any other railroad ever, but yet it attracts some few supporters.
transportation is of the highest importance in the mobilization program. It is necessary to achieve an economic climate in which the railroad industry can operate on a profitable basis as an important and necessary part of our transportation system. The mobilization of American Railroads today estimated the net income on the Nation's class I lines at $17 million in the first 5 months of 1961. This was said to compare with a net of $185 million which was the all-time high of last year, and $234 million in the 1959 period.

I urge the Congress and the departments and agencies of the Government which have responsibilities relating to the transportation to give careful consideration to the steps which must be taken to create an economic climate in which the entire railroad industry can contribute to the needs of the economy.

The Transportation Act of 1958 required that the responsible expectation of repayment of the loan, but it is my understanding that the Court can authorize a receiver to issue certificates under which the loans advanced to the receiver would be given prior status.

The morning newspapers indicate that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad plans to ask for the appointment of a receiver, under section 71 of the Bankruptcy Act, which was passed several years ago by the Congress, to provide a remedy in situations such as the present one. Under that section, any railroad corporation may file a petition stating that it is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature, and that it desires to effect a plan of reorganization.

The judge may, upon not less than 15 days' notice published in such manner and in such newspapers as the judge may in his discretion determine—which notice so determined shall be sufficient, for cause shown, and with the approval of the Comptroller General under section 20a of title 49, as now or hereafter amended—authorize the trustee or trustees to issue certificates for cash, property, or other consideration approved by the judge, for such lawful purposes and upon such terms and conditions and with such security and such priority in payments over existing obligations, secured or unsecured, or receivership charges, as might in equity receivership be lawful. Where such certificates are authorized to provide funds to pay for the acquisition, assembly, or installation of safety equipment or materials related thereto, or for the purpose of reimbursing the trustee or trustees for funds so expended, the judge may direct—with limitation of his power to make such direction in the exercise of this power—shall have such lien on the property of the debtor and shall be entitled to such priority in payments over existing obligations, secured or unsecured, and receivership charges and presents those future duties, debts, or taxes for which the certificates shall be issued in favor of or payable to any State or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, and interest or penalties, and to such par value, as the receiver considers equitable at the time of authorizing the issuance of such certificates, to be charged against such obligations, charges, costs or expenses, duties, debts, or taxes constitute or are secured by liens on real or personal property or shall have become payable before or after the issuance of such certificates.

For the information of the Members of the Senate who have not followed this matter in the press, I ask unanimous consent that the letter of July 6, 1961, from the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which was released by the White House on the same date, be printed in the Readout at this point.

The letter was ordered to be printed in the Readout, as follows:

The White House today made public the text of a letter from the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury:

HON. DOUGLAS DELON,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This has reference to the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for a certificate under section 302 of the Defense Production Act. The application for this loan was forwarded by your Department to this Office on June 18, 1961, for a determination regarding the issuance of a certificate of essentiality as required by Executive Order No. 10480, as amended.

We referred the application in the ordinary course to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Defense for review and comment. Those comments have been received. My decision in the matter is the product of a careful examination and consideration of the application as filed, the applicable law, the views of Government agencies conversant with the problems of the transportation of military materials, the national defense, and of the facts surrounding the loan proposal.

Section 302 provides, in pertinent part, that in order "to expedite production and delivery of services to aid in carrying out Government contracts for the procurement of materials or the performance of services for the national defense, the President may make provision for loans . . . to private business enterprises . . . for the expansion of capacity, the development of technological processes, or the production of essential materials."

Since the applicant does not propose to engage in the development of processes or the production of materials, the only basis upon which the Congress has here provided for a loan to the applicant is that such loan be "for the expansion of capacity" to perform transportation services needed for the national defense.

The application makes clear that the provision of materials or performance of services by the applicant will be made only on an equipment or material basis, and that the equipment or material necessary for such purpose will be purchased and manufactured by the applicant.

For these reasons I am unable to certify the loan as essential under the terms of the statute.

Sincerely,

FRANK B. ELLIS,
Director.

HENRY DOORLY STEPS DOWN

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, last year, 57 years to the day after he started newspapering with the Omaha World-Herald, Henry Doorly stepped down from all official connection with that Journal.

A farewell editorial written on July 1, 1960, he wrote:

Today, after 57 years, I am retiring from all active duty on the World-Herald. I have thoroughly enjoyed my experience with the newspaper, and only old age compels me to give it up. . . I am sorry to leave, but the time comes when it is inevitable, and I do thank the people who helped make the World-Herald such a big success, the public, the advertisers, and the employees of the Journal, for the rest of life.

Last week, Henry Doorly bowed to the inevitable. He went on to his greater reward at the age of 81, on June 26.

CHAMPION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Freedom of the press was gained after a struggle lasting for centuries. It is highly prized. It is indispensable to a self-governed republic such as ours.

To reach its fullest fruition, its freedom must be used responsibly and with restraint. To win the constant battle necessary for continued existence as an independent institution, it must be constructive, wholesome, and balanced service; not only in the fullness and reliability of its reporting and news service, but also in its viewpoint and goals as expressed editorially and in its activities.

For over a half century, Henry Doorly as the dominant force in the World-Herald adhered to these principles and translated them into practicalities.

He first associated himself with this newspaper at a time when the World-Herald and fortunes were bleak indeed. In fact, they were far in arrears.

But together with its founder, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, he worked diligently to achieve a steady progression of the World-Herald, built solidly and well. Mr. Hitchcock spent most of the time between 1903 and 1923 in Washington, first as Congressman and then two terms as a U.S. Senator. Mr. Doorly stayed in Omaha to run the paper.

By the time he had stepped down from official duties, Mr. Doorly lived to see the World-Herald achieve influence, power, and the extraordinary force, not only in its midwestern habitat, but in the entire Nation.

In more recent years, the efficient operation of his paper came to be taken for granted. Yet it was based upon hard-headed, hard-hitting business practices which he himself tried out, proved, and insisted upon in the earlier period of its existence, and from then on.

One of his outstanding characteristics was his progressiveness, his desire to keep up with, and even anticipate, the fast-moving technology of our age, and...
the quick-changing scene of human events.

Examples of his wide civic and humanitarian interest include:

The Soil Conservation Awards began in 1944 which won for him personally the 1952 Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

The fabulously successful scrap collection drives of 1942-43 which served as a model for other newspapers the Nation over, winning for the World-Herald a Pulitzer Prize for public service.

The traffic safety campaign begun in 1952, also adopted by a number of other papers, which cut auto fatalities in the Nebraska area 30 percent in the first 4 months.

The campaign to build the Children’s Memorial Hospital, one of the many ways in which Mr. Doorly proved his particular interest in the welfare of children. Establishment of the World War II Memorial Park for which his paper led a drive for funds.

A MAN OF PRINCIPLE AND CONVictions

Yet he never sought or attained public office, or thought of it as a chief end of his life. But he never forgot those values and beliefs which demonstrated their wisdom under the stress and test of actual experience. While this was true in all of his activities, it was especially true in his views and battles on national affairs. He called the shots objectively, submitting them for what they were, without letting them become the unloving extremes his adopted city.

He was born on the island of Barbados, in the West Indies, of English parenage. Barbados was settled originally by adventurous Englishmen, but in Mr. Doorly’s youth it had developed into the typical British colonial society. It was stratified. Opportunities were limited. Young Henry Doorly found it stifling. He left it, as soon as he could, with scarcely a backward glance.

The Middle West, which when Henry Doorly arrived in 1888, still had much of the frontier about it, felt different. Here, despite a British accent which persisted faintly until the day of his death, he felt at home. This was his kind of country; these were his kind of people. It was the Great Plains. His fervor was of the convert. Out of profound gratitude he served it.

With an equal sense of dedication he fought, on the national scene, for what he believed to be about all America. He affiliated with no party, accepted no political honors, but championed always the cause of honest, decent, responsible government. Perhaps the most intense and ardent admirer, outside of the Omaha community, was the conservative Democratic Senator from Missouri, Harry S. Truman.

All who knew Henry Doorly will honor him as a great leader and a great builder. So particularly do his associates of the World-Herald, who were privileged to serve under him and who will continue to the utmost of their ability to serve the vital interests of Omaha, the Midwest, and America.

[From the Hastings Daily Tribune, June 28, 1961]

HENRY DOORLY

As president of the Nebraska State Press Association, Mr. Doorly had asked himself and others what more the World-Herald might do for Omaha. We will not list here his generosity at the cost of abandoning some of them have been noted, since his death, on other pages of the World-Herald.

Henry Doorly was one of the great builders of Omaha’s history.

What he did generally was done through the columns of the World-Herald. Only occasionally did his energy find its expression outside the newspaper. In the direction of the many movements he launched. This does not mean, however, that he was not deeply involved behind the scenes, he worked hard and long for all of the things he thought were good for Omaha and the Midwest.

He was never sure that he was doing enough, because he loved his adopted city. Though in his later years he spent long vacations elsewhere, he always returned to Omaha and the Midwest.

[From the Grand Island Independent]

DYNAMIC FORCE

For a quarter of a century Henry Doorly directed the business and editorial policies of the Omaha World-Herald. Inheriting the responsibility from his late father-in-law, Senator Gilbert Hitchcock, he accepted it with zeal and enthusiasm. Under his direction the World-Herald became a dynamic force in midwestern journalism. It made many enemies, as was to be expected. But it won many friends, also.

Mr. Doorly was cast in somewhat the same mold as another great midwestern publisher, William Rockhill Nelson, of the Kansas City Star. Both men were passionate believers in the policies they established for their newspapers. Both had a terrific amount of energy and left their impress indelibly on the communities their papers served.

Omaha was able to maintain Henry Doorly for the Children’s Memorial Hospital. Public power. The World War II Memorial Park. He was a soil conservation pioneer, and of the 1952 Distinguished Service award of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

Henry Doorly will go down in Nebraska history as one of the outstanding newspapermen the State has ever produced.

[From the Nebraska City News-Press]

HOSPITAL BEST

(By J. Hyde Sweet)

Probably if one could have asked him the late Henry Doorly of the Omaha World-Herald would have called Children’s Memorial Hospital in his hometown the best thing he ever did in the way of public service.

Mr. Doorly as the guiding light of the World-Herald for a half century loved the memorial hospital. It was largely on his account and his newspaper that the institution was built, and thousands of young men and women throughout Nebraska and Iowa to and become one of the most unique enterprises of a kind in the country.

Mr. Doorly was an astute, energetic, and capable newspaperman. The World-Herald, established by his father-in-law, Senator Gilbert H. Hitchcock, grew enormously under the Doorly leadership to become the outstanding journal of expression in the Missouri River Valley country. It has maintained that degree of excellence even after the Doorly guidance was discontinued except in an advisory capacity.

Nebraskans will miss Henry Doorly and so will Omaha.

[From the Omaha World-Herald July 2, 1961]

FROM NEBRASKA PRESS

Lincoln—I deeply regretted reading of the death of Henry Doorly. Under his guidance, the newspapers have lost one of the finest newspapermen.

For many years, Henry Doorly contributed generously from his newspaper talents to newspapers and journalism.

As president of the Nebraska Press Association I speak for our 250 members in extending our deep sympathy in the loss of one of the finest publishers the State of Nebraska has ever known.

A. H. HENNINGSEN.

A GREAT MAN GONE

Lincoln—Nebraska newspapering has lost a great man. Few have done as much for.
HENRY DOORLY
BOYS TOWN, NEBR.—Young citizens of Father Flanagan’s Boys’ Home were grieved to hear of the death of Henry Doorly. He helped Boys Town grow. He told in his newspaper of our early struggles to survive; frequently, he would relate our many problems, and gained for us new friends and benefactors.

We shall keep him long in our memories and in our prayers.

PATRICK J. NORTON.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, June 27, 1961]

DOORLY WAS MANAGER OF WORLD-HERALD FOR YEARS—He Started in 1908, Retired in 1960

Henry Doorly, retired chairman of the board of the World-Herald Publishing Company, who died Monday night, was for many years, the dominant force in this newspaper. An employee and executive of the World-Herald for 57 years, he made it a going institution financially.

Mr. Doorly was born in Bridgewater, Barbados, British West Indies, on November 9, 1879. His grandfather, a major in the British Army, established the family in Barbados about 1700. Martin Edward Doorly, was a music teacher there. His mother, who was Katherine Isabella Carrington, was a member of a family that had lived in Barbados for generations.

SURVEYOR

Mr. Doorly, who had eight brothers and a sister, attended Harrison College in Barbados, then was apprenticed to study surveying under an engineer who was the father of Philip Merveille, the sculptor. The prospects for a young man in Barbados were not good. The opportunities were for a scrambling of civil engineering, borrowed money for passage to New York.

Mr. Doorly bought a ranch at Deadwood, S. Dak., and worked his way there with a Barbados friend. Only one job was open, and after one look at the ranch young Doory told his friend, "You can have it." He went to Deadwood to ask the local surveyor for a job.

The surveyor had no job, but he said that he had heard that the Union Pacific, which was surveying for the famed Sherman Hill cutoff in Wyoming, needed men. The young surveyor went there and got a job.

Through the winter young Doorly, who had never before seen snow, lived in a converted boxcar and worked in temperatures that were often 10° to 20° below zero. In the boxcar he lived with several young Americans of about his own age. Despite his British accent, he evidently got along with them well, for he used to say in later years that he was the finest introduction to America that any young man could get.

DRAFTSMAN

The Sherman Hill job was followed by a similar one in Oklahoma. Then Mr. Doorly came to Omaha and worked on the Pacific Railroad, and left that to be a draftsman with the Army Engineers. The pay was good. His work was good, and he looked at the elderly employees around him and said, "Once a draftsman, always a draftsman." He got a job as a salesman for the M. Smith & Son Co. Then he went to the Goodyear Co., and remained there 6 months, hating every minute of it. "I just wasn’t a salesman," he said.

Mr. Doorly was the organizer of a short-lived cricket club on what is now the Field Club grounds and became acquainted with the young people of the time. One Sunday afternoon he went calling with friends at the Philip Potter home, and there met Margaret Hitchcock, daughter of the then U.S. Representative Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who was the founder and publisher of the World-Herald. Margaret Hitchcock and Henry Doorly became engaged in the spring of 1900.

REPORTER

Mr. Hitchcock suggested to his daughter’s fiance that he come to work for the World-Herald. Mr. Hitchcock said frankly that the paper was not breaking even and was $150,000 in debt. "But," he said, "we might as well sink or swim together."

"I agreed," said Mr. Doorly, "but didn’t know how close it was to sinking."

The newspaper was put on the payroll at $17.50 a week and made possible by Mr. Doorly’s own art work, which was sold at $25 a month. "The English Quarter, a somewhat of a sensation in the rough-and-ready police station of that day.

"I guess this isn’t so hot as a reporter," Mr. Doorly said long afterward. At any rate, 3 months later he was made want ad manager—a job at which he knew absolutely nothing.

WANT ADS

"But if you have to do something, you do it," he said.

One of the things he did was to make an arrangement with a local candy company to supply 1-pound boxes of candy in exchange for advertising the candy company were given as premiums for want ads inserted in the World-Herald on Saturday.

The want ads came plentifully. There probably was little profit in them, for even in exchange for advertising the candy probably cost 25 to 30 cents a box. But there is an axiom in advertising—which well may go back to the young Henry Doorly—that the paper that gets the want ads will get local and national display advertising, too.

Mr. Doorly did a good business so well that a few years later he wrote a book about his experiences which for years was regarded as the standard text in the field. In all the years that followed he kept an especially watchful eye on the want ad department, and regarded as the standard text in the field. In all the years that followed he kept an especially watchful eye on the want ad department, and remained there as the only newspaper in Omaha. I look upon myself as a trustee of the public interest."

"In his role, Mr. Doorly expected no thanks. It was an oration," he said, "I looked like an independent newspaper," he said, "because you are constantly stepping on some one’s toes. When you are alone in the field, it is doubly difficult to do your work."

RETIEMENT

When Mr. Doorly announced his retirement as president in 1964, it was no doubt significant for a person not accustomed to retirement, retirement was almost impossible. He became chairman of the board, and held that office until mid-1966. His interest in the paper never slackened. He was a director when he died.

Only recently, telling of his early years as a newspaperman, he remarked, "I poked my nose into almost every department of the paper."

Chucking guiltily, he added, "I guess I still do."

Mr. Doorly is survived by his wife, Margaret; two daughters, Mrs. W. Dale Clark and Mrs. Ben H. Cowdery of Omaha, and a son, Gilbert, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF VIRGINIA’S DECLARATION RIGHTS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, on the Fourth of July the erudite and ardent Junior Senator from Virginia (Mr. Robertson) delivered a significant, timely, and appropriate Independence Day address at Shadwell, Va., the birthplace of the revered author of our immortal Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson. Devoted to the topic "The Origin and Meaning of Virginia’s Declaration of Rights," it was an oration of rare and remarkable eloquence, and the scholar, the teacher, the statesman accomplished a task before which no one, I think, has attempted. Senator Robertson traced with authority and perception the origins of our heritage of government, which derives its power from the consent of the governed and performed a notable public service to all Americans. And it is a matter of regret that the modern-day distortions which have developed in the meaning of the term "equality" as used by Mr. Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and subsequently employed by our Constitution, have come about.

His irrefutable conclusions demonstrate beyond question how the philosophy of
government on which this Nation was founded has been twisted by the Supreme Court of the United States and advocates of force legislation in the field of human relations.

This address deserves a prominent place among the historical papers of the Nation, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the text of it be printed hereafter in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF VIRGINIA'S DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

(Remarks of Senator A. Willis Robertson at

On June 12, 1766 a Virginia Convention, assembled in Williamsburg, adopted a declaration of rights which had been prepared by George Mason, the surviving representative of the Revolutionary leaders, George Mason. Included in the convention that voted for the adoption of that declaration were Edmund Pendleton, Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Patrick Henry, and most of the other Virginia leaders of that period.

One hundred years after the historic anniversary, an English historian, Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, said that various 20th century revolutions, including those of the French and Russian, are based upon the origins in the parent revolution in this country and indicated that they would have had a different form and approach. Commenting upon that misunderstanding of American history, the distinguished editor of the Richmond News Leader said in the leading editorial of the Richmond News Leader that the 20th century is more the 21st century, but it is preposterous to suggest that his revolution of 1776, led by men of literacy, sound education, and deep historical tradition, in any way is to be equated with the chaos of the Congo or the new tyrannies of Castro’s Cubrell, Va., July 4, 1961.

There is a widespread misunderstanding in this country of the meaning of the word “equal,” that was used by Mason in the Virginia Bill of Rights and next by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and an even more widespread misunderstanding of the meaning of our representative democracy among the illiterate millions of Asia and Africa. Therefore, no place could be more fitting than the birthplace of the American Revolution to correct a misunderstanding of our history.

Students of Virginia history will recall that the declaration of 16 paragraphs, Time will not permit me to quote them all, nor is that necessary for a discussion of their origin and meaning since the first 2 sections stated the essence of the form of government that members of the convention sought to establish and the other 14 were merely corollaries explaining in greater detail the fundamental principles of freedom and the right of self-government.

George Mason, the author of the Bill of Rights, knew the Bible, the original source of our Bill of Rights, was the human rights, the principles of democracy as enunciated by Pericles some 450 years before the birth of Christ, and the principles of natural law as enunciated by Cicero some 80 years before the birth of Christ. He also drew liberally upon established British principles of freedom commencing with the revision of the Magna Carta in 1215. Referring to the sources of our Bill of Rights, Mason was a distinguished Virginia scholar and historian, Dr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, son of President John Tyler, said in his “History of Virginia,” published in 1924:

“Mason also drew upon the Greek conception of equal rights when he wrote into the first section of our Bill of Rights, “All men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights * * * namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property and pursuing happiness and safety.”

All the members of that convention knew that the Virginia Bill of Rights related to the inherent rights that were specified—life, liberty with a means of acquiring and possessing property and pursuing happiness and safety. It was only 18 days after the adoption of the Virginia Bill of Rights that Jefferson presented his draft of the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, to members of which copies of the Virginia draft of Mason’s Bill of Rights had been sent. He shortened and paraphrased the Mason statement but, in the opinion of John Adams, the form of the Constitution of Virginia did not in itself tend to change its meaning. That great son of Massachusetts, Jefferson’s opponent for the presidency of the United States, his warmest friend, was on the committee selected to draft the Declaration of Independence. On the 4th of July, 1776, having signed a declaration saying, “all men are created equal,” she promptly wrote him that he knew that was not true, to which Adams replied: ‘You don’t understand what we meant. All we meant to say was that all men are born men but not some other name. After all, after observing the excesses of the French Revolution, Adams wrote John Taylor of Virginia:

‘Inequalities are a part of the natural history of man. I believe that none but Helvetius will affirm, that all children are born with equal genius.

‘That all men are born to equal rights is true. Every being has a right to his own, as clear, as moral, as sacred, as any other being has. This is as indubitable as a moral government in the universe. But to teach the people, that all men are educated men, and that the virtues, talents, and faculties will not be equally distributed among men. This is as indubitable as a moral government in the universe.

Honest men and philosophers and statesmen always have been, and always will be, for truth and love’s sake, let American philosophers and politicians despise it.”

The action of the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases of 1954, the multiplicity of so-called civil rights bills introduced in Congress all testify to the current misconception of the term “equal.”

In commenting on the word “equality,” Hon. R. Carter Fitzman, of Georgia, a distinguished Supreme Court judge, said:

“No one who helped to write it or who voted to adopt it ever asserted the doctrine of human equality either before or after July 4, 1776, but the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, has taken on new meaning by the application of ‘modern philosophy’ and ‘modern authority’—such, for instance, as the Swedish Socialist Myrdal.

The influence which Locke’s philosophy had on the Virginia Convention is in the first section of the Declaration of Rights but also in the second and third sections. They are as follows:

ir

“That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their servants, and at all times amenable to them.
"That Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the benefit of life, liberty, and property; and that the power of it is derived from the consent of the governed, and is to be exercised in virtue of this consent, for the common benefit and safety of the community. And when the Government shall be OPPOSED to these ends, it is the right of the people, collectively and individually, to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government; and for the support of this Government, to tax its subjects."

The 14th section of the Declaration of Rights is not the work of Mason but was added by the Virginia Convention in 1788. The 14th section states: "That the people have a right to a the free and independent government of the United States, and the North and Virginia shall continue together in the affectionate and social compact of the American Union; and that the people shall have a right to alter, to reform, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public happiness, whenever a majority of the people shall judge it necessary."
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

1961

12011

proposition is imperative; as it affects the continued leadership of the United States in a highly significant field. If we are to remain strong in the scientific war with the Russians, we must encourage in every way possible scientific research, education, and knowledge.

While the atom-smashing accelerator may be the symbol of the concept, it will extend the frontier of science and welfare in other fields as well. Particularly impressive to me is the remarkable progress made in the treatment of malignant growth tumors without exacting an excessive price in terms of radiation sickness and skin destruction. Faced with the grue- somely large statistic that 270,000 Americans will die from cancer in 1961 and 510,000 new cases will be reported, we must grasp every scientific opportunity that will thwart the growth of such dread diseases.

The medical value of the accelerator is also at Stanford. In this regard, I would like to comment on Stanford University as the site of the new project. In February, I had the privilege of touring the vast Stanford accelerator facilities with some of the leading experts in the field. I was deeply impressed, and I am sure that if all my colleagues who support the advances already made, as I saw them, there would be complete and enthusiastic support for this worthwhile project to keep our country in the lead in this vital field of research.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KUCHEL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I testified before the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary last week, indicating views that are mine with respect to the overdue need of reform in the electoral college system.

I ask unanimous consent that the comments I made at that time be printed in the RECORD.

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

(Senate Floor Copy)

Mr. Chairman, I am glad to have this opportunity to appear before the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee to discuss our electoral college system.

As we saw in November, Senator John F. Kennedy won the Presidency by the slimmest of popular vote margins—one-fifth of 1 percent—yet succeeded in winning a comfortable majority of 300 votes in the electoral college. More significantly, it would have been impossible for Mr. Scelletti, one has lost the election on the basis of the people's will and still be elected President.

President Kennedy's small majority emphasizes the need to reassess the method of selecting the Chief Executive, particularly the anomalous selecting body of the electoral college. While the people of the United States do not have the privilege of electing their President, it is done through representatives of the individual States.

"If," as Alexander Hamilton said of the electoral college, "the system is not perfect, it is at least excellent." The best method of selecting a President had been a problem to the Founding Fathers. Several plans to solve it were propounded; in the end, the electoral college was favored. Perhaps Mr. Hamilton was correct in the era of 1787. Nonetheless, I think generally conceded that the electoral college is not excellent, but, to the contrary, is archaic, outmoded, and potentially mischievous.

A system of indirect choice appeared to solve the problem of Hamilton's day. Congress was authorized to meet within 60 days after the close of the election and to select the best possible candidate. But popular support for this approach in electing a President has long passed. The times require a more realistic and accurate method of selecting the President.

A number of alternatives to the present system is possible. One is the outright abolition of the electoral college, leaving the choice of the President to the popular vote. Another, is the distribution of the electoral vote in proportion to the popular vote. A third is the so-called district system, which would allocate an electoral vote to the winner of the popular plurality in a House district within which he is running to the winner of the statewide popular vote.

Reasonable arguments have been made in supporting and rejecting each of these alternatives. My objection to the first proposal is that it abolishes the anachronistic office of presidential elec- tor, the electoral vote is retained and divided between the candidates in proportion to the popular vote.

Such a plan, however, gives me great confidence in the integrity of the system and its ability to function effectively. If the winner can take all systems in effect.

As it now stands, literally millions of American votes—9,000 million this last election— are disenfranchised because of the unit rule system. In the 1960 presidential election, in my own State of Illinois, almost 60 percent of the voters were unac- counted for in the final analysis. With a 3,534 vote majority, Mr. Kennedy won 473 million votes cast, Vice President Nixon won California's 32 electoral votes. Contrariwise, in Illinois, gained 37 electoral votes with 7 margin of fewer than 9,000 popular votes.

Such a process only exaggerates, State by State, the margin of victory or defeat of the loser. As we saw in November, Senator Kennedy, in Illinois, gained 37 electoral votes with a margin of fewer than 9,000 popular votes.

Actuality, there have been more flagrant electoral distortions in history. Franklin D. Rusk, as Chief Executive during the war, is such an example. While winning the election by only a 5-percent popular margin, FDR took 88 percent of the electoral vote. Abraham Lincoln walked away with one of the biggest electoral landslides in history in the election of 1864. Lincoln's electoral total was 304, whereas his popular margin over his opponent, George McClellan, was only 5 percent.

The distortion will not occur under the system I favor.

Second, a proportional system prevents the danger of a presidential candidate receiving a majority of the electoral college and yet winning the Presidency with a majority of the electoral vote. Under our newer apportion­ mental system, it is possible to have a candidate to receive a plurality of a single vote in only 11 States to become President. And yet, be one of the single vote in the remaining 39 States.

I have posed the extreme of an example. Nevertheless, aside from the 10 Presidents who died who might have received a majority of the popular vote but who did win by a plurality, we have already had 3 minority Presidents. This problem is not a new one.

In the election of 1824, the House of Represent­ natives gave the election to John Quincy Adams, although Andrew Jackson had received both the popular and the electoral votes. In the dramatic election of 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes became President with 264,921 fewer popular votes and 7 electoral votes. In the election of 1888, Benjamin Harrison became President with 57,130 fewer popular votes and 1 electoral vote. In the 1952 election, we almost had a repeat of that election. As we saw in November, Mr. Kennedy's virtual sure victory was endangered by the electoral votes cast in the swing States.

Third, a proportional system will abolish what has been called the evil of the one­ party system. As we saw in November, the winner­ take-all system now in effect.

Mr. Kennedy, in Illinois, gained 37 electoral votes with a margin of fewer than 9,000 popular votes.
the Republicans will be encouraged to be more active in Alabama and the Democrats to a national campaign and its accompanying political education. In time, a presidential candidate might be chosen from any state, not only from one such as New Hampshire, where it is often said the two major parties now can wield tremendous power in a pivotal State if they can shift the weight of power for one of the two major parties. Reasonably, these electoral reforms should strengthen the historical foundations of a two-party system. A few electoral votes should have no greater appeal to minor parties than the scattering of a few popular votes.

Fourth, a proportional system undeniably provides the best reflection of popular desire in the framework of a Federal system that retains the two-party system. Any change necessitates a constitutional amendment—a long and complex process—which might require a series of conventions in three-fourths of the States. If we urge complete abolition, the very idea that there could be a question of some of their constitutional equality would probably prevent its adoption. Clearly, the proportional plan, while eliminating the defects of the present system, is a compromise, and for that very reason it ought to have a better future.

Furthermore, by a revision short of abolishing the electoral vote, States would not be prone to encourage ridiculous voting laws merely for the sake of broadening the voting population. In other words, under a direct, popular vote, with the voting requirements of the United States. It is a vital link in our defense structure. Under the leadership of President John Newell, it is a model of compact efficiency.

July 1 was a most significant day for the launching of a vessel named for Adm. William B. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff during World War II. Admiral Leahy was a great leader in our Nation's struggle for freedom, and on the day his namesake was launched, Gen. Maxwell Taylor was appointed to a similar post with President Kennedy.

At the launching, we were treated to one of Maine's incomparably beautiful and bracing days. The Senators from Montana [Mr. Mansfield and Mr. McCarthy] and Representative involvè, of Hawaii, were treated to the pleasure of a brilliant summer sky on the coast of Maine. Even Representative involvè was impressed by the crystal clear air and the beauty of our impressive coastline.

Finally, the occasion was given special meaning by the pertinent and graceful comments of our distinguished majority leader. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator's thoughtful comments on the launching of the Leahy be printed in the Record.

During World War II, the Bath Iron Works launched a destroyer every 17 days for 3 years. Its destroyers produced the mightiest fleet the world has ever seen, and in the construction of the entire Japanese Empire during the same period. The Bath Iron Works' record demonstrates a facility of inestimable value to the country and the world. Indeed, I believe it is the other way around.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I congratulate my colleague for the comments he has made. I look upon J. Edgar Hoover as one of the true patriots and his integrity in public service continues to perform.

Mr. KUCHEL. I repeat my congratulations to my friend.

Mr. LAUSCHEE. I am very grateful to the Senator from California for his statement.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, last Saturday, July 1, I had the pleasure of accompanying our distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Montana [Mr. Mansfield] and his gracious lady, Mrs. Mansfield, in launching the new guided-missile frigate Leahy at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. Mrs. Mansfield christened the mighty ship, the largest ever built in the Bath yard. The occasion was auspicious and significant for several reasons.

Mrs. Mansfield, in launching the ship, disbursed not only her charm and grace, but also exhibited the skill of a veteran launcher. In wielding the christening bottle, she demonstrated a swing which would have done credit to a Mickey Mantle or a Ted Williams.

The Leahy was the 339th hull launched by Bath Iron Works since it first began constructing vessels for the Navy in 1899. Its first contracts were for the gunboats Machias and Castine, part of the Great White Fleet sent around the world by President Theodore Roosevelt. Since that time, Bath Iron Works' vessels have represented the highest quality in Navy construction. Its destroyers have been favorites with generations of naval officers and enlisted men.

Mr. LAUSCHEE. I am very grateful to the Senator from California for his statement.
It was more of an event, I believe, for me to be with Mrs. Mansfield at the Bath Iron Works when she christened the Long Island. I had been for her. I was extremely proud not only of the way she wielded the christening bottle but also of the honor accorded to her.

Speaking of the Bath Iron Works, I must say I have never seen a more compact, a more competent, a more well-run shipyard than the one at Bath, Maine. It has, as the Senator from Maine indicated, a lot to do with tradition. In my opinion, the Bath Iron Works would compare favorably not only with any other shipyard in the United States but also with any other shipyard in the world. It is run by an extremely capable man in the person of Mr. John Newell, its president, and it is a credit not only to the State in which it is located but also to the Department of the Navy, and the country as a whole.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] was there, along with my distinguished colleague [Mr. METCALF] and his wife, the outstanding Representative from New Hampshire, and his wife, and two distinguished Representatives from Maine [Mr. TUPPER and Mr. GAB兰D] and their wives. It was an occasion which will long be remembered by all of us in attendance.

In conclusion, I am deeply grateful to the Senator from Maine for making his remarks, and I assure him, I thank him also, on behalf of Mrs. Mansfield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished majority leader for his generous comments.

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I was pleased to see an editorial in the Washington Post and Times Herald of July 1, 1961, urging approval of proposed legislation which I have introduced, and which I have also proposed as an amendment to the appropriation bill, to restore the Civil Service Commission's authority to publish the Official Register of the United States. This vital document, which has been published since 1802, was abolished through a legislative rider to last year's appropriation for the Civil Service Commission.

I fully agree with the editorial that there is every man need now for such a publication, so that citizens may know who is making the decisions in Government which affect every one of them, and how much these officials are being paid.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the body of the Record at this point.

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

REVIVE THE REGISTER

Congress should revive the Official Register, either by separate statute or by the amendment which Senator Ingersoll urged on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees last week.

The publication, which contained names and salaries of Government employees in administrative and regulatory posts, was suspended last year as an economy measure. Its total cost is about $40,000 a year.

The bill to revive the Register was introduced in 1962 in the Jefferson administration, on the theory that the annual publication of all employees of Government might hold down the Federal payroll. Initially all employees were included but later the affected classes were cut down. Jefferson said in his annual message:

"We may well doubt whether our organisation is not too complicated, too expensive; whether our offices and officers have not multiplied unnecessarily and sometimes insincerely to the service they were meant to perform. It will be for the Senate to test before you an essay toward a statement of those who under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the Treasury or from our

There is a lot more need for such a list now than there was in 1802. The best evidence of that is to be found in the very fact that the list has grown so large that, in the estimate of Congress it costs too much to print. The Washington Post, July 1, 1961, in an editorial which I have introduced, and which I have also proposed as an amendment to the appropriation bill, to restore the Civil Service Commission's authority to publish the Official Register of the United States. This vital document, which has been published since 1802, was abolished through a legislative rider to last year's appropriation for the Civil Service Commission.

I fully agree with the editorial that there is every man need now for such a publication, so that citizens may know who is making the decisions in Government which affect every one of them, and how much these officials are being paid.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the body of the Record at this point.

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

REVIVE THE REGISTER

Congress should revive the Official Register, either by separate statute or by the amendment which Senator Ingersoll urged on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees last week.

The publication, which contained names and salaries of Government employees in administrative and regulatory posts, was suspended last year as an economy measure. Its total cost is about $40,000 a year.

The bill to revive the Register was introduced in 1962 in the Jefferson administration, on the theory that the annual publication of all employees of Government might hold down the Federal payroll. Initially all employees were included but later the affected classes were cut down. Jefferson said in his annual message:

"We may well doubt whether our organisation is not too complicated, too expensive; whether our offices and officers have not multiplied unnecessarily and sometimes insincerely to the service they were meant to perform. It will be for the Senate to test before you an essay toward a statement of those who under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the Treasury or from our

There is a lot more need for such a list now than there was in 1802. The best evidence of that is to be found in the very fact that the list has grown so large that, in the estimate of Congress it costs too much to print. The Washington Post, July 1, 1961, in an editorial which I have introduced, and which I have also proposed as an amendment to the appropriation bill, to restore the Civil Service Commission's authority to publish the Official Register of the United States. This vital document, which has been published since 1802, was abolished through a legislative rider to last year's appropriation for the Civil Service Commission.

I fully agree with the editorial that there is every man need now for such a publication, so that citizens may know who is making the decisions in Government which affect every one of them, and how much these officials are being paid.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the body of the Record at this point.

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

REVIVE THE REGISTER

Congress should revive the Official Register, either by separate statute or by the amendment which Senator Ingersoll urged on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees last week.
Mr. Smith's action certainly illustrates the difficulties that are bound to be encountered if the Government were to be given the full responsibility for a sector of our economy. The new feed-grains program is another illustration of the principle of prosperity by subsidy. Unless Farmer Smith and those like him challenge this program, we will soon be on the road to the complete federalization of agriculture.

Americans have traditionally been warned, for what they create rather than for what they fail to create. Idleness—unless it is necessary—may be abused in political practice, it at least suggests that we do not need silos to store the corn which is not being grown. There is no end to this.

Mr. President, I fully believe that Congress and the people are willing to make the hard decisions necessary to develop a realistic and equitable farm program. The American people want us to do this. One of the reasons that Mr. Smith's actions have been so widely heralded is that he has found a unique way to express the feelings of many citizens that in a free economy, the role of the Government must be carefully and assiduously evaluated and circumscribed if freedom of action is to be preserved.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the letter from a manufacturer of silos who says that if we do not grow corn, then we will not need silos to store the corn which is not being grown. There is no end to this.

Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the letter from a manufacturer of silos who says that if we do not grow corn, then we will not need silos to store the corn which is not being grown. There is no end to this.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I, a troika, as we know, is a Russian vehicle driven by three horses. It now looks as if the New Frontier has a troika of its own.

Orville Freeman has said that food and the disposition of surplus farm products do not fit the American idea of an integrated “to meet the demands of foreign policy.”

The President told the same audience on June 27 in Washington that food for peace was not an element of the cold war—not an arm of the foreign policy of the United States.”

The redoubtable Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] stated to the same audience that food donations should be placed on a repayable dollar loan basis and substituted for part of our foreign aid policy.

So we can take our choice. It seems, however, that one horse pulling the troika is headed north, one south, and one east.

Or if one would like his directions stated more distinctly, one horse moves right, one left and one up—or down.

Here is a chance for some real farm slogans—”Food for the Right.” “Food for the Left.” “Food.” Farmers should like it.

First, we will send one batch of food with the special blessing of Orville labeled “Food for Peace.” The next batch we can send with the President’s blessing and label it “For the Hungry.” The third batch we can send under the imprint of Senator Ellender and label it “Food for Cash.”

It is wonderful.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN, I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I wish to commend the remarks of the Senator from New York concerning Mr. Smith. I believe all Americans should hold Mr. Smith in great admiration. I shall reiterate briefly a similar occurrence in Illinois.

I take it to point out the stupidity of the Agricultural Act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The 3 minutes of the Senator from Illinois have expired.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I will speak on my own time.
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. The gentleman to whom I refer had 4,500 acres in cotton planted in one county. He did not plant a crop the next year, so the Governor paid him out of the soil bank for not planting, and he went, and another county and planted 4,500 acres of cotton outside the allotment. Before he reached that point he had received $205,000 from the soil bank for not planting in one county. He was fined $905,000 for planting 4,500 acres of cotton in another county. But by the time he sold the cotton, he had made a quarter of a million dollars, and he decided that the Agricultural Act was stupid, but also it provided opportunities of making money.

I join the Senator from New York (Mr. KASTROU) in paying my respect to Mr. Smith. I believe that the Smiths of America, whom I have often called the forgotten Americans, will rise up more and more in indignation at the spending by the New Frontier.

Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Chicago Tribune published an editorial under the caption "Corn and Cadillacs." I hope others do not catch on, because if they do, we shall have corn and Cadillacs all over the place, and we shall be farther from base than ever before.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Then Chevrolet will ask for equal time.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, David Lawrence, writing in the Evening Star of July 6, said:

"Of all the roving ambassadors who have gone abroad, none has produced so profound an impression as has Gen. Douglas MacArthur, this week in the Philippines."

This is understandable for there is universal acceptance of men who are right and who are strong, and at the same time wise and kind. The general is such a man, and I suggest that wherever he might travel his reception would be the same as that given him in the Philippines. He is what the world has always expected of Americans. He typifies the man of faith in his God, his country, and himself. He stands erect because of pride. He has never been one to weaken in the face of the enemy. Had his advice been heeded, the world today would be more peaceful, for the mainland of China would be controlled by free people and not enslaved by Communists. If the purpose of roving ambassadors is to be accomplished, I suggest that we send more men like General MacArthur on such missions so that the world will see that we have determination and courage and faith.

I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "MacArthur's Sentimental Journey," by David Lawrence, published in the Washington Evening Star issue of July 6, be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MACARTHUR'S SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY—MOST USEFUL IMPRESSION IN BEHALF OF UNITED STATES CREATED BY HIS VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINES

(By David Lawrence)

Of all the roving ambassadors who have gone abroad, none has produced so profound an impression in behalf of the United States as has Gen. Douglas MacArthur this week in the Philippines.

General MacArthur's visit, therefore, is a timely reminder of the record of the United States, which sacrificed the lives of many of its soldiers to secure the freedom of both the Philippines and Cuba following the Spanish-American War in 1898. General MacArthur's wise counsel and careful handling of the American occupation of Japan helped, moreover, to contribute to the setting up of a democratic government in Japan. It is too bad that his record was marred by the arbitrary recall from his command which he experienced at the hands of President Truman in 1951. Whatever differences there were about military strategy will render the judgment that it might have been better to limit the recall of the general to the Korean command and not to have subjected him to recall after recall also from Japan, where he had made such a remarkable success in the postwar period. Certainly, no tragedy or the tragic deaths of those that surrounded the event could have been found. But, unhappily, impulsive men in the House White House make mistakes which they do not always concede that they erred.

General MacArthur symbolizes today the heroism of millions of Americans who fought in two wars in the Far East—8,000 miles from home. The wars in that region have proved that the United States will defend its interests in any quarter of the globe and that it will not follow concepts of isolationism. Indeed, the Spanish-American War also proved even six decades ago that American forces would go as far away as the Philippines to the farthest reaches of the earth.

General MacArthur's visit to the Philippines is not official. He doesn't represent the U.S. Army. Although the journey has an official blessing and facilities of transportation were made available to him by our Government.

For far too many of the Filipinos are concerned, they saw again the man whose father had served as a general in the U.S. Army in the days when the Philippines were liberated from Spain. The people saw also this week the same man who was in command of American and Philippine forces in 1945. But the record of President Kennedy is under pressure to alert the American people to the deadly truth of our times is General of the Armed Forces in West Berlin. It is always easy to speak of what might have been. Had General MacArthur's advice been followed by President Truman with respect to the bombing of the Red Chinese bases in 1950, the Communists might never have moved into North Korea. Our blow might have been struck against Communist aggression in the Far East. The saddest words of tongue or pen are, indeed, "It might have been better.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that an article on General MacArthur, written by Lyle Wilson, and published today in the Washington Daily News, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"MACARTHUR ''HASN'T FADED AWAY''

(By Lyle C. Wilson)

"The man to alert the American people to the deadly truth of our times is General of the Army Douglas MacArthur." The deadly truth is that the United States may be in a war over Berlin by midwinter. President Kennedy is under pressure to alert Americans to this shocking situation. The man who equally convinced the Soviet Union that the United States has the will to fight for West Berlin, General MacArthur could command in the United States and throughout the world as great and attentive an audience as any man. If the President has come to the hard decision that there shall be no appeasement on West Berlin, who could better state it and calculate the consequences than General MacArthur. He is the man widely acclimated as the most articulate and greatest military leader of our times. His business was war, and more especially, victorious war. General MacArthur, as the man to whom should be given a blank check on which to draft national policy on his own. If the President is now intent to instruct theproper sounding board, General MacArthur could command in the United States and throughout the world as great and attentive an audience as any man. If the President has come to the hard decision that there shall be no appeasement on West Berlin, who could better state it and calculate the consequences than General MacArthur.
Americans gradually are losing their independence but they seem unconcerned. They accept regulation from Government that the founders of the Declaration of Independence believed they would never imagine. Under the sublime feeling of comfort and little annoyance, the people are lulled to sleep for the moment and for their pleasure.

Government, originally intended not to regulate any more than was necessary, now is using the same way of life. Regulations have developed from Government-created emergencies which concern individuals from the cradle to the grave. In turn for this seizure of the rights under the original independence, the Government does and will slumbering American surrender its birthright.

How far along the road to complete surrender of American independence has General MacArthur traveled? How many even consider the fact that Government in this country has assumed so much power that it is irreversible and will be交给 Khrushchev. He could do it himself.

If General MacArthur were recalled to the joint session for a statement of American policy and aims.

The complaint arising, however, is that he has not done it. There could be an instant general mobilization. One mobilization begets another, however, and another until, as in July-August 1914, mobilizations begot an unwanted war.

Or perhaps there is some other U.S. citizen best fitted to sound the alarm. The hard job awaits—seems the man.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. DWORSKAI, Mr. President, on Tuesday, Americans celebrated Independence Day. Many of them did not fully appreciate the significance of the anniversary. On July 4 an editorial written by James Brown and published in the Idaho Statesman sound droning on about the concentration of Government in the National Capital. I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial published in the Record at this point.

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

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Back in 1776 it started with the Declaration of Independence. And for many years it was celebrated in every village and city in the Nation. Independence Day, it was called, the day commemorating the establishment of the great freedoms that have made this Nation top in the world.

Perhaps, however, to dwell on the freedom left of course. There is the freedom of religion, which is a great national treasure. There is freedom of speech, which we are assured is an important privilege. We are assured it is our freedom of the press which is our privilege.

Individuals are free to come and go wherever they choose as long as they have the long green, and even that isn't too essential in these days of freedom of credit. A man's home is his castle even with a mortgage and a stubborn lawn.

Great times, these.

So great perhaps, that the value of independence, yet another word for freedom, is the lap of luxury and credit and, compared to 1776, idleness.

Little concern to Americans is the fact that independence is a rapidly shrinking privilege all around the world. Nations have fallen under cruel dictatorships, individual privileges have been taken away, the right to worship as peoples of many nations once chose is a thing of the past. In many parts of the world the spirit of 1776 has been buried under the iron heel of dictators.

We can ever get started back to the principles of Independence Day is the issue.

Other nations, grown careless, have collapsed and today live in memories of their traditions. Too late, they learned their lesson. It is not too late for this Nation to awaken but it is getting near that time.

Then the Independence Day could be of even more significance than 1776. The question is whether a sufficient number of the people of the Nation either understand or care.

NUCLEAR TESTING

Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. President, among the most interesting and heartening developments of the last few weeks has been the evergrowing demand from a number of my colleagues in both Houses of Congress and on both sides of the aisle for an end to the so-called agreement with Communist Russia whereby we forgo all types of nuclear and atomic weapons tests.

As far back as February 1958, on the floor of the Senate, I voted on a ban on such testing until a hard-boiled and practical inspection system was established. It is difficult enough to enter into a technical agreement with a friendly Communist country to expect the Communists to observe a ban based upon honor and good faith.

As Dr. Edward Teller put it: Since that ban went into effect almost 2 years ago, we have been sure of only one thing, and that is that the United States has not engaged in any testing.

In the meantime, we have the familiar marathon of negotiations at Geneva threatening to break all records, with the show going on even though the negotiators change, even though administrations change.

If it is said that nothing has been accomplished, that it has been an exercise in futility, I say, "No." Something has been accomplished—something of great and sinister importance for the future.

For almost 3 years, our experimentations and testing has had an unfavorable impact. In Communist Russia have not been tested, that important breakthroughs in weapons development have been made.

From the viewpoint of Communist Russia, therefore, something has been lost. As far as the Geneva test ban. For us the negotiations have been futile, but not for them.

"I ask you to note the sequence of these two reports."

On January 14, 1950, in a speech to the Communist Central Committee, Khrushchev said:

"Though the weapons we now have are formidable weapons indeed, the weapon we have today in the hatching stage is even more perfect and more formidable. The weapon which is being developed and is, as they say in the parlance of our scientists and designers, a fantastic weapon."

According to a July 1, 1961, North American Newspaper Alliance report
from Bonn, Germany, Khrushchev at the Vienna meeting with President Kennedy is said to have referred to Russia's possession of a fantastic new military weapon.

One is not being an alarmist in assuming from these statements and reports that the Russians may have just moved a test model neutron bomb from the drawing board to the laboratory, or they may be much further along in its development. The crucial point is that under the present arrangement we have no control over their decision to develop such a bomb. There is nothing we can do either to detect or to prevent experimentation leading to the perfection of this weapon.

While the Russian Government may profess to have suspended tests, there is no way of knowing. Monitoring equipment is not sufficiently accurate at the moment to detect small tests—especially those underground. We know that it is very difficult to determine the difference between underground nuclear blasts and earthquakes and tremors—thousands of which are recorded as originating in Russia each year.

Nor is that all. There is one other reason which we are absolutely certain: The United States and the West have made most of the concessions, if you compare our stand as of 1958, or 1959, or 1960 with the present stage of agreement or disagreement. The negotiations have been an exercise in the art of compromise, but largely on our part.

After the latest British-American proposal, about which so many of us have serious reservations, the Communist answer was to propose a completely unworkable method of supervision through a three-man commission which could act only by unanimous vote.

In the negotiations on effective controls and supervision, but only to maintain the status quo. And why not, if it reaps great advantages to the Communists to insist that we observe the test ban, while at the same time dragging on with these negotiations?

The President is faced with a difficult decision, but the office of the Presidency requires him to make a decision, difficult though it is. That decision might involve the destiny of our Nation.

Much of the past concern about nuclear testing was in regard to air pollution due to radioactive fallout. There is also the danger of conducting underground tests. World opinion—even among government officials of many nations—is largely uninformed on this matter. We might even contribute to world misunderstanding if we invited qualified representatives from many nations to act as observers for the first series of proposed detection tests. As I understand it, these would be tests to determine detection equipment, particularly with respect to underground explosions.

On the other hand, let us not forget that we are informed, we have the facts, and we also have the responsibility of preserving freedom throughout the world.

We quite likely have given a 3-year advantage to the Communists in this matter of weapons testing. We cannot afford to continue to give such decisive advantages to those whose avowed intention is to destroy us.

If communism triumphs, the darkness of tyranny will fall across the face of the earth.

We must have the courage to make a hard decision on behalf of freedom in our Nation and indeed the whole world.

KENNEDY TALKING LIKE NIXON

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I submit for Inclusion in the Record a very interesting article written by Roscoe Drummond entitled “Growth Statistics: Kennedy Talking Like Nixon.”

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 8, 1961]

GROWTH STATISTICS: KENNEDY TALKING LIKE NIXON

(By Roscoe Drummond)

When I listened to the President of the United States the other day saying that we are outproducing the Soviets and that they won’t catch up with us even by the year 2000, for one moment I thought I was at the wrong press conference or that, perhaps, there had been a recount and the other man had taken over or that by some odd political alchemy the last talking was President Richard Milhouse Nixon.

Don’t get me wrong; I liked the spirit and substance of what he said about the state of the economy and about the Russian gross national product moving up only 1 percent in comparison with the United States gross national product it has previously been running at six to eight percent.

But somehow during the campaign I got the impression that it was that other fellow—whats his name, Nixon—who was almost alone in contending that the United States was running well in the race with the Soviets, and that Mr. Kennedy has presumed a plurality of one-twelfth of 1 percent of 88 million voters that things had been going so badly for so many years that if we didn’t get a change that day the race would be over soon and we wouldn’t even be on the track.

During the campaign Mr. Kennedy appeared to have two principal adversaries—Nikita Khrushchev and Richard Nixon. Now he appears to have only one oponent to dispatch the other. Or, one could fairly say that President Kennedy has hurled Mr. Nixon—or at least his arguments—at Mr. Khrushchev and scored a bull’s eye.

Only a few months ago no two persons could have been much farther apart in appreciating the United States-Soviet economic race than Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon. Now Mr. Kennedy comes within 2 percentage points of where Mr. Nixon was, and that is an economic statistician’s istitude. Mr. Nixon said Soviet production as of 1959 was only 44 percent of U.S. production. Last week the President placed it at 46 percent.

During the campaign Mr. Kennedy warned us repeatedly that “if we don’t get going again, the Soviets would be on our heels momentarily.”

Not long ago Mr. Kennedy was warning that the Soviet Union was growing nearly two and one-half times faster than the United States.

At times last year Mr. Kennedy put the pace of Soviet economic growth even higher. On February 10, 1960, he saw the Soviets growing two and one-half times our rate, but nearly three times as fast.

There was a wide range in Mr. Kennedy’s growth statistics in the campaign. In April 1960 he said: “You have not satisfied me when the Soviet Union moves ahead 10, 11, and 12 percent, and we move ahead 1½ percent.”

In this statement I must confess that Mr. Kennedy was saying that the Soviets were moving ahead not two or three times as fast as we are, but six to eight times as fast.

At his reassuring press conference, the President put up a wide range of economic growth rate at 8½ percent, estimated that he would average 4½ percent, and thereby affirmed the same view which Mr. Nixon expounded in the campaign—that the 8 has got to catch up with the United States as far as we could see ahead.

It does not mean that it is unfair for Mr. Kennedy to seize Mr. Nixon’s stance and statistics. Mr. Nixon has no monopoly on them and undoubtedly he’d be glad to help the President win any debate—kitchen or otherwise—with Mr. Khrushchev.

MEDICO

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in a world beset on many sides with fear, suspicion and antagonism, one of the truly heartwarming developments during the past few years has been the emergence of a voluntary, nonprofit organization known as Medico.

Medico, composed as it is of thoroughly dedicated people, was inspired by the work of Dr. Albert Schweitzer and was founded by the late Dr. Thomas A. Dooley together with its present secretary general, Dr. Peter Commandarets. Its avowed purpose is to administer to those millions of afflicted individuals, particularly in the underdeveloped nations, who belong, as Dr. Schweitzer put it, to the “fellowship of those who bear the mark of pain.”

We have heard much of “The Ugly American” and it may be that the epithet has been warranted on occasion. We hear too little, however, of “The Good American,” who quietly goes about his business. And of Medico so truly represent. Theirs is a saga of selfless devotion to the ultimate goal of the medical profession, the relief of disease and suffering wherever they may be found.

Last year I had the pleasure of presiding at a luncheon in the capital of the United States in honor of the late Dr. Dooley, the young man who became a legend in his own short lifetime. In the course of his remarks at that luncheon, Dr. Dooley stated succinctly one of the fundamental purposes of Medico as being “to inspirre doctors and laymen of Medico to truly represent their ideals. Theirs is a saga of selfless devotion to the ultimate goal of the medical profession, the relief of disease and suffering wherever they may be found.”

We have heard much of “The Ugly American” and it may be that the epithet has been warranted on occasion. We hear too little, however, of “The Good American,” who quietly goes about his business. And of Medico so truly represent. Theirs is a saga of selfless devotion to the ultimate goal of the medical profession, the relief of disease and suffering wherever they may be found.

In view of what I consider to be the vital importance of the Medico project, I was extremely heartened and pleased to read of a conference which was held last
week in New York City, in connection with the 116th annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

At this conference, Dr. Commandarins gave a full and descriptive report of the need for medical services which exists in many underprivileged areas of the world and offered proposals calling for more extensive cooperation on the part of the various specialist groups among the membership of the AMA. It is heartening indeed to learn that the representatives of the medical specialty societies in attendance gave full endorsement to an enlarged program of participation in Medico, and agreed to present those proposals for formal action.

An enlightening report of Dr. Commandarins' presentation and the enthusiastic reaction of those present, in agreement, to a solicited action, is contained in a fine article which appeared in the New York Times for Sunday, July 2, 1961, entitled "A Report on Medico," by Howard A. Rusk, M.D. In view of the importance of this report, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in full at the conclusion of my remarks.

The purpose of this special meeting called by Medico was to invite formal participation of all national medical and surgical societies in the Medico program.

The representatives of the specialty societies in attendance were unanimous and endorsed the proposal in principle and agreed to present it to their respective societies in the Medico program.

The purpose of this special meeting called by Medico was to invite formal participation by all national medical and surgical societies in the Medico program.

The representatives of the specialty societies present as individuals enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed the proposition in principle and agreed to present it to their own organizations for formal action on the Medico program.

In view of the importance of the undertaking, there are grounds for the belief that the representatives of these major medical and surgical societies should refuse the invitation.

Another aspect of the increasing recognition of American medicine's international responsibilities came at a meeting of the New York Society for the Prevention of Blindness to which the American Medical Association sent a representa- way by which the sick, blind, and crippled of this land may understand in a personal way the value we place upon human dignity.

Substantial progress, particularly in public health programs, has been made in many nations with the help of the World Health Organization, International Cooperation Administration, and private foundations.

These programs, although of the utmost importance, only indirectly touch the lives of the world's sick, blind, and disabled. There is need for, and the primary interest is not political or ideological.

Such words as freedom, justice, dignity, and security are meaningless to those faced with the present of a life of discomfort or agony.

Something tangible and definite can be done to reduce suffering on a sufficiently impressive scale to be demonstrated by Medico, which operates under two basic concepts:

1. To bring direct, physician-to-patient medical aid to areas where the need is greatest, treating the sick who otherwise would receive no medical attention.
2. To teach and train others to give this kind of medical assistance.

Medico's success and expansion from 1 annual basis in 1958 to 15 projects in 12 nations currently, has resulted from support from several sources.

The program is financed largely by 70,000 local support and annual contributions in amounts of $10 or less.

The Nation's leading pharmaceutical, hospital, and surgical supply manufacturers have contributed drugs and equipment valued at more than $3 million.

The American physicians who have personally participated in Medico's overseas work on a short-term basis have all been volunteers who have received no pay. Many have paid their own travel and maintenance.

A number of these physicians and surgeons were present at last Monday's meeting to tell heartwarming stories of the friendly reception they had received in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Gabon, Ghana, Malaya, Laos, Peru, Sudan, and other underdeveloped nations.

The purpose of this special meeting called by Medico was to invite formal participation by all national medical and surgical societies in the Medico program.

Under the proposal each specialty organization, represented by two or three members of its board of directors and each would form a special committee to implement the Medico program objectives.

For example, if an anesthesiologist were needed for a Medico project in Sierra Leone, the committee representing the American Society of Anesthesiologists would be responsible for recruiting a volunteer.

Should the specialty organization itself approve, its members would automatically become members of Medico and would be assessed annual dues to support Medico projects.

The representatives of the specialty societies present as individuals enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed the proposition in principle and agreed to present it to their own organizations for formal action.

In view of the importance of the undertaking, there are grounds for the belief that the representatives of these major medical and surgical societies should refuse the invitation.

Another aspect of the increasing recognition of American medicine's international responsibilities came at a meeting of the New York Society for the Prevention of Blindness to which the American Medical Association sent a representa- way by which the sick, blind, and crippled of this land may understand in a personal way the value we place upon human dignity.

Substantial progress, particularly in public health programs, has been made in many nations with the help of the World Health Organization, International Cooperation Administration, and private foundations.

These programs, although of the utmost importance, only indirectly touch the lives of the world's sick, blind, and disabled. There is need for, and the primary interest is not political or ideological.

Such words as freedom, justice, dignity, and security are meaningless to those faced with the present of a life of discomfort or agony.

Something tangible and definite can be done to reduce suffering on a sufficiently impressive scale to be demonstrated by Medico, which operates under two basic concepts:

1. To bring direct, physician-to-patient medical aid to areas where the need is greatest, treating the sick who otherwise would receive no medical attention.
2. To teach and train others to give this kind of medical assistance.

Medico's success and expansion from 1 annual basis in 1958 to 15 projects in 12 nations currently, has resulted from support from several sources.

The program is financed largely by 70,000 local support and annual contributions in amounts of $10 or less.

The Nation's leading pharmaceutical, hospital, and surgical supply manufacturers have contributed drugs and equipment valued at more than $3 million.

The American physicians who have personally participated in Medico's overseas work on a short-term basis have all been volunteers who have received no pay. Many have paid their own travel and maintenance.

A number of these physicians and surgeons were present at last Monday's meeting to tell heartwarming stories of the friendly reception they had received in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Gabon, Ghana, Malaya, Laos, Peru, Sudan, and other underdeveloped nations.

The purpose of this special meeting called by Medico was to invite formal participation by all national medical and surgical societies in the Medico program.

Under the proposal each specialty organization, represented by two or three members of its board of directors and each would form a special committee to implement the Medico program objectives.

For example, if an anesthesiologist were needed for a Medico project in Sierra Leone, the committee representing the American Society of Anesthesiologists would be responsible for recruiting a volunteer.

Should the specialty organization itself approve, its members would automatically become members of Medico and would be assessed annual dues to support Medico projects.

The representatives of the specialty societies present as individuals enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed the proposition in principle and agreed to present it to their own organizations for formal action.

In view of the importance of the undertaking, there are grounds for the belief that the representatives of these major medical and surgical societies should refuse the invitation.

Another aspect of the increasing recognition of American medicine's international responsibilities came at a meeting of the New York Society for the Prevention of Blindness to which the American Medical Association sent a representa-
Whatever else this program may be, it isn't urban renewal.

A more accurate name today might be "the village landscaping program" or, if people were willing to be bluntly honest, the FEDERAL PROGRAM. 

The old favorite of Congress, the rivers and harbors bill, just can't compare with this handy, budding cash cow for distrustful and gladly duped citizens.

Take just a few samples from the many reported in our recent story: The metropolises of the Soviet Union are to get 5,000 of Federal funds for its 2,343 people. Lithuania, Ga., $102,800 for its 1,667 people. Atchison, Kansas, $4,500. 

Or look a little more closely at the situation in Merced, Tex., a town of some 10,000 people. Here was a town which, by all the evidence, was no more able to issue $350,000 in bonds for a new civic center without even raising the tax rate, than Berlin could get away with too many quiet policemen. They were too poor to take care of their own sewage.

Or look at Wink, Tex. Here the Federal Government has allotted $478 for every man, woman, and child of its 1,800 population. This to completely remodel the town's business district, all three blocks of it.

To labor the evidence would be needless. As one of the officials of the Urban Renewal Act committee, mentioned in last week's rates, "There are no limits whatever on the size a city has to be to get urban renewal grants." And apparently none, building is the kind of project for which towns and villages can tap the Federal till. The list of things which these happy folk are building with Federal funds includes parks, playgrounds, tennis courts, and swimming pools. All good things indeed for any town. And more blessed yet when they are paid by the town's taxes.

As a pork barrel this has the wonderful advantage that there's no need for any pretense about building a depot to develop the natural resources or dredging a creek for navigation purposes; the handouts can go on in perpetuity, lovely little slum areas, N.J. crossroad villages, like Wink, Tex., lost in the wide-open mesquite plains. All you need is a dollar or two or three representative in Washington. It's hardly necessary to read the editorial comment either. As the publisher of the Wink Bulletin remarked, "You can hardly spend money like this in a little town without doing some good." Or as the Mercedes mayor put it, "This is the greatest thing that's happened to us in years."

So it is. And also the greatest thing that's happened in years to the businesses of building pork barrels.

BERLIN

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a recent editorial in the Boston Sunday Herald, one of the outstanding newspapers in the country, outlined in a frank and hard-hitting manner the problem we face with respect to Berlin and the initial steps which should be taken to prevent a tragic misunderstanding by the Communist bloc of our intentions with respect to this strategic city.

The commentary rightfully points out:

All the words we can say about Berlin are as fragile as the Soviet pledge to honor our access routes. It is only what we do that will matter, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:
the proposition of Red China being admitted to the United Nations, and, if that were to happen, this controversy will develop even more sharply in the immediate future.

My position against the inclusion of the Peking regime in the U.N. is well known. If anything, I feel more strongly now than ever that to admit Communist China to this international body would be one of the most tragic mistakes of our time.

A recent editorial in the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, entitled “Campaign of Deception,” refers to the admission of Red China to the U.N. as that ‘grand betrayal.’ This is an outstanding editorial. Its comments about the latest report of the National Security Committee of the American Security Council are most straightforward and informative.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this fine editorial be printed at this point in the Record.

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

[From the Manchester Union Leader, June 24, 1961]

CAMPAIGN OF DECEPTION

The latest report of the National Security Committee of the American Security Council presents an intelligent analysis of one of the most misused arguments put forth by proponents of U.S. acceptance of Red China’s membership.

We're referring, of course, to the non sequitur—"We can make no real progress with disarmament unless Communist China participates." Therefore: "We can make no real progress with disarmament unless Communist China becomes a member of the United Nations."

It should be obvious that the latter inference simply does not follow from the original premise. Yet, Peking’s apologists in our own country and throughout the world have sought to confuse the whole issue by writing supposedly learned epistles based on the illogical assumption that the admission of Red China to the United Nations would in some way aid the cause of disarmament.

The truth of the matter, as the ASC report points out, is that "admission of another Communist state would make it more possible for the Communist Movement to secure an even more rigid and bellicose position on all disarmament matters."

Of course, if Red China did qualify for membership in the U.N., i.e., if Red China were a peace-loving nation, if Red China accepted the obligations of the U.N. Charter, and if Red China was able and willing to carry out these obligations, then, the ASC report acknowledges, "the prospects for disarmament would be greatly improved."

However, the National Security Committee emphasizes, "The pious hope that making Communist China a member of the U.N. would force her to bow to the pressures of world opinion and abide by both the spirit and the letter of International agreements, is hardly more than the reduction of armaments."

The assumption that Red China’s presence at the United Nations General Assembly Committee on Disarmament this August would aid the Committee in its work is unbelievable.

But the ground swell for Taylor’s nomination, it was learned yesterday, has reached the snorkeling on the bottom stage, and Taylor has reportedly been interviewed extensively by the CIA post.

Taylor supporters claim they have the support of many people with those kind of leftish sympathies. One of a number ** * * * with leftist sympathies.

"Indeed, Peiping’s inclusion at the conference table is a calculated move to wear down American influence and the overwhelming majority of the American people to the grand-betrayal—the admission of Red China to the United Nations.

TELFORD TAYLOR AND THE CIA

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record an article which appeared in the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger of June 14, 1961. This article appeared on page 1 under the heading "President Against Telford Taylor as CIA Boss." It was written by Edward J. Mowery under a Washington dateline.

Although I think the information contained in this article may be of interest to the Members of the Senate because some confusion arises with respect to individuals named "General Taylor."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PROJECTS MOUNT AGAINST TELFORD TAYLOR AS CIA BOSS

[By Edward J. Mowery]

WASHINGTON.—The active boom for retired Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor to head the Central Intelligence Agency has caused grave concern, even consternation, on Capitol Hill.

Allen W. Dulles, 68-year-old CIA Director (since 1953), has evinced no desire to step out again, he has been held personally responsible for the abortive, CIA-directed Cuban invasion and is expected to be reappointed.

Taylor, a product of Harvard Law School, a native of Schenectady, and a New York City lawyer, is known as a perennial champion of leftist causes. Leftists generally have sided such individuals as Harry Bridges, various Smith Act defendants, and union moguls with alleged Communist leanings.


But the ground swell for Taylor’s nomination, it was learned yesterday, has reached the snorkeling on the bottom stage, and Taylor has reportedly been interviewed extensively by the CIA post.

Taylor supporters claim they have the support of many people with those kind of leftish sympathies. * * * who have been placed in high position * * * and I referred to Telford Taylor. That was the general opinion of Mr. Taylor. * * *

(Representative George A. Dondero, Republican, of Michigan, demanded an investigation of Nuremberg trial procedures and the "Communist clique" which had assertedly penetrated the Taylor staff.)

MADE CHARGE IN BOOK

"Question. Did you write 'The High Cost of Vengeance' (a book about Germany), and did you refer to Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as being sympathetic to Soviet Russia?"

"In a chapter I referred to anumber of people with those kind of leftish sympathies * * * who have been placed in high position * * * and I referred to Telford Taylor. That was the general opinion of Mr. Taylor. * * *

(Made charge in book)

TRUMAN APPOINTEE

On December 18, 1950, the late Senator William L. Benton, Democrat of Iowa, and I referred to Telford Taylor as being sympathetic to Soviet Russia. In a chapter I referred to anumber of people with those kind of leftish sympathies * * * who have been placed in high position * * * and I referred to Telford Taylor. That was the general opinion of Mr. Taylor. * * *

(Representative George A. Dondero, Republican, of Michigan, demanded an investigation of Nuremberg trial procedures and the "Communist clique" which had assertedly penetrated the Taylor staff.)

MADE CHARGE IN BOOK

"Question. Did you write 'The High Cost of Vengeance' (a book about Germany), and did you refer to Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as being sympathetic to Soviet Russia?"

"In a chapter I referred to anumber of people with those kind of leftish sympathies * * * who have been placed in high position * * * and I referred to Telford Taylor. That was the general opinion of Mr. Taylor. * * *

(Made charge in book)
berg) staff was composed of leftist and men ** since exposed as Communists and members of Communist-front organizations."

Taylor next appeared on the Washington scene in 1951 as head of the Small Defense Plants Administration (a Truman appointee), and in November 1953, the Harvard lawyer touched off a real hassle when he later Joseph R. McCarthy with a speech before the Cadet Corps at West Point.

ELA newIndex

Taylor called the Senate Government Oper­

ations Subcommittee of the Senate on the president of the Small Defense Plants Administration at the Fort Moomint, N.J., Radar Center "a shameful abuse of congressional investigat­
ing power." And McCarthy, Taylor said, was a dangerous adventurer.

The Wisconsin Senator's quick rebuttal took the form of a bombshell.

McCarthy announced that Taylor's civil service record was "flagged" with the notation, "unresolved question of loyalty.

Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Yordan told newsmen that the "flagging" meant that a loyalty investigation was underway when Taylor left the Small Defense Plants Administration (September 18, 1952) ** or one had been made without a decision.

He assumed the "flag" would stay on Tay­

lor until such a decision was explained, unless the "Commission takes action to remove it: ** the matter has never come up.

The Washington Post reported receiving a list of "about" 25 Reds who al­legedly had infiltrated the staff of John McCloy, High [U.S.] Commissioner for Ger­

many ** who were brought in by McC­

loy, Telford Taylor, and others.

McCarthy charged that the persons were brought in by Mr. McCloy and disco­

vered that he had become U.S. citizens and returned to work in McCloy's office.

DEFENDED BRIDGES

Newspaper files (including those of the Daily Worker and People's Daily World) picture Telford Taylor as frequently defend­ing Mrs. Smith, and frequently as a champion of leftists triggered one unique effort by Lamont and the notorious committee.

Lamont is vice chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited Com­

munist front.

This may have been a protective measure by Lamont and the notorious committee.

Lamont told his enthusiastic audience that Telford Taylor should be appointed Attorney General of the United States.

This may have been a protective measure by Lamont and the notorious committee.

Lamont is vice chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited Com­

munist front.

As one lawmaker commented concerning the CJA:

"What goes up as the suggested nomine­

ee for Director ** will get a hard, thorough appraisal."

ONE THOUSAND VOTES

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the Pittsburgh Press has added its commen­

tations to that being heard throughout the Nation on the occasion of the 1,000th con­

secutive vote of Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH. The Press says, "In 6 years, Maine's voice not once has been neglected." I would add only that in the years that Senator Smith has been in the Senate, neither has the national welfare ever been neglected by the senior Senator from Maine.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record.

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

[From the Pittsburgh Press, June 19, 1961]

HEAD OF YEARS AND DAYS

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that faithful­

journal of the words and deeds of our Washington lawmakers, there appear every so often an item of Fees, so many: nays, so many; not voting, so many.

With exceptions so rare as to be almost un­

noticeable, this is a part of the Senate Re­

cord, usually preceded by formal apologies for the absentees, such as: "I announce that no other Senator ever approached the Senate floor...

But not today. Mrs. Smith answered her 1,000th consecutive rollcall.

This was such an unusual performance that the hardhatted male politicians of the Senate paused to note it with applauding oratory. Never before, in 172 years, had any Senator compiled such a consistency.

Now how a Senator votes, and how he at­

tends to his duties otherwise, could be more important than fidelity in responding to the demands of the rollcall book. But this is a remarkable record, as evidenced by the fact that no other Senator ever approached it and that it was freely predicted by those laud­ing Mrs. Smith who had never ever voted.

In the Senate, as in other legislative bodies, there always are some who unfortunately are detained, some who deliberately duck, some who just don't get there in time to vote. For 1,000 rollcalls, vital or not, Mrs. Smith has been in none of these categories. She was there.

And when you come right down to it, isn't that why we send Senators to Washington? To vote for us on the issues, great and small.

In 6 years, Maine's voice not once has been neglected.

BACK-DOOR SPENDING

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the Pittsburgh Press, a highly regarded newspa­

per in the Commonwealth of Pennsyl­

via, has endorsed the proposal by the distinguished Senator from Utah to permit more back-door spending.

The newspaper makes the point very simply, when it says:

The alternative is rampant Government debt, and quite probably further depreciation of the 47-cent dollar.

I ask unanimous consent that the ed­

torial be printed in the Record.

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

[From the Pittsburgh Press, June 19, 1961]

DRAIN ON THE TREASURY

Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT, of Salt Lake City, is making a new attempt to shut the back door to the Treasury.

He is doing this in the face of an increas­ing number of programs sponsored by the Executive branch to expand this debt­

making way of doing business.

Under the Constitution, taxpayer money is supposed to be spent only by specific ap­

propriations passed by Congress. The back­

door system sidesteps this constitutional mandate. Instead of making appropriations, Congress merely says to a Government agency: "We won't give you any money di­

rectly, but you go down to the Treasury and borrow it."

This eliminates congressional control on spending. The agency borrows from the Treasury and the Treasury borrows wherever it can get the money. Up goes the national debt.

Treasury Secretary Dillon has just been before the Senate Foreign Relations Com­

mittee and there will be an annual limitation on foreign aid loans over 5 years. Mr. Dillon says this is the "most efficient and least costly" way to provide this foreign aid.

It is neither. Congress loses control. The debt increases. Inflation is stimulated.

"This is hidden spending of which people are often unaware," says Senator BENNETT. "It hurts our pocketbooks, both in the form of tax drains and decreased purchasing power through inflation. It weakens control over Government. It can result in loss of confidence in our dollar at home and abroad."

Senator BENNETT has proposed a change in Senate rules which would prohibit any spend­ing except by appropriations cleared by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In the House a similar rule has been blocked in committee. But if the Bennett proposal is approved by the Senate the effect will be the same as if both Houses had agreed. That is, all spending will be by appropriations cleared by Congress. In the Senate, any spending scheme must pass muster by the Appropriations Commit­

tees. It is a more sound method of controlling on handouts of the taxpayers' money.

The alternative is rampant Government debt, and quite probably further depreciation of the 47-cent dollar.

TRANSITION IN AFRICA

Mr. JAVITIS. Mr. President, the emerging nations on the African Con­

tinent present us with an extraordinary challenge in every phase of our national American economy and policy. We have not been adequately prepared for the swift developments in Africa, and in the effort to catch up numerous problems have been created, particularly in the economic area. Some of these are dis­

cussed in an article by H. Robert Cummings, Director, Africa-Near East Division, Bu­

reau of Foreign Commerce. I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Facing the Power Shift in Africa," which appeared in the Foreign Commerce Weekly, July 3, 1961, be printed in the Record.
African control of economic activities in Africa is now being carried out in a large part of the continent.

The power shift from European control to African control of economic activities in Africa is now underway. This transfer of economic power from London, Paris, and Brussels to some 24 newly independent areas of Africa is a matter of direct concern to new African countries involved and to the citizens of former metropoles.

Our direct concern with this power shift is illustrated by the rapid, sudden change in economic relationships between the United States and the Republic of the Congo after the latter received its independence from Belgium in 1960. In 1955-60, U.S. exports to the Congo averaged about $40 million a year and U.S. aid expenditures to the Congo in that period were nil. During the year following the power shift from Brussels to Leopoldville, the 1961 U.S. export and aid percent below the 1959 level and aid to the Republic of the Congo reached a level of about $75 million.

Power Shift Costly

This shift in power from Brussels to Leopoldville was sudden, disorderly, and very costly in terms of human life as well as economic management. Its effects in discouraging private foreign and domestic capital participation in African economic development have been felt in Africa far beyond the Congo's frontiers. African officials of countries located hundreds of miles from the nearest Congo border state frankly that their attempts to attract foreign capital and foreign technical and management assistance have been seriously hampered by events in the Congo.

Experienced bankers and businessmen of Africa and Europe agree that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland attribute much of the capital flight from those areas in the Congo to the suddenness and disorder of the power shift from Brussels to Leopoldville to take place in an orderly fashion.

This tragic and costly breakdown in the power transfer process has served to focus attention on the nature of the problems to be faced in Africa during and following the transition period in which Africans assume responsibility for economic control of their respective countries. In order to understand these problems we must acquaint ourselves with the institutional arrangements that existed just prior to the transition period. These might be roughly and very generally summarized as a dual type of government.

Economic policy was developed in the metropole and carried out in the African territories. The private sphere international trading activities were handled by large expatriate firms. In short, the actual operation of both the public and private sectors of the economy was the responsibility of the European civil servant and the expatriate businessman. During the period of imperial expansion, the institutional systems of both the public and private sectors were European and located in Europe. The higher education systems that produced civil servants, teachers, technicians, businessmen and professional men for the African areas were located in Europe and financed by Europeans.

Leaders Recongnize Needs

Many responsible African leaders recognize that the transition from the metropoles to individual African countries did not carry with it the basic social and economic institutions essential to sustained development and economic growth. In the long run, such institutions must and will be developed in Africa. In the meantime, each African country will have to take full advantage of the extent possible economic and social resources available to it from friendly non-African sources including the former metropoles.

The role of the U.S. government in its efforts to aid programs for educating Africans abroad and for attracting foreign capital and management talent is still in the planning stage. In others, such programs are still in the planning stage. In many African countries the leaders are expecting the United States to increase its share of participation in the social and economic development of Africa.

These expectations are in many cases very general and are based upon impressions gained by African leaders during comparatively brief visits to the United States. Actually, Africans are only beginning to understand the multifariousness of this country's training resources; most Africans are only beginning to understand the multifariousness of this country's training resources; most Africans are only beginning to understand that the United States has a wide range of government and private agencies which have for technical, and management training assistance, and for economic and technical assistance. This gap in mutual ignorance cannot be closed by merely matching comprehensive catalogs of the resources available to America and Africa. Only availability of such catalogs, if produced on a periodic basis, might be useful in determining program priorities.

National and Regional Priorities

The problems associated with development project priorities in Africa during the coming decade may be complicated by a number of factors that can influence regional as well as national economic growth rates. For example, national rivalries in Africa are likely to be carried to the point where the large hydroelectric power installations become the beacon symbol of national progress, then programs for diversified development will have to be scrapped or at least placed in the bureaucratic deep freeze, pending the coronaion of the national kilowatt king. Similarly, in the field of African-American economic cooperation? (Results of recent experiments in this field in the form of trade missions in acquainting Africans with the availability of a wide variety of American products as well as with American business practices have for economic problems and the lack of a sense of national unity.

To minimize their handicaps, Africans will have to intensify their efforts in working out regional development schemes with their neighbors. Both Africans and Americans should develop effective methods for exchanging information and ideas on matters relating to specific African development needs and to specific American needs of meeting these needs.

European International Help

Effective methods cannot be worked out without first taking into account two basic ingredients in effective and future development programs: the first is that Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, contains so much of the economic and technical resources of many of Africa's development needs that must be met from outside sources; the second is that many international organizations--the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations' specialized agencies of the United Nations, including the Economic Commission for Africa, are extremely important sources of assistance to Africa.

It might be well for everyone concerned in this matter to keep in mind that for the foreseeable future, global development requirements will run considerably ahead of the world's capacity to meet them and that Africa will find itself in competition with southeast Asia and Latin America in attempts to obtain capital and know-how.

Against this background Africans and Americans can develop effective methods of economic cooperation that will be effective and that will look at what of value is currently being done in this field. This would include an evaluation of the extent of American as well as of United States efforts. For sake of convenience, these efforts might be classified in three general categories according to their source and origin of finance—private, public, and combined private and public. In the private field, trade and industry associations might join with other commercial organizations that can render Africans substantial assistance in such fields as engineering, marketing, transportation, communications, management, procurement and technical training. Is the American commercial office well located, equipped with adequate commercial facilities and staffed by commercial officers who are well informed on matters relating to foreign trade and foreign investment? Are American commercial officers now serving in African posts working closely with other private business associations? Are American commercial offices of U.S. Embassies and consulates in Africa active? Are the commercial offices of the U.S. Embassies and consulates in Africa well located, equipped with adequate commercial facilities and staffed by commercial officers who are well informed on matters relating to foreign trade and foreign investment? Are American commercial offices now serving in African posts working closely with other private business associations? Are American commercial offices of U.S. Embassies and consulates in Africa active?

Assessment of African Efforts

As are the American business community being kept constantly informed through private and U.S. Government publications on Africa's specific development needs? Have local chambers of commerce and other private business associations been made aware of the vital role they can play in the development of African-American economic cooperation? (Results of recent experiments in this field in the form of trade missions in acquainting Africans with the availability of a wide variety of American products as well as with American business practices have for economic problems and the lack of a sense of national unity.

To minimize their handicaps, Africans will have to intensify their efforts in working out regional development schemes with their neighbors. Both Africans and Americans should develop effective methods for exchanging information and ideas on matters relating to specific African development needs and to specific American needs of meeting these needs.

European International Help

Effective methods cannot be worked out without first taking into account two basic ingredients in effective and future development programs: the first is that Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, contains so much of the economic and technical resources of many of Africa's development needs that must be met from outside sources; the second is that many international organizations--the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations' specialized agencies of the United Nations, including the Economic Commission for Africa, are extremely important sources of assistance to Africa.

It might be well for everyone concerned in this matter to keep in mind that for the foreseeable future, global development requirements will run considerably ahead of the world's capacity to meet them and that Africa will find itself in competition with southeast Asia and Latin America in attempts to obtain capital and know-how.

Against this background Africans and Americans can develop effective methods of economic cooperation that will be effective and that will look at what of value is currently being done in this field. This would include an evaluation of the extent of American as well as of United States efforts. For sake of convenience, these efforts might be classified in three general categories according to their source and origin of finance—private, public, and combined private and public. In the private field, trade and industry associations might join with other commercial organizations that can render Africans substantial assistance in such fields as engineering, marketing, transportation, communications, management, procurement and technical training. Is the American commercial office well located, equipped with adequate commercial facilities and staffed by commercial officers who are well informed on matters relating to foreign trade and foreign investment? Are American commercial offices now serving in African posts working closely with other private business associations? Are American commercial offices of U.S. Embassies and consulates in Africa active?
1961

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE 12023

President, Mr. President, the first annual Paul Tobenkin Memorial Award was presented recently to Mrs. Bonnie Angelo Levy of Newsday. 

The award was presented for a series of articles on the abandonment of public schools in Prince Edward County, Va.

This annual award was established by a group of Paul Tobenkin's friends who wished to see his dedicated crusade for civil and human rights carried forward by other reporters and newswriters after him. Paul Tobenkin was a reporter and newswriter on the staff of the New York Herald Tribune for 25 years before his untimely death in 1959. He was noted for his inspiring reports of man's never-ending struggle against race, religious bias, bigotry, and discrimination.

Mrs. Levy's perceptive on-the-scene accounts of the fight over school integration in Prince Edward County fully justify the recognition they have received. They portray the difficult struggle for equal protection in human terms every American will understand.

The award is named in honor of Paul Tobenkin, a man whose fight against racial segregation and with the forces of apathy and inertia, gained recognition throughout the world for his dedication.

The award was presented by Senator David R. Webber, who is a long-time friend of Paul Tobenkin and a member of the committee which established the award.
In his comfortably cluttered newspaper office, Wall help the cause in several ways, gathering money for the Prince Edward Academy. He is trying to interest local readers with rip-snarping editorials, and serving as a general consultant on segregation.

Wall, a corpulent man with a Phi Beta Kappa key dangling proudly across his necktie, is a dedicated segregationist. As he sees it, his community is under constant assault from outsiders. In a recent editorial he warned that outside sources use young children as pawns for national, if not international, conspiracy.

The leader of these outsiders is the Reverend Griffin, the Negro who before him occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church for Negroes on Main Street. His big, bulky frame and his bronze face with its small mustache were familiar and accurate. But when he allied himself with the NAACP, he gave up his claim to being "one of our good Farmville Negroes." It was the Reverend Mr. Griffin who made the opening play in the Prince Edward chess game. In 1951 the students at the Negro high school staged a strike—a gambit never before attempted in a rural setting—in protest against their shabby, inadequate school. Did the minister arrange the walkout? "My good friend Barye Wall has told me," he replied with elaborate deference.

The strike led to the NAACP suit, which in turn led to the chopping of the whites' legal action to force the reopen­ing of schools. Each Wednesday night, Griffin organized the Negro community is organized—organization is not the forte of this small-church pastor. He takes hope wherever he can find it. He cited the meetings of a bare handful of whites—"bizarre, not interracial," he ob­erved ironically—to try to work toward a solution, ad­mittedly they haven't gotten anywhere, "but," he added, "in Prince Edward County the shocking, amusing, re­markable, astounding fact is that a biracial group would get together and talk!" He also noted with some relish in the stresses in that he knew without asking that he referred to his people's the Reverend Mr. Griffin, and to achieve this bases his moves on publicity mileage.

In his detached, almost dif­ferent way, the bishop restated his concern that the Negroes of Prince Edward County are not deprived of their rights. He said that the morale of the people, the Reverend Mr. Griffin organized the Prince Edward Chris­tian Council the Tuesday night 100 or so Negroes gather at his church for the PECA meeting—mostly hymns and a sermon to bolster sagging spirits, and a col­umn is that this is the number of Negroes who are organized—organization is not the forte of this small-church pastor. He takes hope wherever he can find it. He cited the meetings of a bare handful of whites—"bizarre, not interracial," he ob­served ironically—to try to work toward a solution, ad­mittedly they haven't gotten anywhere, "but," he added, "in Prince Edward County the shocking, amusing, re­markable, astounding fact is that a biracial group would get together and talk!" He also noted with some relish in the stresses in that he knew without asking that he referred to his people's the Reverend Mr. Griffin, and to achieve this bases his moves on publicity mileage.

But one of the many a small chuch pastor. He takes hope wherever he can find it. He cited the meetings of a bare handful of whites—"bizarre, not interracial," he ob­served ironically—to try to work toward a solution, ad­mittedly they haven't gotten anywhere, "but," he added, "in Prince Edward County the shocking, amusing, re­markable, astounding fact is that a biracial group would get together and talk!" He also noted with some relish in the stresses in that he knew without asking that he referred to his people's the Reverend Mr. Griffin, and to achieve this bases his moves on publicity mileage.

In his detached, almost dif­ferent way, the bishop restated his concern that the Negroes of Prince Edward County are not deprived of their rights. He said that the morale of the people, the Reverend Mr. Griffin organized the Prince Edward Chris­tian Council the Tuesday night 100 or so Negroes gather at his church for the PECA meeting—mostly hymns and a sermon to bolster sagging spirits, and a col­umn is that this is the number of Negroes who are organized—organization is not the forte of this small-church pastor. He takes hope wherever he can find it. He cited the meetings of a bare handful of whites—"bizarre, not interracial," he ob­served ironically—to try to work toward a solution, ad­mittedly they haven't gotten anywhere, "but," he added, "in Prince Edward County the shocking, amusing, re­markable, astounding fact is that a biracial group would get together and talk!" He also noted with some relish in the stresses in that he knew without asking that he referred to his people's the Reverend Mr. Griffin, and to achieve this bases his moves on publicity mileage.

But one of the many a small chuch pastor. He takes hope wherever he can find it. He cited the meetings of a bare handful of whites—"bizarre, not interracial," he ob­served ironically—to try to work toward a solution, ad­mittedly they haven't gotten anywhere, "but," he added, "in Prince Edward County the shocking, amusing, re­markable, astounding fact is that a biracial group would get together and talk!" He also noted with some relish in the stresses in that he knew without asking that he referred to his people's the Reverend Mr. Griffin, and to achieve this bases his moves on publicity mileage.

In his detached, almost dif­ferent way, the bishop restated his concern that the Negroes of Prince Edward County are not deprived of their rights. He said that the morale of the people, the Reverend Mr. Griffin organized the Prince Edward Chris­tian Council the Tuesday night 100 or so Negroes gather at his church for the PECA meeting—mostly hymns and a sermon to bolster sagging spirits, and a col­umn is that this is the number of Negroes who are organized—organization is not theorte of this small-church pastor. He takes hope wherever he can find it. He cited the meetings of a bare handful of whites—"bizarre, not interracial," he ob­served ironically—to try to work toward a solution, ad­mittedly they haven't gotten anywhere, "but," he added, "in Prince Edward County the shocking, amusing, re­markable, astounding fact is that a biracial group would get together and talk!" He also noted with some relish in the stresses in that he knew without asking that he referred to his people's the Reverend Mr. Griffin, and to achieve this bases his moves on publicity mileage.

But one of the many a small chuch pastor. He takes hope wherever he can find it. He cited the meetings of a bare handful of whites—"bizarre, not interracial," he ob­served ironically—to try to work toward a solution, ad­mittedly they haven't gotten anywhere, "but," he added, "in Prince Edward County the shocking, amusing, re­markable, astounding fact is that a biracial group would get together and talk!" He also noted with some relish in the stresses in that he knew without asking that he referred to his people's the Reverend Mr. Griffin, and to achieve this bases his moves on publicity mileage.
dation years to buy the high school building to force the reopening of the public schools.

The NAACP is optimistic about the outcome. This kind of defiance won't hold up without collecting tax money and spending it for education, you can't disarm this way. But in a Winnie the Pooh country, one woman asked this question: "Who's going to make the county appropriate funds and who's going to operate the schools—the Federal Gov- ernment?"

WHITE ACADEMY Flourishes

While the suit is languishing in the crowded channels of legality, Prince Edward Academy's future seems secure. Even its detractors hate its fancy name and everything it stands for admit grudgingly that it is a remarkable feat of cooperative operation.

More than anyone else, the man who has made it work is B. Blanton Hanbury, president of the Prince Edward School Foundation. In the past year and a half, he has probably spent more time in the intricate maneuvers of shifting from public to private schools than he has on his business, the Buffalo Shook Co. (Shooks are assembled into hogscuts, which store tobacco.) On his last visit of five principal teachers, Hanbury (one more has arrived since the picture was made) and these are the reason for his zealous interest in education—segregation.

Tamping tobacco into his pipe, Hanbury, genteel and soft-spoken, glowed with pride as he talked about Prince Edward Academy. He credits the "magnificent cooperation of parents, teachers, and pupils—everyone felt that they were doing in an experiment that had to succeed."

Scholastically, the pupils are doing as well and possibly better in the private schools, perhaps because the teachers moved en masse from one system to the other. Sixty percent of last June's graduates went on to college or business schools. There has been no juvenile delinquency—not even a pencil mark on the walls—and the pupils seem to feel a personal responsibility for the success of the anti-segregation project. They go to school from 8:30 until 1:30, with no study halls or lunch periods. Sports are the only extracurricular activity, possibly because the former public school coach was made "headmaster" of the academy. "We cut out all the frills and improprieties of a school operation," Hanbury said. He envisions similar private systems as the Negroes of Prince Edward have no schools have paid for. "Patrons Inc." league is the mark of the Negro's financial support. "If the Negroes would risk violence for the Negro child, why not the Negro teacher, the backbone of their little schools?"

In the Negro's mind for education, there is no price too high. To find out how high the price is, Newday visited the volunteer centers set up by the Negroes for the Negro children. The Negroes have set up 14 centers where Negroes through the years the white people have paid for their children to integrated public schools. A report on these centers will appear tomorrow. The Negroes have an incentive to operate the schools in this first agonizing stage of desegregation. In Prince Edward County, Va., where desegregation was ordered almost 6 years ago, the Negroes would risk violence for the chance they have in the schools.

New Orleans has at least made a start. Prince Edward, on the other hand, has defined segregation by such a small group of people who have paid for their schooling. At first glance, it seems a little school education altogether. Since June 1969, not one Negro child has had a day of schooling, while white youngsters attend private schools. The Negroes have held a meeting to find out what to do—we're in such a fix, we don't know what to do."

The Negroes include the Negro children who are in the volunteer centers set up by the Negroes. The Negroes, holding out for integrated public schools, steadfastly refuse to participate in a similar segregated private system. A number of Negro children, 300 or so, have left the county determined to continue their education. Some are living with relatives in other parts of Virginia, a number attend a Negro institution close by in North Carolina, and 80 have been sent to other States—half of their expenses paid by the American Friends Service Committee. All but 3 of the 70 Negro teachers, the backbone of their community, have lost their jobs. To help the "kids" who are left behind, the Negroes have set up 14 centers where volunteer teachers are working. The centers have registered 652 children—another 800 are lost, unaccounted for—and unaught.

They used to go to school with boys, but now they are in the volunteer centers. But how much can you do with 34 children from 5 to 12 years old crowded into a room 8 feet square? Their teacher, Mrs. Virginia Brown, one of the three who stayed, knows her work well. She has a master's degree from New York University. In the big round printing that is the mark of her profession, she chalks sentences on a heavy cardboard box—her ingenious substitute for the blackboard she does not have. She is selling candy to buy a door. She fills the water bucket, with its dipper, at a nearby house and puts up bright, cheerful signs that the children can read.

What is there is a testimonial to the gourmet Negro woman's concern for the children. She bought the stove, she bought the weekly current events sheet that is their Bible. She is selling candy to buy a door. She fills the water bucket, with its dipper, at a nearby house and puts up bright, cheerful signs that the children can read.

The Negro Teachers' Aims: Not to Discriminate

Some Negro children, the Alamance board says, are losing 1 bare room 9 feet square? Their teacher, Mrs. Brown, a teacher of 35 years' experience. Out in the dirt-road backwoods of the county, the children depend on any Negro who would have Mrs. Brown, a teacher of 35 years' experience.
Director of a youth center, a natural diplo-
mat, Moss has been the focus of many an incred­
ulous gap. She laughs now at what she had
thought her job would be. "To me, a center
meant basketball courts and handicraft pro-
grams. We didn't have any idea of the realities of Prince Edward
until I saw the centers." Moss later became a social worker to find
the county situation beyond imagination. Last year, an NAACP worker outlined a
program for the county, one of the first princi­
pal. It suggested, for example, that older
students might learn "how to open a bank
account" and how to figure measurements for
obtaining a house. In the making, in a way, on how to obtain a schoolroom door.
There is no money available for the centers in
the county as one of the first priorities. "We need
everything," said Mrs. Baker. "Furniture, books, crayons—
everything." She knows that the centers
can't fill the need of schools, but she would
like to see them teach the children useful
skills, sewing and knitting for the girls,
woodworking for boys and some creative
crafts for both.

Mrs. Baker is a peace-loving Quaker, but
in Farmville she sees the utter despair of
F農ville. "It's calm because nothing,
nothing is happening. Nobody—white or
colored—talks about racial issues, unlike
say 'It's a shame these children are out of
school,' but even the Negroes show nothing
more than discomfiture, no fire.

Then there is the problem of the white
minister in Farmville who speaks out and doesn't care who might
not like it. He is Dr. Gordon Moss, dean of Longwood College who talks about the
damage and future hope for Prince Edward County in tomorrow's Newsday.

A LONE WHITE STANDS UP FOR EQUALITY
(By Bonnie Angelo)

FARMVILLE, Va.—In the emotional mael­
strom that along with the desegregation of the schools, unfortu­
nately, on how to obtain a schoolroom door.

There is no money available for the centers in
the county as one of the first priorities. "We need
everything," said Mrs. Baker. "Furniture, books, crayons—
everything." She knows that the centers
can't fill the need of schools, but she would
like to see them teach the children useful
skills, sewing and knitting for the girls,
woodworking for boys and some creative
crafts for both.

Mrs. Baker is a peace-loving Quaker, but
in Farmville she sees the utter despair of
F農ville. "It's calm because nothing,
nothing is happening. Nobody—white or
colored—talks about racial issues, unlike
say 'It's a shame these children are out of
school,' but even the Negroes show nothing
more than discomfiture, no fire.

Then there is the problem of the white
minister in Farmville who speaks out and doesn't care who might
not like it. He is Dr. Gordon Moss, dean of Longwood College who talks about the
damage and future hope for Prince Edward County in tomorrow's Newsday.

A LONE WHITE STANDS UP FOR EQUALITY
(By Bonnie Angelo)

FARMVILLE, Va.—In the emotional mael­
strom that along with the desegregation of the schools, unfortu­
nately, on how to obtain a schoolroom door.

There is no money available for the centers in
the county as one of the first priorities. "We need
everything," said Mrs. Baker. "Furniture, books, crayons—
everything." She knows that the centers
can't fill the need of schools, but she would
like to see them teach the children useful
skills, sewing and knitting for the girls,
woodworking for boys and some creative
crafts for both.

Mrs. Baker is a peace-loving Quaker, but
in Farmville she sees the utter despair of
F農ville. "It's calm because nothing,
nothing is happening. Nobody—white or
colored—talks about racial issues, unlike
say 'It's a shame these children are out of
school,' but even the Negroes show nothing
more than discomfiture, no fire.

Then there is the problem of the white
minister in Farmville who speaks out and doesn't care who might
not like it. He is Dr. Gordon Moss, dean of Longwood College who talks about the
damage and future hope for Prince Edward County in tomorrow's Newsday.

A LONE WHITE STANDS UP FOR EQUALITY
(By Bonnie Angelo)

FARMVILLE, Va.—In the emotional mael­
strom that along with the desegregation of the schools, unfortu­
nately, on how to obtain a schoolroom door.

There is no money available for the centers in
the county as one of the first priorities. "We need
everything," said Mrs. Baker. "Furniture, books, crayons—
everything." She knows that the centers
can't fill the need of schools, but she would
like to see them teach the children useful
skills, sewing and knitting for the girls,
woodworking for boys and some creative
crafts for both.

Mrs. Baker is a peace-loving Quaker, but
in Farmville she sees the utter despair of
F農ville. "It's calm because nothing,
nothing is happening. Nobody—white or
colored—talks about racial issues, unlike
say 'It's a shame these children are out of
school,' but even the Negroes show nothing
more than discomfiture, no fire.

Then there is the problem of the white
minister in Farmville who speaks out and doesn't care who might
not like it. He is Dr. Gordon Moss, dean of Longwood College who talks about the
damage and future hope for Prince Edward County in tomorrow's Newsday.

A LONE WHITE STANDS UP FOR EQUALITY
(By Bonnie Angelo)
transportation of remains, families, and effects of Federal employees

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

MR. DIRKSEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION OF REMAINS, FAMILIES, AND EFFECTS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 453, S. 1458.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1458) to amend the act of July 8, 1940, relating to the transportation of the remains, families, and effects of Federal employees, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with an amendment at the top of page 4, to insert a new section as follows:

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall become effective with respect to Alaska and Hawaii, respectively, on and after the date each of them became a State of the United States of America.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act of July 8, 1940, entitled "An Act to defray the costs of returning to the United States the remains, families, and effects of officers and employees dying abroad, and to pay the expenses of transporting home the remains of deceased Federal employees," and subtitle (c) of section 7 of the same Act, as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"In case any civilian officer or employee of the United States dies (1) while in a travel status away from his official station in the United States, its outlying areas, or in Alaska or Hawaii, or (2) while performing official duties outside the continental United States or in Alaska or in transit thereto or therefrom, the head of the department concerned shall authorize the payment of the expenses of the employee's dependents (including expenses incurred in packing, crating, uncrating, transportation of household effects, and housekeeping expenses) if the cost thereof is prohibitive in the opinion of the head of the department, and shall store the benefits of such act to employees dying in Alaska and Hawaii, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

MR. DIRKSEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OVERSEAS TEACHERS PAY AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 454, S. 841.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 841) to amend the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a statement of the purpose of the bill, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement with reference to its purpose be printed in the Record in connection with each bill passed today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

The statement of the purpose of the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Statement

The act of July 8, 1940, among other things, authorizes the payment of the expenses of preparing and transporting to his home or place of burial the remains of a Federal employee who dies while performing official duties in a "territory or possession of the United States" and the expenses of transporting his household effects from his former home. While these expenses were paid in the case of employees dying on duty (as defined by the Act) and at sea, they were not paid in the case of employees stationed and dying in Alaska and Hawaii. Thus, since statehood, the remains of deceased dependents who die while residing within state boundaries in Alaska or Hawaii are not covered by the Act, whereas the remains of deceased dependents who die while residing in the continental United States are covered.

The measure corrects this inconsistency by authorizing the payment of the costs of transporting home the remains of dependents who die while residing in or transiting through Alaska or Hawaii. Thus, statehood, the remains of a deceased dependent, but not those of the employee himself, may be returned at Government expense.

The act continues to authorize the payment of the costs of transporting home the remains of dependents who die while residing in or transiting through Alaska or Hawaii. Thus, since statehood, the remains of a deceased dependent, but not those of the employee himself, may be returned at Government expense.

The measure corrects this inconsistency by authorizing the payment of the costs of transporting home the remains of dependents who die while residing in or transiting through Alaska or Hawaii.

The measure corrects this inconsistency by authorizing the payment of the costs of transporting home the remains of dependents who die while residing in or transiting through Alaska or Hawaii.

The measure corrects this inconsistency by authorizing the payment of the costs of transporting home the remains of dependents who die while residing in or transiting through Alaska or Hawaii.
for reasons beyond his control and which are acceptable to the Government. Such reasons could include death, serious illness, transfer (when considered to be in the interest of the Government), and other such circumstances. Similar wording appears in the military obligation proviso, which provides that moneys owed to the United States are not repayable and which are not reimbursable to teachers for reasons beyond their control and acceptable to the Government.

The purpose of the legislation is to correct certain deficiencies in current legislation which have resulted in actions which are not believed to be in accord with the intent of the existing legislation, and the correction of which would improve the administration of the overseas teacher personnel program and will eliminate possible inequities which may arise under existing law.

Section 1. Amends section 7(d) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 735-9), to permit the granting of transportation agreements for teachers serving in the overseas dependent schools of the Department of Defense which would require a minimum period of service of less than 1 year. When appropriate, such agreements will provide for the storage of household effects and personal property during the period in which the teacher is unable to report for service at the beginning of the next school year, and which would coincide with the length of a school year.

Section 2. Amends section 7 of the Administrator of Federal Housing Act (5 U.S.C. 73b-3), and in the second proviso after the word "his" in both sections, it is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

Section 7 of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) provides minimum periods of service oversea to teachers in the overseas dependent schools of the Department of Defense. Section 7 of this act (5 U.S.C. 2355(c)) provides authority for quarters or a quarters allowance for teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)) is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.

The proposed legislation would exclude teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(c)), as amended (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)), is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.

The proposed legislation would exclude teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)) is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.

The proposed legislation would exclude teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(c)), as amended (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)), is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.

The proposed legislation would exclude teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(c)), as amended (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)), is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.

The proposed legislation would exclude teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(c)), as amended (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)), is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.

The proposed legislation would exclude teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(c)), as amended (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)), is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.

The proposed legislation would exclude teachers who have received quarters or a quarters allowance for the purposes of transportation for an employee, his family, and household effects when he is assigned to a post of duty outside the continental United States, and that when a teacher is unable to report for the next school year for reasons beyond his control and acceptable to the Government, personal property, subject to the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2355(c)), as amended (5 U.S.C. 2355(d)), is amended by inserting in the first proviso after the words "his appointment", and in the second proviso after the word "his", the words "or, in the case of a person employed in a teaching position other than as a substitute in the Department of Defense under the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (5 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.) as a consequence of the Defense Department's failure to continue the control of the teacher and for reasons acceptable to the Government, it is not believed that such administrative difficulties were anticipated when the statute was enacted.
the government of American Samoa was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to transfer, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, to the government of American Samoa, all property, real and personal, which is located in American Samoa on the date of enactment of this Act and which is owned by the Department of the Interior, and which has been consumed or disposed of since such date, shall be deemed to have been transferred to the government of American Samoa on July 1, 1951, and was made available to the government of American Samoa by the Department of the Navy, but which has been consumed or disposed of since such date. The bill provides that title to such property shall be deemed to have been transferred to the Department of the Navy and has been utilized by the present government of American Samoa.

**EXPLANATION OF THE BILL**

A similar measure, requested by the U.S. Department of the Interior during the 2d session of the 86th Congress, passed the Senate and died in the House of Representatives. Mr. Long of Hawaii, introduced the current proposal.

It is required to transfer title to property that is excess to the needs of the Department of the Navy and has been used by the government of American Samoa since July 1, 1951, as existing law does not permit such transfer without reimbursement.

The property to be transferred by the bill was located in American Samoa on July 1, 1951, and was made available to the government of American Samoa by the Department of the Interior, and which has been consumed or disposed of since such date. The bill provides that title to such property shall be deemed to have been transferred to the government of American Samoa on July 1, 1951, and which was made available to the government of American Samoa by the Department of the Interior, and which has been consumed or disposed of since such date. The bill provides that title to such property shall be deemed to have been transferred to the government of American Samoa on July 1, 1951.

**DEPARTMENTAL DATA**

The enactment of this measure is favored by the Department of the Interior and the government of American Samoa.

**REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT TO FURNISH ABSTRACTS AND EVIDENCES OF TITLE**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 456, Senate bill 931.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (S. 931) to repeal that part of the act of March 2, 1889, as amended, which requires that grantors furnish, free of all expenses to the Government, all requisite abstracts, official certifications, and evidences of title was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this proviso in the third full paragraph on page 941 of volume 25 of the Statutes at Large, in the Act of March 2, 1889, as amended (40 U.S.C. 256), is hereby repealed.**

**REPEAT OF THE REPORT**

The excerpt from the report (No. 487) is as follows:

The purpose of S. 931 is to repeal the proviso in a paragraph of the act of March 2, 1889, as amended, which provides that, in the procurement of sites for public buildings, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, in conjunction with the Attorney General, to obtain from the grantors in each case to furnish, free of all expenses to the Government, all requisite abstracts, official certifications, and evidences of title, that the Attorney General may deem necessary.

**GENERAL STATEMENT**

The section of the act of March 2, 1889, as amended, referred to in S. 931, has application only to a small percentage of the number and value of real property acquisitions of the Government, namely, sites for public buildings as distinct from sites for military reservations and other defense reservations; the limited applicability of the act places an inequitable burden on grantors who are required to bear the expenses provided for therein.

It is sometimes necessary to acquire sites for public buildings by condemnation, rather than direct purchase, because the title of the owner is defective, or it is impossible for the Government to secure such title or possession of the sites is so short that it is not feasible to negotiate with owners of the sites for voluntary sales and for these reasons direct purchase for furnishing of title can only be enforced under the act in cases of direct purchase, the
cost of furnishing evidences of title in condemnation proceedings must be borne by the Government.

There have been instances where a person was willing to donate realty to the Government, but refused to bear the expense of procuring evidences of title. A grantor who cooperates with the Government in a voluntary sale of his property for valuable consideration would be entitled to the public expense of procuring evidences of title. This has resulted in withdrawal of proposed donations from sites where the Government, unduly delayed in the acquisition of building sites, added costs to the Government in the prosecution of condemnation actions, and consequent revocable refusal of the requirement to furnish evidences of title.

With repeal of this proviso, existing law makes adequate provision for the procurement of any evidences of title which the Attorney General may deem necessary, and further provides that the expenses of procurement, except where otherwise authorized by law or provided by contract, may be paid out of the appropriations for the acquisition of land or out of the appropriations made for the contingencies of the acquiring department, independent establishment, or agency.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

It is the opinion of the committee that because section 331 as it now stands which S. 931 will repeal, the General Services Administration is the only agency of the Government acquiring land which requires the grantor to furnish evidence of title. This would be circumvented by requesting that the land be acquired by the Attorney General through condemnation proceedings. The committee feels that repeal of this proviso will accelerate the acquisition process for sites or public buildings and that the cost of furnishing evidences of title can only be enforced if the owner is willing to donate realty to the Government, and the realty is urgently required, the Government furnishes at its expense such evidences of title as it deems necessary.

There have been instances where a person was willing to donate realty to the Government, but refused to bear the expense of furnishing evidences of title. A grantor who cooperates with the Government in a voluntary sale of his property for valuable consideration be required to procure or bear the expense of furnishing evidences of title. The committee feels that grantors furnish, at their own expense, evidences of title at the time they acquired the realty and are liable in, resist the procurement of, or refuse to procure the required evidences of title or to furnish satisfactory evidences of title. The committee feels that repeal of this proviso will accelerate the acquisition process for sites or public buildings and that the cost of furnishing evidences of title in condemnation proceedings must be borne by the Government.

Experience has shown that many owners did not receive or procure evidences of title at the time they acquired the realty and are liable in, resist the procurement of, or refuse to procure the required evidences of title or to furnish satisfactory evidences of title. There are many instances where a person was willing to donate realty to the Government, but refused to bear the expense of furnishing evidences of title. Nor should a grantor who cooperates with the Government in a voluntary sale of his property for valuable consideration be required to procure or bear the expense of furnishing evidences of title. The costs of furnishing evidences of title must be borne by the Government.

In summary, the statutory requirement that grantors furnish, at their own expense, evidences of title has resulted in withdrawal of proposed donations from sites where the Government, unduly delayed in the acquisition of building sites, added costs to the Government in the prosecution of condemnation actions, and condonation of the grantor's avoidance of the requirement to furnish evidences of title.

If subject proviso is repealed, section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 236), makes adequate provision for the procurement of evidences of title. The committee feels that the Attorney General may deem necessary and further provides that the expenses of procurement of evidences of title authorized by law or provided by contract, may be paid out of the appropriations for the acquisition of land or out of the appropriations of the Department of Justice and the Attorney General for the contingencies of the acquiring department, independent establishment, or agency.

COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

Mr. Mansfield. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 457, Senate bill 51.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 51) to provide for a Commission on Presidential Office Space, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments, on page 3, line 19, after the word "work", to strike out "subject to such conditions and limitations as may be contained in appropriations made for such work"; and in line 18, after the word "work", to strike out "subject to such conditions and limitations as may be contained in appropriations made for such work", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Presidential Office Space (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") . It shall be the duty of the Commission to initiate and carry out a program of construction and remodeling in accordance with proposals (a) and (c) of plan A, approved in the Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, dated May 31, 1957, including removal of the executive wing of the Navy Building and the construction of the necessary access tunnels; Provided, That proposal (a) of said report shall be modified to provide for demolition and remodeling of the old Senate Chamber and the Navy Building to provide Presidential office space.

Sect. 2. (a) The Commission shall be comprised of seven members, to be appointed by the President:

(1) Two Senators appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) Two Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) Three persons appointed by the President of the United States from the executive branch or from private life.

Repeal of subject proviso would appear to increase the cost to the Government of conveyances of public building sites by the condemnation proceedings. However, GSA acquires the majority of its public building sites by condemnation proceedings and the necessary evidences of title are obtained by the Department of Justice and paid for from that Department's appropriated funds. With the exception of a few donations of property, the remaining acquisitions of public building sites by GSA are effected by purchase with owners; it is reasonable to assume that a vendor will include in his purchase price to the Government an amount representing the cost of obtaining evidences of title that the Department of Justice and the Attorney General are now paying for the cost of furnishing evidences of title. Accordingly, it is unlikely that repeal of subject proviso would result in a net additional expenditure of Federal funds. It is probable that there would be a net savings to the Government if, in the case of purchases of property, the Government furnishes at its expense such evidences of title as it deems necessary.

For these reasons, prompt and favorable consideration of the enclosed draft bill is recommended.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN PLOTTZ,
Administrator.

COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

Mr. Mansfield. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 457, Senate bill 51.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 51) to provide for a Commission on Presidential Office Space, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments, on page 3, line 19, after the word "work", to strike out "subject to such conditions and limitations as may be contained in appropriations made for such work"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Presidential Office Space (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"); It shall be the duty of the Commission to initiate and carry out a program of construction and remodeling in accordance with proposals (a) and (c) of plan A, approved in the Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, dated May 31, 1957, including removal of the executive wing of the Navy Building and the construction of the necessary access tunnels; Provided, That proposal (a) of said report shall be modified to provide for demolition and remodeling of the old Senate Chamber and the Navy Building to provide Presidential office space.

Sect. 2. (a) The Commission shall be comprised of seven members, to be appointed by the President:

(1) Two Senators appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) Two Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) Three persons appointed by the President of the United States from the executive branch or from private life.

Repeal of subject proviso would appear to increase the cost to the Government of conveyances of public building sites by the condemnation proceedings. However, GSA acquires the majority of its public building sites by condemnation proceedings and the necessary evidences of title are obtained by the Department of Justice and paid for from that Department's appropriated funds. With the exception of a few donations of property, the remaining acquisitions of public building sites by GSA are effected by purchase with owners; it is reasonable to assume that a vendor will include in his purchase price to the Government an amount representing the cost of obtaining evidences of title that the Department of Justice and the Attorney General are now paying for the cost of furnishing evidences of title. Accordingly, it is unlikely that repeal of subject proviso would result in a net additional expenditure of Federal funds. It is probable that there would be a net savings to the Government if, in the case of purchases of property, the Government furnishes at its expense such evidences of title as it deems necessary.

For these reasons, prompt and favorable consideration of the enclosed draft bill is recommended.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN PLOTTZ,
Administrator.
(b) A vacancy on the Commission shall not affect the powers but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(c) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(d) Commission members appointed from the Council shall serve without additional compensation. Commission members appointed from private life may be reimbursed for travel and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of Commission duties. All Commission members shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of Commission duties.

(e) Within the limits of its appropriations, the Commission is authorized to appoint such personnel, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as may be necessary for a third reading, was read the third

SEC. 2. In the performance of its duties the Commission shall—

(a) after consultation with the President, approve all design, construction, interior decoration, and landscaping plans;

(b) determine the methods for selecting and approve the selection of the architect; and

(c) enter into contracts with the Chief Engineers, Department of the Army, in awarding contracts for the performance of the construction work; and in supervising the progress of such design and construction work;

(d) take measures to assure that all lumber, stone, and other materials engaged from the Executive Mansion or other buildings are carefully examined by appropriate Federal or other authorities for the purpose of segregating and safeguarding any of such materials which are of such historical importance that they should be permanently preserved;

(e) provide for (1) the preservation of any such material which is of permanent historical importance; (2) the sale, donation, destruction, or other disposition of the remainder of such material in the manner most consistent with its symbolic value and appropriate commercial exploitation; (f) from time to time, but at least once annually, submit to the President a report on the progress of the construction and remodeling in office space, and the White House Police, for gallery and museum use; and

(g) appropriate such sums as may be necessary, within the limits of its appropriations, to be used for design, site planning, and construction of the necessary structures.

S. 51, as amended, would authorize establishment of a Commission on Presidential Office Space. The Commission would be composed of seven members, two Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, two Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three members appointed by the President of the United States from the executive branch or from private life. Commission members appointed from the executive branch would serve without additional compensation. Members appointed from private life would not be reimbursed for travel and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of Commission duties. All Commission members would receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of Commission duties. The Commission would appoint such personnel and make such expenditures as deemed necessary, within the limits of its appropriations.

It would be the duties of the Commission, after consultation with the President occupying the White House at that time, to advise and make recommendations to the President concerning such matters as he may consider necessary, within the limits of its appropriations.

The proposals of plan 1 that would be authorized by S. 51, are essentially the same as plan S of the report, and are as follows:

(a) Renovate and remodel the old State, War, and Navy Building, in lieu of constructing a new building to house only the White House Office and an Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

(b) Renovate and remodel the Old East Wing of the White House, and connect it to the White House by tunnel.

(c) Reconstitute the staff of the White House Office.

S. 51 would also authorize renovating of the Old East Wing of the White House. This was considered by the Advisory Commission to be a cost-effective plan and a cost-effective solution. It is used as an adjunct to the West Wing for office space, but is inconvenient because of the distance involved. It is proposed that the renovated portion be used by the social staff of the President and First Lady, the White House Police, for gallery and museum purposes, and for such other uses as are not directly related to operations of the White House Office.

The bill authorizes the Commission to appoint its own staff, which it is believed would not be large. The committee is of the opinion that an independent and efficient construction organization could be advantageously and economically used in supervising the design and construction of the improvements, and that such work could be performed by the Corps of Engineers rapidly, efficiently, and at minimum cost.

The proposals of plan 1 of the Advisory Commission provided for other organizational units of the Executive Office to be housed in Federal Office Building No. 7 on Pennsylvania Avenue between Jackson Place and 17th Street, and connect it to the White House Office Building by tunnel.

For the first 110 years of our Nation's history, the offices of the President were housed in a structure designed and intended for presidential use and personal and family activities. Only the impacts and pressures of office requirements upon the limited space of the President's Office usually raised the question of suitable facilities for the Office of the President. Even then the responses to the old question was constraining of the temporary West Wing in 1902. Since that time each recurring need for larger and more convenient quarters for the President and his office staff was partly satisfied by make-shift improvements or by the alteration of a structure already occupied as a temporary addition to the White House.

To meet the changing requirements of the President's Office the West Wing has been successively adapted and enlarged. The existing structures obtained that wing was completely rebuilt in 1934, but a plan approved in 1923 for enlargement was not fully completed. The East Wing was built and occupied in 1942. The State Department activities were rehoused in the new State, War, and Navy Building in 1947. The building was then re assigned for use by the offices of the President and renamed the Executive Office Building. That building is unsafe, and other structures obtained that wing was not designed to meet the changing requirements of the President's Office.

Within the field of Federal administration during the period of our Nation's growth in size, population, greatness, and responsibility, large office buildings like the Pentagon, Interior, Agriculture, General Accounting Office, Housing Office, and Senate Office Buildings, were carefully planned, designed, and built to accommodate Government activities and the special needs of the Executive Branch. Many other large office buildings have been authorized, are under construction, and will be constructed at and in the vicinity of our seat of Government.

The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the President's Office. The nature of the work of the President and his staff is unique. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office. The offices of the President, however, have never operated in structures planned, designed, or constructed to accommodate the particular needs of the Executive Office.
U.S. OFFENSIVE IN COLD WAR WITH RUSSIA

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Oskosloosa Daily Herald of June 30 entitled "Why Can't U.S.A. Take Offensive in Cold War With Russia?"

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

Why Can't U.S.A. Take Offensive in Cold War With Russia?

Why must the United States always be on the defensive, both at home and abroad? Are communists involved? Just once we would like to know that America, land of the free and home of the brave, has taken the initiative in the cold war. Almost every day we read of failures in our foreign policies, with every evidence we are losing ground in the struggle to control men's minds and preserve the ideals of freedom.

But behind the bureaucracy bears the brunt of criticism, and its power is so strong that even our national administrations can make no headway toward the application of common horse sense in our affairs with the nations of the world.

The military is blamed with bureaucracy too, but even this one bulwark of defense of the homeland bows to sacrificial meddling of the fumbling underlings of the State Department, foreign aid, and national policy.

The Russians have a realistic goal of world domination and never hesitate to apply the psychological approaches that gain ground, eavesdrop facts, and control our moves. The Red goal never changes, even though the antics of the Communist leaders may shift from brotherly love to hate and back over night.

Just because we are pledged not to fire the first shot is no excuse for holding our diplomatic and counterintelligence punches until the Reds land the first blow. Recently we have been so wrong in our timing—in Cuba, in Korea, in Vietnam, in Laos, and now in South America.

These are days when America could use another Teddy Roosevelt, who is remembered for his "Fear God and take your own part" and "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

CREDIT OF CERTAIN SERVICE FOR PENSION PURPOSES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 460, House bill 2953.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (H.R. 2953) to amend section 521 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that certain service shall be creditable for pension purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 490) is as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the tacking of two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war. For example, World War II, or during World War II and the Korean conflict in order to qualify under the 90-day-service-connected pension for non-service-connected pension.

The Veterans' Administration has reported:

"In meeting the days-of-service requirement, two or more periods of service separated by as much as several years during the same period of war may be tacked; but the combining of separate periods of service in different periods of war is not authorized, even though the interval might be shorter. We see no basis for this distinction, and accordingly favor enactment of H.R. 2953."

The Veterans' Administration advises that this bill would be negligible as to cost.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS


HOL. HARRY F. BYRD, Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: This report on H.R. 2953, entitled "A bill (H.R. 866) to amend section 521 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the granting of separate days for payment of non-service-connected pension," has been furnished in response to your request.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize tacking of two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war in satisfying the 90 days' service requirement for eligibility for the non-service-connected disability pension to veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. Tacking would also be authorized in determining the eligibility of their widows and children for non-service-connected death pension.

The bill is substantially the same as H.R. 8098, 86th Congress, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 2, 1960. The bill was pending before your committee at the close of that Congress.

Where other requirements are met, pension is authorized for veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict, who served (1) 90 days or more during one of those periods, or less if discharged for a service-connected condition, or (2) 90 consecutive days or more ending during World War I, or beginning or ending during World War II or the Korean conflict. These service requirements also serve as a base for payment of death pension benefits to the widows and children of these veterans.

In meeting the days-of-service requirement, two or more periods of service separated by as much as several years during the same period of war may be tacked; but the combining of separate periods of service in different periods of war is not authorized, even though the interval might be shorter. We see no basis for this distinction, and accordingly favor enactment of H.R. 2953.

It is not possible to furnish an estimate of the cost of H.R. 2953 if enacted. However, it is believed that the cost would be negligible.

An advisory has been received from the Bureau of the Budget with respect to a similar report of February 20, 1961, on the bill to the chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. The Bureau's objection to the presentation of that report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

J. S. GLEASON, Jr., Administrator.

DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 460, House bill 866.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (H.R. 866) to amend section 521 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the granting of separate days for payment of non-service-connected pension was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 491) is as follows:

"The bill requires that decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals shall be in writing and shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law separately stated. The following excerpt from the report by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, giving the background of the bill, is reprinted for the information of the Senate:

'A special subcommittee composed of experienced lawyers held hearings from April 5 to May 3, 1960, on various bills to provide for judicial review of decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. During the course of these hearings it was established that decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals did not contain findings of fact and conclusions of law and that it was not possible to determine what arguments were made upon what basic facts were found to exist or what conclusions of law the Board considered applicable. All the opinions at that time were merely narrations of a portion of the evidence with generalized statements of law so that it was impossible to tell. Decisions of the Board why a particular claim was either allowed or denied. Following these hearings the Board has experimented with a revised format for its decisions to more clearly set forth its findings and conclusions. While recent examples of Board decisions which have been made available to the committee represent an improvement, the committee believes that this requirement is one of fundamental importance which should be a matter of law rather than administrative practice.

'The committee believes that careful consideration of any bill which adds one of all the evidence with a determination of all the material facts which are found to have been proven. It is only when a determination of the material facts has been made that it is possible to decide the rules of law which must be applied. In the view of the committee a principal reason for requiring the Board to make findings of fact and conclusions of law is that it requires the members of the Board to use more care in the analysis and decision of each case that comes before it."

'The hearings in the 86th Congress of the special subcommittee resulted in the reporting of H.R. 12653, a bill to establish a special court with exclusive appellate jurisdiction over decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. The question of requiring the Board to make findings of fact and conclusions of law was only briefly considered during the course of the hearings but was not included in H.R. 12653, as the committee believes that this matter should be considered in a separate bill. If a separate appellate court is established as provided by H.R. 12653, this bill will have another importance because of the decision in the Supreme Court of the United States as follows: 'the orderly functioning of the process of judicial review is required upon which the administrative agency acted be clearly disclosed and adequately sustained.
TRANSPORTATION OF REMAINS OF VETERANS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 462, House bill 7148.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (H.R. 7148) to equalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the transportation of the remains of veterans who die in Veterans Administration facilities to the place of burial was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 493) is as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

This bill provides that if a veteran dies at a Veterans Administration facility in any State, including territories, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone, the remains shall be transported to the place of burial in any State or the Canal Zone.

Present authority permits the Veterans Administration to transport the body to a place of burial in the continental United States or Hawaii when the veteran dies in a Veterans Administration facility located in the continental United States or Hawaii. The body, however, may not be transported to a place of burial in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any territory or possession of the United States, unless death occurs in a VA facility located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any territory or possession of the United States.

Since the enactment of Public Law 86-624, the Hawaii Omnibus Act, the Veterans Administration has been in the position that if a veteran dies while hospitalized in a facility located within the continental limits, the body may be transported to Hawaii, as an example, but not to Puerto Rico even though the veteran may have been transferred by the Veterans Administration to a Puerto Rico facility for treatment purposes.

The Veterans Administration, which requested this legislation in a formal submission to the Congress, believes that it will not involve more than 12 or 15 cases in any one year and the annual cost would not exceed $35,000.

The report of the Veterans Administration follows:

Mr. Speaker: There is enclosed herewith a draft of a bill to equalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the transportation of the remains of veterans who die in Veterans Administration facilities to the place of burial.

The bill would amend section 106(c) of title 38, United States Code, relating to transfers of veterans to Puerto Rico for treatment purposes.

The Veterans Administration, which submitted this legislation in a formal submission to the Congress, believes that it will involve no more than 13 or 15 cases in any one year and the annual cost would not exceed $35,000.

The report of the Veterans Administration follows:

J. S. CLEAVER, Jr.,
Administrator.
Rico, the territory or the possession; i.e., in any
the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the
for purposes of title 38 (i.e., each of several
War Veterans Act, 1924, provided for
possessions of the body of a veteran of any
portation to the place of burial within the

Greater than to the place of residence. No
hospital care.

ties to be transported to and from Hawaii
the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-
respect to any of the other
transport the body to Hawaii, but not to
who die in
body outside the continental
States we may
affected cases in any one year and that
Budget that there would be no objection

15 affected cases in any one year and that
exceed

No. 463, is Senate bill
VI

TITLE
THE MERCHANT MARINE

MELVIN H. BAKER AND FRANCES V.

Baker.
The motion was agreed to; and the
(h.R. 4206) for the relief of Melvin H. Baker and Frances V. Baker was
considered, ordered to a third reading, was
The excerpt from the report (No. 495) is as follows:

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay $12,700.04 to Melvin H. Baker and Frances V. Baker of Buffalo, N.Y., in full
settlement of their claims against the United States based on an overpayment of their
income tax for the year as the result of the erroneous inclusion of a dividend paid in
1954 in the 1953 income tax return.

The facts and circumstances surrounding this claim and the recommendations of
the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, which was considered and passed in House
Report No. 117, as follows:

"On March 16, 1954, Mr. and Mrs. Baker filed their joint income tax return for the calendar
year 1953. As has been noted in the
Treasury Department report to this committee on the bill, that return reported as
income dividends which had been received during that calendar year. This
was a dividend of the National Gypsum Co., which was due on March 2, 1954, but which had been paid over.

The amount paid was not available in 1953. As an actual fact, it was not received by the
income tax return for 1953 expired on March 16, 1957.

The records of the Internal Revenue
Service disclose that Mr. and Mrs. Baker filed a
joint income-tax return for the calendar
year 1953 on the same basis as is permitted under
the Regulations for the transportation of the body outside the continental United States.
The policy established in 1933 has been liberalized to authorize governmental expenditures.
The most recent amendment was made by the Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-
264) to authorize the remuneration of veterans
who die in Veterans' Administration
facilities to be transported to and from Hawaii on the same basis as is permitted under
the Regulations with respect to any of the other
States.

Since the enactment of the Hawaii Omnibus
Act we have had the rather incongruous
situation that

Department that there is no question
justified
entitled

for legislative relief. It is unfair
the same amount
Treasury
Department that there is no
consideration of Calendar No. 465, House
The motion was agreed to; and the
No. 495 report states that if a
claim was not filed within the period

The committee agrees with the conclusions
reached by the House and it is, therefore,
referred to the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the
(h.R. 4349) to place Naval Reserve
Officers' Training Corps graduates in
the United States. The bill recites
that such sum represents overpayment in
income tax for the year 1953 as a result of the inclusion of a dividend from National
Gypsum Co. declared on
January 27, 1953, but not
payable until January 4, 1954.

The records of the Internal Revenue
Service disclose that Mr. and Mrs. Baker filed a
joint income-tax return for the calendar
year 1953 on March 16, 1954, with the office of
the district director, Buffalo, N.Y. On this
return there is a reported income dividend which was not actually received.
The 8-year period of
The

similarly situated and would constitute an
unnecessary and

On the January 27, 1953, the Internal Revenue
Service sent a notice to Mr. and Mrs. Baker

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The

The
The excerpt from the report (No. 498) is as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to place the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Regular) graduates in a status comparable to their Regular commission or otherwise affects the period of obligated service for these graduates.

These Regular graduates are those who are appointed as midshipmen in the Naval Reserve upon entering the NROTC as a freshman in college, and who obligate themselves to serve in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps. If they fail to make the necessary obligations of the Reserve, they are automatically discharged from active service as a Regular officer in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps. These individuals should not be confused with the Regular graduates who must request to stay in as a Regular officer following graduation. The procedure for these graduates.

This legislation neither increases, decreases, nor otherwise affects the form of the Regular commission received by the Regular Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates. Therefore, it is not applicable to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill ordered to pass without amendment.

The purpose of the bill is to provide for the disposition of interest on money borrowed by the U.S. Treasury for the civil service retirement and disability fund.

BACKGROUND

Retirement and disability fund

The civil service retirement and disability fund was created by the original Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920. Deductions from the pay of Federal employees (members of Congress), matching contributions by the Government, appropriations from the general fund of the Government, interest on funds held in the Treasury, gifts, and legacies for the benefit of civil service employees are credited to the fund.

The fund is a separate entity within the total financial structure of the Government. It is subject to the civil service retirement and disability obligations of the service retirement system. The Retirement Act requires that any balance in the fund not needed for current payments of benefits or refunds shall be invested in Government bonds.

Currently, slightly in excess of $10 billion of the fund is invested in Government bonds. The interest rates are:

1. 1920 to 1924: During this 4-year period, the interest was fixed at the rate of 4 percent on all but a relatively small amount of voluntary contributions by employees, which was invested at a fixed rate of 3 percent.

2. 1925 to 1934: The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to his authority under the Retirement Act, reduced the rate of interest to 2 1/2 percent.

3. 1935 to present: Public Law 854, 84th Congress, amended the Retirement Act at the request of the administration to provide that the rate be equal to the average coupon rate (rounded to the nearest one-eighth of 1 percent) borne by all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States forming a part of the public debt that are not due or callable until after the expiration of 5 years from the date of issue.

The rate of interest under this formula amounted to 2 1/2 percent. Currently, the rate is 2 3/4 percent.

COMMENT

The administration and the committee agree that the present law which measures the interest rate on the basis of borrowing costs in past years is improper and should be changed. The result is a formula which in account what the Government is required to pay currently in the open market for its new borrowing. Under such a formula the retirement fund would not be further subsidized nor penalized, and the U.S. Treasury would neither be given a bargain nor forced to pay a premium. The present coupon rate formula currently provides a rate of 2 3/4 percent on retirement funds newly invested. The market yields formula would provide a rate of some 3 3/4 percent on newly invested funds.

Under the bill, the new formula would apply only to future investments. Special issues presently held by the fund would be allowed to mature gradually over a 15-year period. Thus, the fund would benefit to the extent of some $8 million additional interest in the first year and a cumulative like amount in each succeeding year over a span of 15 years, which in the long run, the additional interest in interest would amount to between $90 and $100 million a year.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

A public hearing on this measure was held May 12, 1961. Before the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to strike out the comma and semicolon, and insert "of", to strike out "three" and insert "four", and, after line 19, to strike out:

(b) Subsection (e) of said section 17 is amended to read as follows:

(c) A method for fixing a fair and equitable rate of interest on money borrowed by the U.S. Treasury for the civil service retirement and disability fund.

The hearing was adjourned and the committee reserved the report until May 12, 1961.
Following are letters from the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission supporting enactment of this measure:

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Hon. MILES R. MANSFIELD,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Senate Report No. 1638, 86th Congress, 2d session (covering H.R. 11574, independent offices appropriation bill, 1961) which was transmitted to the Senate on January 16, 1961, requested that the Commission, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget and the Office of the Comptroller General of the United States, submit its recommendations for the retirement fund current and for providing for the Government's future liabilities on a sound basis.

In response to this request, the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget on November 19, 1960, submitted to the Senate a joint report and recommendation on financing the retirement system. Copies of this report are submitted in support of the amendment which is currently being considered by the Senate. Two items in the joint report are of special concern to the Commission.

The Commission recommends a change in current law which would authorize the method of computing interest earnings of special Treasury issues held by the civil service retirement fund that would enable the fund to provide for permanent indefinite appropriation to said fund, and for other purposes.

For your convenience, a copy of the proposal is attached.

A bill, S. 739, to carry out the proposed legislation was introduced by you on January 21, 1961. Recently, the Commission has reviewed this proposal and continues to recommend strongly that the legislation be enacted into law.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the support of the Administration's program from the standpoint of the administration's policy of financing the retirement fund.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill ordered to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Mansfield. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of Calendar No. 352, Senate bill 1154, so that the bill will be laid before the Senate as the pending business.

The Acting President pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1154) to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the Intermural Educational Exchanges of the United States by promoting better understanding among the peoples of the world through educational and cultural exchanges.

SCHOOL BAND TO TOUR EUROPE

Mr. DURKSEN. Mr. President, I hold in my hand an article that gives me a great sense of pride in our fellow Americans. Seventy-five young musicians, accompanied by their director, his assistants, and chaperons, are giving of their time, talent, and funds to extend the hand of friendship throughout Europe. Their purpose is to spread the endorsement of the people-to-people program. No Federal assistance to underwrite expenses was accepted. This is a project sponsored by individuals and is a unique opportunity for the youth of America to exchange ideas with the people of countries across the seas.

I am confident, of course, that this project will generate a great reservoir of goodwill. I am quite happy to know, among other things, that some 21 of the young musicians will be from the State of Illinois. That is a great tribute to the musical talent being developed in our State.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "School Band To Tour Europe," which was published in the Republican-Times, of Ottawa, Ill., on Monday, June 26, 1961. There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TO TOUR EUROPE

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—A project 10 years in the making—the School Band of America—moved toward its goal today, a 4-week tour of Europe.

The 51 boys and 24 girls between the ages of 16 and 21 that form the band began assembling in New York for a plane trip to London Tuesday. The group includes 22 Illinois student musicians.

In Europe it will play nine concerts, starting in England.

Interspersing the concert appearances will be tours of points of interest in England, Belgium and France. The group will return July 24.

Although the School Band of America is on a good will tour during which its 75 members hope to exchange ideas with their counterparts in Europe, each is paying his or her way or having paid by a sponsoring group in this country.

The project was first considered in 1951 by Edward C. Harn, principal and teacher of music at Bloomington High School, Bloomington, Illinois, and the American Bandmaster Association. The project was put on hold until 1959, when Harn says he mulled over the idea until 1959, when he took a trip to Europe and asked music teachers how they felt about a tour by an American student band.

Their enthusiasm, he said, sent him back to the drawing board.

In October 1960 details of the forthcoming tour were spelled out in a nationally circulated musicians' magazine and within 30 days, Harn said, some 200 youthful musicians had applied.

Audition centers conducted by music teachers were set up in Massachusetts, Ohio, California, and in Bloomington. Applicants who could not attend the auditions submitted tape recordings and character references.

From the 250 applicants, Harn selected the 75.

Harn said he obtained endorsement of President John F. Kennedy's People-to-People Music Committee but turned down a proposed Government grant of $70,000 to aid the project.

Each band member paid $755 to cover costs of the 4-week tour.

Where a member was unable to pay the trip cost, a group in his home community undertook the expense.

To meet the cost of orchestrations, instruments and other equipment, Harn said the band will sell an old farm house. As they spread the word, he said, and soon manufacturers and musical instruments and music publishers swamped him with offers.
One firm loaned the band four $800 bass horns and eleven $350 cornets; another firm supplied the percussion instruments; music stands were loaned from a third firm; the U.S. Navy lent the band horns and drums which had been used in the World War II. Harn also borrowed an agreed-upon fee from the band's arrangements for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Legislative Program

Mr. DIRksen. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted to yield to the minority leader.

Mr. DIRksen. I understand that in addition to the health and life insurance given by the majority leader, no record votes will be taken today on the cultural and educational exchange bill or on any of the amendments which may be submitted to it.

My understanding is that there are some ten amendments to be offered. I am further informed that perhaps as many as six rollcall votes will be requested. There will be no yea-and-nay votes today.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I may say to the distinguished minority leader that there will be no yea-and-nay votes today, but it is the hope of the leadership that we can have some debate on S. 1154, the cultural and educational exchange bill.

The editorial properly contends that farmers must pay the price of limiting production if they are to enjoy improved income.

Mr. President, the administration’s farm program is going to accomplish the dual purposes of reducing the heavy cost of the farm program while improving depressed farm income. What has been for a long time one of the most serious economic problems and burdens in America—overproduction on the farm—is beginning to approach at least a partial solution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times editorial be printed in the Record at this point.

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

**THE FARM BILL**

When the Congress killed a section of the omnibus farm bill that would have increased the powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the law-makers appeared to be rebuking the Kennedy administration. But when it included programs for wheat and feed grains in the same measure, Congress tacitly concurred in the administration’s point that strict control of agricultural production is sensible and necessary.

Much of the farm surplus has accumulated in these commodities. Earlier this year, Congress passed a 500,000 ton emergency feed grains control program that gave growers higher price support and acreage retirement payments. But it imposed upon them meaningful restrictions designed to set practical limits to the abundance.

Upon this model, which has worked well, are based the wheat and feed grains programs in the omnibus bill. If the administration resists the temptation to jury farm rates with sky-high price supports, a reduction of the agricultural surplus should be advanced substantially by these programs. The effect on taxpayers and consumers is not purely economic; the surplus grain can be more expensive than commodity storage, and it should increase farm income and purchasing power.

What the Congress predictably refused to grant was authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate other commodity controls. The law-makers wisely confined them to a minimum with a maximum. The program would be brought into effect with a minimum of logrolling, revision, and demagogery. This was opposed by the law-makers themselves, and also by pro-monopoly, pro-monopsony, warehousemen, and other elements that benefit from plentiful supply.

I think there is some possibility that a plan sensibly planned to meet the Nation’s requirements is the cornerstone of sound farm policy.

U.S. DISARMAMENT AGENCY MERCER BROAD SUPPORT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, last week the majority whip, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Proxmire), produced the administration bill, S. 2180, to create a U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. He has kindly consented to add my name as a co-sponsor, and I appreciate this very much, because I want to make my support for this landmark legislation as visible as possible. It is my belief that creation of the U.S. Disarmament Agency will be an important step toward freeing mankind from the scourge of war and insuring the survival of the world.

Our and all allies face a dual challenge to extend freedom and to maintain peace. In order to achieve these twin goals, we have an obligation not only to be strong, but also to strengthen the mechanisms of peace.

In his letter accompanying the draft bill, President Kennedy wrote:

Today, ability of man to master his environment threatens to outpace his ability to control himself. The world is more and more dependent on the beneficent rule of man. The earth can now look beyond this planet to a new age of discovery, but they have not yet been able to build these hopes on a foundation of war. The ingenuity that has made the weapons of war vastly more destructive should be applied to the development of a system of control of these weapons.

These words eloquently remind us that more than a year ago the President, then still known to us as the Senator from Massachusetts, spoke at the University of New Hampshire, saying:

The most gaping hole in American foreign policy today is our lack of a concrete plan for disarmament.

Races for disarmament—specific, workable, acceptable plans—must be formulated with care, with precision and, above all, with thorough research. For peace, like war, has become a science demanding calculated and technological. It is to the proper and effective solution of these complex technical problems of disarmament that I wish to direct my attention today.

A new Disarmament Agency will need strong and competitive technology to meet a national priority of attention and funds.

But we owe it to ourselves—to all mankind—to try to sum up more than the words of our hopes and our dreams. "Give me a fulcrum" Archimedes is reported to have said, "and I can move the world." Perhaps this new Agency could provide this fulcrum, on which such a fulcrum. And perhaps then we, too, could move the world on the road to world peace.
The President has redeemed his campaign pledge by submitting legislation to create the U.S. Disarmament Agency. It is now up to Congress to act swiftly and boldly so that the establishment of a functioning Disarmament Agency at the highest levels in our Government can begin without delay.

This has been greatly assisted in the drafting of this bill by his Special Adviser on Disarmament, the Honorable John J. McCloy. Mr. McCloy's distinguished record of public service goes back to the guided postwar Germany along the first steps toward democracy and membership in the Western alliance, as High Commissioner for Germany. He has now earned our new thanks and congratulations for his work in drafting this bill.

In his letter to the President accompanying the bill, dated June 23, 1961, Mr. McCloy wrote:

The purpose of this legislation is to establish an agency at an authoritative level in the Government, with the exceptional breadth and stature required to work toward the objective of a peaceful world society in which disarmament is needed. A world free of nuclear war and international sanctions, is the accepted condition of international life. An agency of such far-reaching scope should be able to bring its point of view and recommendations promptly to the highest level of government. The agency should have primary responsibility within the Government for disarmament matters, but there must be close cooperation and coordination with other affected agencies, particularly the Department of State, since a disarmament program must take into account the national security; foreign policy; the relationships of this country to international peacekeeping agencies, including the United Nations; and our domestic, economic, and other policies.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the heads of other affected agencies, and I agree that the performance of the functions established put the new agency which would be created by the enactment of this bill.

Clearly Mr. McCloy is aware of the magnitude of the step we should take. He recommends that the new U.S. Disarmament Agency be under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State. That puts the Agency in a position to take into account the national security; foreign policy; the relationships of this country to international peacekeeping agencies, including the United Nations; and our domestic, economic, and other policies.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the heads of other affected agencies, and I agree that the performance of the functions established put the new agency which would be created by the enactment of this bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record two articles by Mr. Marquis Childs outlining the many factors which bear on the awesome decision now facing the President with regard to resumption of nuclear testing. Mr. Childs eloquently describes the many competing considerations which must be taken into account.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 4, 1961]

FEAR IS THE SPUR ON TEST DECISION

(By Marquis Childs)

So profoundly has the international landscape been altered by recent events that neither public opinion nor the political currents centering on the issue of war or peace can be relied on. The old arguments, the old slogans, the fears and hopes of the recent past, have almost overnight been outdated.

A measure of the change is that it can now be said with virtual certainty that the disarmament talks that were to have begun in the early fall will not have. The end of this long road is already tactically accepted both by Washington and Moscow.

Negotiation for a nuclear test ban is continuing in a semiofficial way at Geneva only because neither side wants to take the blame for breaking off the talks that have continued for more than two and a half years. How much longer the three delegations—Japanese, American, and Russian—can look at each other across the table in the conference room is anyone's guess.

All this might have been foreseen in late March. At that time the Kennedy administration, having got agreement with the Start on the details of an antiballistic missile test ban treaty, reopened the talks that had been recessed the previous October. Even before the formal discussions began, the Russian delegate, Semyon Taarapkin, let it be known that Russia would insist on a three-headed control commission, with each head having a voice, separate and independent voices—the built-in veto.

But because some progress had been made and because hopes had been so high that nuclear control and inspection duly ratified in a treaty would be a step toward disarmament and a way out of the nuclear jungle, Britain and the United States persisted. President Kennedy had said in the campaign last year that he intended to make another great effort for a test ban.

In the first days of his administration, with some encouragement out of talks held in the White House between U.S. and British scientists in Moscow, the ultimate problem seemed to be one of persuading the Senate and the American people to accept a treaty providing for mutual inspection to police a test ban.

As the sole issue that remains, and it is momentous, a truly awesome issue with the most far-reaching and frightening consequences, is if and when the United States and the Soviet empire will agree to a three-headed control commission, with each head having a built-in veto.

The opportunity for fruitful negotiations at Geneva may now have passed. The recent developments on a trilateral, three-party control commission, with a built-in Communist veto of inspection provisions, makes a mockery of their own profound desire for disarmament.

But the President must recognize the unparalleled dangers of nuclear war and the frightening consequences of a further unbridled arms race extending on without end. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to hope that they will again be willing to negotiate constructively and seriously for the ban on the testing of nuclear weapons which would be a sound first step toward a working, enforceable system of arms control and disarmament.

If and when their attitude changes, we should be fully prepared to negotiate acceptable agreements. I know of no better way to insure such preparation than to enact the bill, S. 2180, to establish a U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security, as rapidly as possible.

I seek unanimous consent to have printed in the Record two articles by Mr. Marquis Childs outlining the many factors which bear on the awesome decision now facing the President with regard to resumption of nuclear testing. Mr. Childs eloquently describes the many competing considerations which must be taken into account.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 4, 1961]

FEAR IS THE SPUR ON TEST DECISION

(By Marquis Childs)

So profoundly has the international landscape been altered by recent events that neither public opinion nor the political currents centering on the issue of war or peace can be relied on. The old arguments, the old slogans, the fears and hopes of the recent past, have almost overnight been outdated.

A measure of the change is that it can now be said with virtual certainty that the disarmament talks that were to have begun in the early fall will not have. The end of this long road is already tactically accepted both by Washington and Moscow.

Negotiation for a nuclear test ban is continuing in a semiofficial way at Geneva only because neither side wants to take the
develop new weapons systems. But this can at best be a delaying tactic. For with fear as the spur, the pressures will grow to take the plunge.

[From the Washington Post, July 5, 1961]

HOW THE WORLD LOOKS AT TESTING

(Barquis Childs)

The only nuclear tests subject to detection during the past year were those set off by the French in their proving ground in the Sahara. Each of the four French shots was greatly inferior in size to the massive explosions helped to dramatize such fears. The test series had little effect on the policies of the United States, the United Kingdom, or the Communist bloc far exceeds the West.

A lifetime objective of Soviet propaganda has been to identify the United States with nuclear armament and the indiscriminate use of mass death. That was particularly true of the tests conducted in the South Pacific to show the world that the United States had nuclear weapons. But even since then one goal is plainly to try to neutralize the massive deterrent of the West, and swing the balance back to manpower under arms in which the Communist bloc far exceeds the West.

This is difficult to combat if only because the United States is the only nation ever to have used a nuclear weapon. Moreover, the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were used against Asians. Propaganda to one side, that has had an impact among peoples of color impossible to exaggerate.

Would you have used it against Germany if you had had the bomb before V-E day? Is a question repeatedly asked. Was not the defeat of the Japanese by atomic bombs a wave of enthusiasm bipartisan support for disarmament? The statement expresses full support for the proposed U.S. Disarmament Agency. It also includes comments by five leading American scientists—Hans A. Bethe, Hermann Feshbach, C. E. Brenner, R. F. Bacher, and Ernest C. Pollard, and Polytarp Kusch.

Some of these scientists may not agree fully on the policies that the United States should adopt, but they unite in the conviction that to which the United States should provide a new framework of information and coordination for the all-important task of disarmament.

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

SCIENTISTS URGE PROMPT, BIPARTISAN ACTION AND COMMITMENT TO DISARMAMENT

The Federation of American Scientists has been directed by President Kennedy to present a grand start toward effective control of today's arms race. Congress must also recognize and support the new agency on a continuing basis with ample funds. The Federation of American Scientists has been directed by President Kennedy to present a grand start toward effective control of today's arms race. Congress must also recognize and support the new agency on a continuing basis with ample funds.

The President's proposal deserves wide, spread and enthusiastic bipartisan support in the Congress. Its prompt enactment is essential now, as much as ever before, to the deceleration of the arms race. Congress must recognize and support the new agency on a continuing basis with ample funds. The Federation of American Scientists has been directed by President Kennedy to present a grand start toward effective control of today's arms race. Congress must also recognize and support the new agency on a continuing basis with ample funds.

The need for this agency was eloquently expressed by President Kennedy more than a year ago in his speech at the University of New Hampshire in which he said:

"The most gaping hole in American foreign policy today is our lack of a concrete plan for disarmament.

"No issue, in short, is of more vital concern to this Nation than disarmament; no problem could demand our top-level attention than disarmament; and yet, this Nation has no consistent, convincing disarmament policy.

"Plans for disarmament—specific, workable, acceptable plans—must be formulated with care, with precision and, above all, with this in mind: If we discontinue our nuclear stockpiles, it will help the progress of the world which we are fighting to make. It will make it possible to create peace in the world which we must have if we are to lay the ground work for effective control of today's vast and complex weapons systems.

"But mere governmental reorganization is not enough. A new agency is not enough. Its recommendations must be integrated into our diplomacy and defense at the highest levels of decision. The measures implemented by the State Department, the Defense Department, the AEC, and above all, the President and the national security establishment must only be a first step to overcome the resistance likely to arise in those agencies. We will need strong leadership, imaginative thinking, a national priority of attention and funds.
"But we owe it to ourselves—to all mankind—to try to give peace more than our words and our hopes. "Give me a fulcrum," Archimedes had said, "and I can move the world." Perhaps this new agency could provide our Government with such a fulcrum. And perhaps the United States could move the world on the road to world peace."

President Kennedy is to be congratulated for rendezvousing his pledge to the creation of such an agency. We trust that the President will now make every necessary effort to see that it is promptly and effectively created.

Comment by Dr. Herman Kahn, physicist and 1955 Nobel laureate in physics. Dr. Kahn is a member of the advisory committee on science and technology of the Democratic Party.

"A great many of the factors that make contemporary war a historically unprecedented hazard have a technological origin. It is also true that the same technology that creates this hazard can bring men together and can be used to improve the lot of all men everywhere. It is my belief that this technology can be made and used to make the world safe."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article "Autobahn" by Mr. O'Donnell be printed immediately after my remarks in the Record.

Mr. President, the article to be printed is entitled "Autobahn" (By James P. O'Donnell)
of the East German Customs and Paramilitary Police (called Vopos)—a half-mile of loading and unloading slots, duties, weigh stations, tolls, passport, checks, currency exchanges. Through this grim gauntlet, like wary beetles in a bottleneck, East German soldiers are examining the papers of all civilian traffic, allied or German, and the bills of lading, in sextuplicate, of all Berlin trucks. But the East Germans act in the presence, and under the orders of, the Soviets. The removal of the Soviet capt

Thus this autobahn has become a barometer of Boloheint’s intention. “Finnegan blockades,” on again, off again, are the most frequent form of nerve warfare. As an American civilian, not traveling on military orders, I too must pass through this East German gauntlet. It is slow but perfunctory. Meanwhile I chat with truckers who left West Berlin at dawn. It is past noon now and the truckers have been waiting here a mere 4 hours delay. In the past, I have seen them stacked up for 7 to 70 hours. But today the green light is on—from Moscow.

So familiar is the scene, and so heartening the sight of the truck-queues, the check, the trade, that I forget for the moment that my mission is not to push on to Berlin, but to pause here and roll over in the memory lane of memories, beginning 1945 when this autobahn munmerry began.

In the high summer of 1945, the first week of the Four-Field occupation of Germany, the Red army established a control point here at Helmstedt, a most casual one. The reason was that the field force was on the side of the road, later two small peppermill pole-barriers, manned by one or two Soviet soldiers, usually noncoms. Their job was to examine the travel documents of Americans, British, and French proceeding to and from the German capital.

These travel orders, an attached Russian translation. Sometimes the SovietGI would scan them dutifully, hold them up, demand: “Why do you have no proper travel orders, other a passport, a used airmail envelope, or a life insurance policy? That will do—anything with a stamp or “Propusk.”

Usually this lonely Soviet sentinel was friendly, although now and then one met a mơnotone. Sometimes he was sober, more often pleasantly spiffed. One lonesome corporal from the steppes once delayed me simply to show off pictures of the gal he left behind the Volga, a Slavic Lili Marleen.

How did this Soviet picket first get here, in his small striped watchhouse, here at Helmstedt, 25 miles west of the Elbe River? Not, as so many people wrongly assume, by right. This was the last step taken in the occupation of the Western Powers, part of the same troop shift that brought the Western garrison into Berlin.

Today, as I drive off now toward the Elbe, I recall yet once again those hectic days of early April 1945 when troops of the American 9th Army were rolling down this same stretch of autobahn on the high road—we thought to Berlin. Helmstedt itself was taken on April 17, however, the 12-mile stretch of the death of President Roosevelt, advance elements of the U.S. 2d Armored Division captured, and the Russian 4th Guards Army, as American 4th Armored was still keeping back, were assembling on the Elbe River to prepare a crossing.

Now comes a curious mood: American military traffic. April 6, I stood on the west bank of the Elbe that morning and watched ele

Belgium, in France and as far off as Italy. Berlin-bound trucks bring builder products, food, fuel, and food for the Berliners. A careful breakdown will show, however, that for every three trucks heading toward Berlin, two return unloaded. One empty truck is normal—it represents the lower economic value of bulk imports versus quality exports. But the second second empty truck symbolizes the margin of subsidy. Berlin industry must someday balance its books by filling this second empty truck.

The inspiring show of free-flowing traffic does not last long. In another half hour, we approach the checkpoint of Drehlinden. The spruce wood, the snow, the state of the road all show in reverse, right at the city limits of Berlin. But somehow, perhaps because it is right after the gray, the garish floodlights, it seems more forbidding. There are almost as many trucks here, staled by paper formulas, as I have met along the 110 miles of open road.

Travelers from the Western World tend to be anxious, overanxious, to pass this last American control and breathe the free air, the wonderful free air, of West Berlin. For 40 minutes now I stand in a queue with a few other foreigners—a Belgian calico salesman, a Swiss doctor and his Italian wife, a French student at the Free University of Berlin. But for all our difference in language, we are German. What are they talking about?

Despite a score of flaming red placards, screaming hostility, inciting German against German, we pass them and move on. The sad, sober, interesting man is a German. What are they talking about?

A single watch house was set up by the Givans. Sometimes the sentries there would scan them dutifully, hold them up, say: “Why do you have no proper travel orders, other than this or that?”

Finnegan blockades,” on again, off again, are the most frequent form of nerve warfare. As an American civilian, not traveling on military orders, I too must pass through this East German gauntlet. It is slow but perfunctory. Meanwhile I chat with truckers who left West Berlin at dawn. It is past noon now and the truckers have been waiting here a mere 4 hours delay. In the past, I have seen them stacked up for 7 to 70 hours. But today the green light is on—from Moscow.

So familiar is the scene, and so heartening the sight of the truck-queues, the check, the trade, that I forget for the moment that my mission is not to push on to Berlin, but to pause here and roll over in the memory lane of memories, beginning 1945 when this autobahn munmerry began.

In the high summer of 1945, the first week of the Four-Field occupation of Germany, the Red army established a control point here at Helmstedt, a most casual one. The reason was that the field force was on the side of the road, later two small peppermill pole-barriers, manned by one or two Soviet soldiers, usually noncoms. Their job was to examine the travel documents of Americans, British, and French proceeding to and from the German capital.

These travel orders, an attached Russian translation. Sometimes the SovietGI would scan them dutifully, hold them up, demand: “Why do you have no proper travel orders, other a passport, a used airmail envelope, or a life insurance policy? That will do—anything with a stamp or “Propusk.”

Usually this lonely Soviet sentinel was friendly, although now and then one met a moncéton. Sometimes he was sober, more often pleasantly spiffed. One lonesome corporal from the steppes once delayed me simply to show off pictures of the gal he left behind the Volga, a Slavic Lili Marleen.

How did this Soviet picket first get here, in his small striped watchhouse, here at Helmstedt, 25 miles west of the Elbe River? Not, as so many people wrongly assume, by right. This was the last step taken in the occupation of the Western Powers, part of the same troop shift that brought the Western garrison into Berlin.

Today, as I drive off now toward the Elbe, I recall yet once again those hectic days of early April 1945 when troops of the American 9th Army were rolling down this same stretch of autobahn on the high road—we thought to Berlin. Helmstedt itself was taken on April 17, however, the 12-mile stretch of the death of President Roosevelt, advance elements of the U.S. 2d Armored Division captured, and the Russian 4th Guards Army, as American 4th Armored was still keeping back, were assembling on the Elbe River to prepare a crossing.

Now comes a curious mood: American military traffic. April 6, I stood on the west bank of the Elbe that morning and watched ele

Belgium, in France and as far off as Italy. Berlin-bound trucks bring builder products, food, fuel, and food for the Berliners. A careful breakdown will show, however, that for every three trucks heading toward Berlin, two return unloaded. One empty truck is normal—it represents the lower economic value of bulk imports versus quality exports. But the second empty truck symbolizes the margin of subsidy. Berlin industry must someday balance its books by filling this second empty truck.

The inspiring show of free-flowing traffic does not last long. In another half hour, we approach the checkpoint of Drehlinden. The spruce wood, the snow, the state of the road all show in reverse, right at the city limits of Berlin. But somehow, perhaps because it is right after the gray, the garish floodlights, it seems more forbidding. There are almost as many trucks here, staled by paper formulas, as I have met along the 110 miles of open road.

Travelers from the Western World tend to be anxious, overanxious, to pass this last American control and breathe the free air, the wonderful free air, of West Berlin. For 40 minutes now I stand in a queue with a few other foreigners—a Belgian calico salesman, a Swiss doctor and his Italian wife, a French student at the Free University of Berlin. But for all our difference in language, we are German. What are they talking about?

Despite a score of flaming red placards, screaming hostility, inciting German against German, we pass them and move on. The sad, sober, interesting man is a German. What are they talking about?

A basic overland link was this same Auto-bahn. Driving today from the Elbe Bridge, through the heart of the communized zone of East Germany, more than a decade since the blockade, what we are really watching is one economy flowing through another, like a river with levees, a free economy rolling through a slave one.

It is a unique spectacle. Now we are but 12 miles from Berlin. Berlineers have been in Berlin, right at the city limits, right at the autobahn, longer than we have been in West Berlin. The Berliners have spent 15 years fracturing. They exchange a hundred little barbed comments that point up the great absurdity—this artificial line that still separates East and West Berlin, the East Germans from the West Germans, the Communist from the non-Communist. The grocery, the shop, the school, the church, the business, the family, the muscle, the motor, the factory, all are West Berlin. But all are Berlin.

A basic overland link was this same Auto-bahn. Driving today from the Elbe Bridge, through the heart of the communized zone of East Germany, more than a decade since the blockade, what we are really watching is one economy flowing through another, like a river with levees, a free economy rolling through a slave one.

It is a unique spectacle. Now we are but 12 miles from Berlin. Berlineers have been in Berlin, right at the city limits, right at the autobahn, longer than we have been in West Berlin. The Berliners have spent 15 years fracturing. They exchange a hundred little barbed comments that point up the great absurdity—this artificial line that still separates East and West Berlin, the East Germans from the West Germans, the Communist from the non-Communist. The grocery, the shop, the school, the church, the business, the family, the muscle, the motor, the factory, all are West Berlin. But all are Berlin.
After President Kennedy’s address at a meeting of the full conference on Friday noon, my colleague from Minnesota (Mr. Humphrey) spoke. His address was a realistic appraisal of foreign aid assistance. No one could have predicted that the speech by the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Humphrey) deserves consideration and thoughtful attention.

I ask unanimous consent to have a transcript of the address printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**A TIME FOR COMPASSION — A TIME FOR EXCELLENCE**

(Address by the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey to the Eighth National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, June 16, 1961)

First of all I want to say what a great opportunity it is to share this platform today with the President of the United States. The President gave us a splendid message. I want to agree with the President that you saw the President, and this luncheon, then I hope you enjoyed the meal.

Very frankly, I think luncheon speeches should have a greater purpose than merely trying to prolong the time of the meal. A luncheon speech should be, at least in this instance, a dramatic call to action for you to go back to your communities, to mobilize support—first, of understanding and then of our international efforts. In the United States of the United States, and, indeed, in the many organizations that you represent.

I am very pleased that the President today saw fit to call our attention to the problems of waste, the problems of mismanagement, as well as the achievements, the triumphs of those efforts of the United States in the field of foreign aid.

In our visits occasionally (when I say “our visits” I mean the Members of the Congress when we have the privilege to visit with the President and his advisors and Cabinet officers) we have urged that this record of achievement be brought to the attention of the public, along with the headlines of mistakes.

I am not for foreign aid just because it promotes an opportunity for America to send people around the world. I’m for it because I believe it is our responsibility. I believe it is our responsibility to be of some help. To be of some help to the world. To be of some help to the world.

We stand in amazement at the ability of man to orbit this earth. We know how rapid our progress is. We talk in terms of flying to the moon in 2 hours or 2 weeks. Yet for some reason or another, we think that the social and economic problems of a generation ago are still with us. We think that we can handle a war against poverty, against hunger, against ignorance. Let me tell you something. We can win it. There isn’t a single force that can stop us. We can win it.

We are going to do the same thing that the President said. We are going to do the same thing that the President said.

I was on the wall, but people were blind, and refused to see it or to read it or to understand it. I am reminded again and again of the chapters of history from time immemorial of where the hardware was on the wall, but people were blind, and refused to see it or to read it or to understand it. I am reminded again and again of the chapters of history from time immemorial of where the hardware was on the wall, but people were blind, and refused to see it or to read it or to understand it.

I believe in revolution, revolution for progress. I believe in revolution to eliminate injustice, and inequities. And I believe in revolution to eliminate injustice, and inequities.
believe in the change that is required by the technology and the demands of our time. I don't think it is enough just to send Federalist Papers and a Declaration of Independence, and a copy of the Constitution to people to preach our doctrine of freedom. These are important. But what is more important is to have the spirit today of those who wrote those documents, of those who signed the Declaration of Independence when they had to. We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

They didn't say, "We are going to pledge 10 billion dollars," or "We are going to give up our honor," and "very little of our honor." They pledged it all, and I am of the opinion that that should be our watchword for the future. We have to have the faith in this world that understand that those of us who believe in and live in freedom are willing to pledge it all, there will be no victory, there will be no change for the better.

Now we have seen all of this means in daring plans—Marshall plan, and point 4. These can excite the world. Point 4 is still good language my friends. Don't you forget that? I am working part of this. I want to make it quite clear that if any of you are supporting foreign aid because of this, well, you are in the wrong group. Our goal isn't to buy any foreign goods. We don't need to have any military assistance, and we want to see the sovereignty of countries maintained. Our goal isn't to buy any flag-waving friendship of corrupt dictators in daring plans—Marshall plan, and point 4. We are going to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Now I believe there is another historical political change. I mentioned it to you, and the President outlined it for you so well. We are determined that our aid shall be designed for genuine economic, political, and social reform. I am happy to be a part of this administration, of this Government, of this point part of this. I want to make it quite clear that if any of you are supporting foreign aid because of this, well, you are in the wrong group. Our goal isn't to buy any flag-waving friendship of corrupt dictators or corrupt governments. Our goal is to promote a real partnership, and to promote it with the people, some of whom our people have never met. To some of my friends in the State Department, let me say, "Get acquainted with the other side of the street." Let me say to our friends in this Government, "Get acquainted with the other side of the street." Very few men are elected in the country clubs. Very few men are elected by the so-called political elite. I know I am not the最关键 good life, but as a politician in this great America, I know that my stay in office is dependent upon the confidence of the majority of the people of my constituency. Our foreign-aid program is entirely the same way. But all too often we have been afraid to offend the powers that be. Those powers that do not need to be offended. They just need to be reminded that we are not engaged in the pursuit of the preservation of the past. We are engaged in the pursuit of orderly change for the future.

Your discussions here today have all included this point—land reform. I know you mean it. But land reform needs to be more than just the Government. The Government is not merely a job; it is a mission. We cannot afford mediocrity. We are dedicated to human welfare. We have more voluntary organizations dedicated to human welfare than does all of the rest of the world put together. And I am proud of it.

The Prophet Isaiah tells us, "Where there is no vision the people shall perish." The vision of America is the vision of a world, unashamedly and proudly, is that of democratic, social, and economic revolution. In order to do that, we have the responsibility to demonstrate concern and compassion. This is not just a job; this is a commitment. We are not going to let any of our resources be used just for the Government. The Government is just like the tip of the iceberg. The real strength of America is below, in the people, in our community. And a good many of our people have never met.

To some of my friends in the State Department, let me say, "Get acquainted with the other side of the street." Let me say to our friends in this Government, "Get acquainted with the other side of the street." Very few men are elected in the country clubs. Very few men are elected by the so-called political elite. I know I am not the best politician in this great America, but as a politician in this great America, I know that my stay in office is dependent upon the confidence of the majority of the people of my constituency. Our foreign-aid program is entirely the same way. But all too often we have been afraid to offend the powers that be. Those powers that do not need to be befriended. They just need to be reminded that we are not engaged in the pursuit of the preservation of the past. We are engaged in the pursuit of orderly change for the future.
at one-tenth the cost, we could banish famine from this earth. Never again need a man know the pains of hunger. If this is our decision, as it is mine, it is an announcement of our intention to banish hunger from the earth. Let me ask you, is one man on the moon more important in your lives than half of humanity now lives in misery. Better than half of humanity now lives in misery.

Yes, we can create a world in which the famines would never again be. But the road ahead is long. The President has told you that it may be three decades or more. I agree. But so what? If you are tired, retire. Get out of the way for people who are not tired.

The Chinese have a proverb that goes something like this: "A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step." We are making those single steps now, and I think that we are making another single step today, indeed, this very hour. You are dedicating yourselves to mobilization and that is the crux of this beginning. This is a mobilization of love; it is a love that I cherish, and it is a love that all of us cherish.

But what is this for? Why are we here? We are here because of the protection and guarding of those rights, the maintenance of human rights, the expression of civil rights, is no longer just morally required, and morally right. We have known that for centuries. Civil rights is no longer just politically desirable. Many men in public life know that. The fulfillment and the protection of, and the devotion to, human rights and the elimination of every trace of bigotry, discrimination, intolerance is an international security imperative. And you know it.

I will conclude now and return to my job—a job to which I am committed, the mission of being a public servant. But in learning that and the need not to waste foreign aid merely in terms of the dollars—important as it is that people understand that 4½ billion of foreign aid will be a waste, a loss. In fact, it will be poison. At every opportunity, I repeat that the fullfilment of the protection and guarding of those rights, the maintenance of human rights, the expression of civil rights, is no longer just morally required, and morally right. We have known that for centuries. Civil rights is no longer just politically desirable. Many men in public life know that. The fulfillment and the protection of, and the devotion to, human rights and the elimination of every trace of bigotry, discrimination, intolerance is an international security imperative. And you know it.

Mr. President, I add that, of course, old age is also the time of expensive illness. The fact is that medical costs for people over the age of 65, by and large, average 2½ times larger than those for people who are younger.

I ask unanimous consent that the article "Medical Care for the Aged?" from the July 1, 1961, issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, be printed in the Record. There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Medical Care for the Aged?

(Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity."

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, medical care for our Nation's older people is no longer just a problem of our cities. In the country, too, on the farms and in the small towns that make up rural America, the need for adequately financed, modern medical care is great. How to pay for the miracles of modem medicine is a question which has aroused a great debate throughout our land. The pros and cons of each method are being carefully weighed, not only by the citizens who will share in the costs and benefits of any Government medical program.

The distinguished weekly farm newspaper, the Wisconsin Agriculturist, in its issue of July 1, 1961, published a poll taken among farm people in Wisconsin.

Mr. President, the Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity.

The other side has pointed out that no matter how medical care is provided to those who cannot pay, it's the tax payer who ends up paying the bills. Many bills are forgiven or paid by public or private welfare agencies. In many other cases, citizens step in and pay their parents' medical bills.

I ask unanimous consent that the article "Medical Care for the Aged?" from the July 1, 1961, issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, be printed in the Record. There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Medical Care for the Aged?

(Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity.

Mr. President, medical care for our Nation's older people is no longer just a problem of our cities. In the country, too, on the farms and in the small towns that make up rural America, the need for adequately financed, modern medical care is great. How to pay for the miracles of modern medicine is a question which has aroused a great debate throughout our land. The pros and cons of each method are being carefully weighed, not only by the citizens who will share in the costs and benefits of any Government medical program.

The distinguished weekly farm newspaper, the Wisconsin Agriculturist, in its issue of July 1, 1961, published a poll taken among farm people in Wisconsin.

Mr. President, the Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity.

The other side has pointed out that no matter how medical care is provided to those who cannot pay, it's the tax payer who ends up paying the bills. Many bills are forgiven or paid by public or private welfare agencies. In many other cases, citizens step in and pay their parents' medical bills.

I ask unanimous consent that the article "Medical Care for the Aged?" from the July 1, 1961, issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, be printed in the Record. There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Medical Care for the Aged?

(Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity.

Mr. President, medical care for our Nation's older people is no longer just a problem of our cities. In the country, too, on the farms and in the small towns that make up rural America, the need for adequately financed, modern medical care is great. How to pay for the miracles of modern medicine is a question which has aroused a great debate throughout our land. The pros and cons of each method are being carefully weighed, not only by the citizens who will share in the costs and benefits of any Government medical program.

The distinguished weekly farm newspaper, the Wisconsin Agriculturist, in its issue of July 1, 1961, published a poll taken among farm people in Wisconsin.

Mr. President, the Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity.

The other side has pointed out that no matter how medical care is provided to those who cannot pay, it's the tax payer who ends up paying the bills. Many bills are forgiven or paid by public or private welfare agencies. In many other cases, citizens step in and pay their parents' medical bills.

I ask unanimous consent that the article "Medical Care for the Aged?" from the July 1, 1961, issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, be printed in the Record. There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Medical Care for the Aged?

(Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity.

Mr. President, medical care for our Nation's older people is no longer just a problem of our cities. In the country, too, on the farms and in the small towns that make up rural America, the need for adequately financed, modern medical care is great. How to pay for the miracles of modern medicine is a question which has aroused a great debate throughout our land. The pros and cons of each method are being carefully weighed, not only by the citizens who will share in the costs and benefits of any Government medical program.

The distinguished weekly farm newspaper, the Wisconsin Agriculturist, in its issue of July 1, 1961, published a poll taken among farm people in Wisconsin.

Mr. President, the Wisconsin Agriculturist pollsters asked farmers what they wished to see and discovered that more than 80 percent of people who are 65 or older want and need health care. The pollsters found that most farmers do not have health insurance and that when they can't pay they turn to charity.

The other side has pointed out that no matter how medical care is provided to those who cannot pay, it's the tax payer who ends up paying the bills. Many bills are forgiven or paid by public or private welfare agencies. In many other cases, citizens step in and pay their parents' medical bills.
To bring some order out of the chaos of charges and countercharges, the Wisconsin Agriculturist has taken a poll of Wisconsin farm families to see how one segment of the public feels about Government-run health care.

The poll indicates that 61 percent of those who have had this controversy brought to their attention are in favor of a Government medical care system. Here are the questions asked by our poll takers, and how Wisconsin farm folks answered them.

Would you like to see the burdens of local units of government be reduced by a Federal health plan that helps people 65 or older pay their hospital and medical bills through expansion of the old-age medical and hospital insurance, in the welfare system? Have you heard anything about this proposal?

The reporter has focused attention on several small communities in Texas, which are receiving amounts totaling as much as $478 per resident. But the story itself is applicable to many small towns throughout the Nation. The Government has approved grants totaling $41 million for 77 towns, each with a population of less than 15,000. Another $37 million has been earmarked for grants to small towns, and Mr. Moffitt reports that the total is climbing by the day.

To qualify for a Federal grant, a town generally has to pay one-third of the cost of a project. The Federal Government supplies the remaining two-thirds. Some towns are in such dire need of the things streets, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and tennis courts, all of which are normally considered local responsibilities. Mr. Moffitt reports that these projects are the ones best accepted by the people as part of their shares of urban renewal expenses.

Mr. President, the Wall Street Journal has been acquisitive in its reporting in the New York area. If the report to which I have referred is accurate, this is a scandalous situation. Congress certainly did not intend that slum clearance and urban renewal funds be used for those purposes. There is no question that this is extremely wasteful and extravagant. It represents an administration and an agency of the Government in the Congress in a way which I think does not reflect the views of a majority of the Members of Congress and which is likely to damage the prospects for having in the future programs of urban renewal, which the American people overwhelmingly favor.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article describing this situation be printed in the Record, and I am asking the Housing and Home Finance Agency to give me its comments on it.

The being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ARTICLE DESCRIBES HUGE GRANTS TO SMALL TOWNS FOR URBAN RENEWAL

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, a striking article in the July 3 issue of the Wall Street Journal, by Donald A. Moffitt, describes how small towns have received huge grants for urban renewal projects from the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The reporter has focused attention on several small communities in Texas, which are receiving amounts totaling as much as $478 per resident. But the story itself is applicable to many small towns throughout the Nation. The Government has approved grants totaling $41 million for 77 towns, each with a population of less than 15,000. Another $37 million has been earmarked for grants to small towns, and Mr. Moffitt reports that the total is climbing by the day.

To qualify for a Federal grant, a town generally has to pay one-third of the cost of a project. The Federal Government supplies the remaining two-thirds. Some towns are in such dire need of the things streets, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and tennis courts, all of which are normally considered local responsibilities. Mr. Moffitt reports that these projects are the ones best accepted by the people as part of their shares of urban renewal expenses.

Mr. President, the Wall Street Journal has been acquisitive in its reporting in the New York area. If the report to which I have referred is accurate, this is a scandalous situation. Congress certainly did not intend that slum clearance and urban renewal funds be used for those purposes. There is no question that this is extremely wasteful and extravagant. It represents an administration and an agency of the Government in the Congress in a way which I think does not reflect the views of a majority of the Members of Congress and which is likely to damage the prospects for having in the future programs of urban renewal, which the American people overwhelmingly favor.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article describing this situation be printed in the Record, and I am asking the Housing and Home Finance Agency to give me its comments on it.

The being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GRASSROOTS GRANTS—SMALL TOWNS SCRAMBLE TO GET SLUM REMOVAL AID FROM Uncle Sam (By Donald A. Moffitt)

$801,668—TOWNS SPLURGE ON PARKS, SWIMMING POOLS—A LETTER TO LYNDON B. johnson

(Help)—(By Donald A. Moffitt)

MERCED, Cal. (By Donald A. Moffitt)

TEXAS CITY, Tex. (By Donald A. Moffitt)

SMALL TOWNS SCRAMBLE TO GET SLUM REMOVAL AID FROM Uncle Sam

$801,668—TOWNS SPLURGE ON PARKS, SWIMMING POOLS—A LETTER TO LYNDON B. johnson

Small-town residents have shown sharp political acumen in dealing with Federal urban renewal officials and this party accounts for the big role they are playing in the program. When Wink's program did not proceed as rapidly as the townsfolk thought it should, a local businessman wrote to Vice President Lyndon Johnson complaining of the delays. The matter was referred to Housing and Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver, who gave it "priority attention," and Wink got its authorization for the Federal money last week.

Urban renewal projects of all sorts are currently getting a big push from the Kennedy administration. The President has ordered HHFA officials to speed up processing of applications and he has wired the mayors of cities with projects: "Your city's rebuilding program can be accelerated and at the same time jobs can be provided to help meet current unemployment."

Texas cities, of course, aren't the only ones taking advantage of the Federal Government's generosity in the urban renewal grants. Many of the small towns which already have received Federal funds for projects are East Granby, Conn. (population 2,634), which has...
a grant of $426,183; Braddock, Pa. (population 12,837), which has been granted $2,050,-
and Lithonia, Ga. (population 1,667), with a grant of $50,000.

SPRINGING UP OLD HOMES

The Government also has earmarked $430,-
for urban renewal in Silka, Alaska, a town of 3,237 Inhabitants, Atkinson, Kans., with a grant of $1,823.20. A grant of $462,219 has been reserved for Princeton, N.J., a city of 11,890, when its renewal plan is submitted to the Government. A lot of land is in demand in these areas and the Government is interested in buying two blocks of land next to its central business district in order to make a thoroughfare out of a jogg­
gation street that now causes a traffic bottleneck.

"Straightening the street, of course, could be done by the municipality," says Dr. Harry W. Hazard, executive director of the Bor­
ough of Princeton Housing Authority. "But we also like to develop the area so busi­
nessmen wouldn't move away, and part could be a place for our public library." Prince­
ton's plans have been stalled several years, largely because of a suit by businessmen who conten­
der their area isn't blighted.

Even Tuxedo Park, the wealthy New York community where Pierre Lorillard was mort­
ting the last century as a refuge for million­aires, has received a Federal grant for ur­
ban renewal projects. This is largely because of a suit by businessmen who
 contend their area isn't blighted.

"Our town has been a place for our public
 libraries. Prince­

residents living in the urban renewal area.

"There are no limits whatever on the size a city has to be to get urban renewal grants," de­
otes Mr. Hazard. "Our town takes in 220 acres, a third of the town," says Donald L. McBe, the 29-year-old director of Wink Renewal of Texas. "And they recently elected a president of the Wink Chamber of Commerce. Wink plans to spend $970,000 to tear down some buildings and encourage owners to spruce up others. According to Wink City Manager Ken Living Stone, a three-block section along the 180­

Folk's here are so delighted with the turn of events that plans are being made for a sec­ond big project—to renovate Mercedes' Eyesores in a weedpatch. In a small town like this, you can see the whole town change.

A few hundred miles to the north, resi­
dents of Wink are nearly awailing a similar trans­for­

" Actually, it's easier for people in small towns to get urban renewal aid than it is

Wink's troubles stem from the depression of the 30's. As a result of the depression, living standards dropped and many of the residents living in the urban renewal area.

Wink City officials hope busi­nessmen will agree to have a civic center without even raising the tax

Wink's troubles stem from the depression of the 30's. As a result of the depression, living standards dropped and many of the residents living in the urban renewal area.

In Wink, quick-thinking city officials decided to include a much-needed new school in their urban renewal project and found that by doing so the $415,000 school expenditure qualified the town for $710,000 in Feder­
als funds. Actually the school has been built several years ago, but the revised plan, which was approved, makes it qualify for urban renewal aid.

"This is the greatest thing that's happened to us in years," enthuses Mercedes Mayor C. H. Anderson. "We would never have been able to finance sewage in this town by ourselves. We didn't do that, and now we're able to issue $850,000 in bonds for a new civic center without even raising the tax

Wink's troubles stem from the depression of the 30's. As a result of the depression, living standards dropped and many of the residents living in the urban renewal area.

Mercedes' South Side, once crisscrossed by curtains of trash, is now a boastful 100-foot-paving. Across from modern one-story Travis School on South Georgia Street 13 houses are torn down, and one by one new homes are built. "It's nice work," says Mr. Anderson, who once was a block of untended weeds. These homes are built for occupants of condemned shanties; the former shanty dwellers are buying the better quarters with loans insured by the Federal Housing Administra­tion under section 221 of the National House­

Wink's troubles stem from the depression of the 30's. As a result of the depression, living standards dropped and many of the residents living in the urban renewal area.

For this reason, some businessmen doubt that urban renewal will do too much toward reviving the town's economy. "The vacant stores around here aren't going to be built up by urban renewal," says Mr. Anderson. "They couldn't build new ones. We have no merchants who haven't closed up shop. Standing in the variety store bearing his name, he observes: "They're eyesores, though, and I think most of us wanted to get rid of these eyesores downtown.

And with Wink's troubles stem from the depression of the 30's. As a result of the depression, living standards dropped and many of the residents living in the urban renewal area.

The program shows signs of producing a few good lessons actually. For one thing, the city recently began to enforce plumbing, electrical, and building codes for the first time. The Federal Housing Ad­

Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. President, the Securities and Exchange Commission has proposed a major investigation of the stock market, the first such investiga­tion since the 1930's.

Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. President, the Securities and Exchange Commission has proposed a major investigation of the stock market, the first such investiga­tion since the 1930's.

As a member of the Banking and Cur­

The stock market is one of the basic institutions of the American economy. If there are irregularities in the stock market, the SEC Chairman, William L. Oates has said that "there are only three real

Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. President, the Securities and Exchange Commission has proposed a major investigation of the stock market, the first such investiga­tion since the 1930's.

The stock market is one of the basic institutions of the American economy. If there are irregularities in the stock market, the SEC Chairman, William L. Oates has said that "there are only three real

Here and there in the neighborhood car­

Wink's troubles stem from the depression of the 30's. As a result of the depression, living standards dropped and many of the residents living in the urban renewal area.

Hearings on it are now being con­

It's one of the most un-American things that's ever been hatched up, myself," Mr. Strawn grumbles as he drags a 50-pound

...
A WARNING TO WALL STREET AMATEURS

(By Peter B. Bart)

The new-issues boom is a fit target for a speculative boom...
The most spectacular case involved charges of massive rigging and illegal distribution of $10 million worth of securities. In May, 1960, the Securities and Exchange Commission reached a consent agreement of $250,000 and a promise of $50,000 to be paid by Gerard A. Re and his son, Gerard F. Re, from the American Stock Exchange. Re and Re & Sagarritt also paid $140,000 to the largest specialist firms on the American Exchange.

The Re case aroused a great deal of comment for several reasons. For one thing, the payments were the largest of their kind when the SEC was constituted. As the A.A.C. pointed out in the consent agreement of the SEC in 1934 that the agency had taken action against a specialist. The specialists' role is a pivotal one on the exchange, since he is charged with the responsibility of maintaining an orderly auction market in those securities assigned to him. Moreover, one of the many innocents who had been victimized by some of the Re deals was Edward T. McCormick, president of Polaroid.

As part of its crackdown on market manipulation, the SEC announced that it would undertake an investigation of the American Stock Exchange. What was the use of making such an investigation, given the slumbering giant of market manipulation, in the form of the specialist role is a pivotal one on the exchange, since he is charged with the responsibility of maintaining an orderly auction market in those securities assigned to him. Moreover, one of the many innocents who had been victimized by some of the Re deals was Edward T. McCormick, president of Polaroid.

The result is astronomical and unbalanced. The growth stock traces its origins to several sources. For one thing, it's in keeping with the speculative spirit of the times. For another, most people in the upper tax brackets prefer to maneuver among the exotic, low-yield growth stocks and the capital-gains tax limited to 25 percent rather than pay higher taxes on dividend income. Finally, investors figure that the growth stock has been brighter prospects for short-term appreciation rather than the one-popular but sluggishly performing blue chips.

The growth-minded mood of the current market was effectively, if unintentionally paralleled not long ago by Comedians Lou Holtz and Jack Paar. When Mr. Holtz confused to Mr. Paar on a national television show that he owned a stock listed on the American Stock Exchange, Mr. Paar said, "If I could get $10,000 in 10 years." The following day was a memorable one for the exchange's $10 stock. The volume was 641,000, of which 42 percent was purchased on the open market.

In a number of other cases, however, the suspicion of manipulation hung over the market.

There is no way of knowing how much old-fashioned price rigging takes place in Wall Street today; i.e., the creation of an artificial demand for a stock by the buying of small blocks of stock from insiders. Some financial men scoff at the idea; others insist, however, that price rigging pays to an almost insidious extent and is a very real threat to public confidence.

The position of the latter group would appear to gain credence from several recent actions of the American Stock Exchange. In 1959, for example, the Exchange bore one major complaint against prominent Wall Street firms.

One Wall Street analyst commented on the whole episode, "Never have so many people invested so much money so stupidly."
Small Business Administration

Mr. Proxmire. Mr. President, as part of a continuing interest in the activities of the Small Business Administration, I recently queried small businessmen in Wisconsin as to their opinions about the SBA, because I have heard many informal criticisms.

Their comments, both favorable and unfavorable, have been summarized in a letter I have sent to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman], who was chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings on the operation of the SBA.

I believe that the letters make it clear that the small businessman is constrained to comply with regulations which are extremely burdensome. For example;

One businessman wrote that his most recent loan application required approximately 1/2 man-months of administrative time and of secretarial time just to complete the forms. He pointed out that for the average small businessman, this time expenditure was almost prohibitive. Another businessman said it took his firm 90 days to complete its application forms for an SBA loan.

There are other criticisms, but the one which I have stated runs repeatedly through these replies.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter to which I referred and six representative letters of comment on the Small Business Administration from Wisconsin businessmen be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the letters ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Mr. Proxmire. Mr. President, in the course of having a responsibility to the American investor to make sure that the market into which he puts his money is a fair one, and that its rules and regulations are adequate and well enforced to keep it that way.

For this reason, I join with Representative Peter F. Mack, Jr., of Illinois, in urging widespread support of this investigation.

Small Business Administration

Mr. Proxmire. Mr. President, as part of a continuing interest in the activities of the Small Business Administration, I recently queried small businessmen in Wisconsin as to their opinions about the SBA, because I have heard many informal criticisms.

Their comments, both favorable and unfavorable, have been summarized in a letter I have sent to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Sparkman], who was chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings on the operation of the SBA.

I believe that the letters make it clear that the small businessman is constrained to comply with regulations which are extremely burdensome. For example;

One businessman wrote that his most recent loan application required approximately 1/2 man-months of administrative time and of secretarial time just to complete the forms. He pointed out that for the average small businessman, this time expenditure was almost prohibitive. Another businessman said it took his firm 90 days to complete its application forms for an SBA loan.

There are other criticisms, but the one which I have stated runs repeatedly through these replies.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter to which I referred and six representative letters of comment on the Small Business Administration from Wisconsin businessmen be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the letters ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JULY 7, 1961.

The Honorable John Sparkman, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I wrote to small businessmen who had borrowed from the Small Business Administration in Wisconsin asking for their opinion of the SBA. The reaction was divided.

A number of the replies contained favorable comments on the operation of the SBA. Complimentary references to local branch personnel of the SBA stressed the efficiency of SBA personnel, and were of a general nature.

The criticisms of the SBA were registered along more specific lines. The main discontent, appearing in nearly all of the critical replies, was the time and effort encountered in obtaining an SBA loan.

One businessman wrote that his most recent loan application had required approximately 1/2 man-months of administrative time and three-quarters of a man-month of secretarial time just to complete the forms. He pointed out that, for the average small business, this time expenditure was almost prohibitive. Another businessman said it took his firm 90 days to complete its application forms for an SBA loan.

Other criticisms centered on the high collateral requirements for SBA loans, the short terms of some loans, and the interest charges, which are regarded by some businessmen as being overly high. One businessman said that the 51/2 percent interest charge on his SBA loan was too high.

1961 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE 12049
happily on a road to success. Our volume has more than tripled in the period of the loan and our profits have soared in even greater proportion. As to all Government functions where every taxpayer can be a critic, we were somewhat hampered on a number of our activities by the preoccupation that was necessary on approval of our actions. We have always dealt very closely with the office in Madison, Wisconsin, and we feel that they were well aware of our problems.

As a former small businessman, you can understand the view that many decisions must be made and carried out in a short period of time. By keeping the local office aware of our every action, it was very simple to consult with them on interim borrowing, capital improvements, and many other phases of our loan administration. Our local bank having understood this was never a problem with them.

Our problems did arise when we had to get, and place any changes in our original loan authorization and these changes had to be handled either through the Chicago office or through Washington itself. It would seem that what local officers could be delegated to the local offices and they would be better equipped to deal with the problems. Each of these problems stresses the importance of having a participating bank in its loans, the participation being the most efficient, and for us, suggested by the borrower. These recommended changes then have to go through your chain of command and it does make things rather difficult when an important decision must be finalized in a short period of time. It is not possible to convey to Chicago, Wisconsin on the same basis and that you have given the local representatives. This would require numerous visits to these people, and I am sure they would not be too happy.

Summing up this, we all agree that this has been a wonderful thing for us. We have stopped and analyzed our past mistakes, and our present operations. We have been changing our business from a bulk volume production to a ready-cut or package distribution. This is the way we pointed the way to the company and then we had the idea to make this loan. There were many factors connected with the progress of this firm and since the necessary capital to market its products was lacking but due to its potential, the Chicago office made its decision to grant the loan and actually set this firm in a position to produce for sale to the general lumber dealers for their trade.

We recognize that a tremendous change is taking place in the home building field and we have been changing our business from a bulk volume production to a ready-cut or package distribution. This loan has made it possible for us to do this conversion. By the same token it has and will increase our employment, which means more paychecks, etc. We are very pleased with the way in which this loan was handled, and if you have any further questions regarding our operation and/or our association with SBA, feel free to direct your communications to me.

Thanking you for this request, I remain

Director of Sales

BROOKS MANUFACTURING
CO., INC.

MYRON C. TREMBLEY,

7/16/61

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE,

U.S. Senate, Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to thank you for your letter of June 8 requesting comments on the operation of the Small Business Administration.

Our small business has had two loan arrangements with the Small Business Administration (not concurrent), as well as utilizing their publication of some available published information and filling out various registration forms on request.

On the whole, I feel that this agency renders a useful service and are generally pleased with our relationships and past dealings with it.

A specific area in which this service might be improved is that of the ever-present red tape. In the first place, it would appear that SBA loan application forms and procedures could be greatly simplified. The Information requested in many cases would seem to be more applicable to large business than small business and the time required to complete these forms and supplementary information requested is quite large. The most recent application with which we were concerned required approximately 1½ man-months of administrative time and about three-fourths of that time just to complete the application. For the average small business, this time expenditure could be almost prohibitive. The amount of detail and amount of paperwork involved in the approval of a loan is also appreciable and appears somewhat overloading.

If the amount of our loans, the philosophy seemed to be the greater the need the less the willingness to grant it, which is not the way we thought most people operate. The above comments are not intended as criticisms of either the fine people with whom we have dealth or the overall agency, since, as previously stated, we believe the agency serves a useful purpose, but mean to indicate lines along which we think this service of this firm, feel it might be improved.

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM PROXMIRE

U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In reply to your letter of June 8, requesting information regarding the SBA loan which this firm obtained in recent months, it is very gratifying to know that a Government agency can be of assistance to a small business such as ours. The transfer of this business from Milwaukee to Stoughton involved a considerable expense, therefore, upon which we could not count. We were turned down on the basis of not being able to show a history of profits. No consideration was given, however, to the fact that the SBA policy seemed to be the greater the need the less the willingness to grant it, which is not the way we thought most people operate. The above comments are not intended as criticisms of either the fine people with whom we have dealt nor the overall agency, since, as previously stated, we believe the agency serves a useful purpose, but mean to indicate lines along which we think this service of this firm, feel it might be improved.

PROXMIRE, at present there is a used refrigerator which was a ten year old, which we bought at auction. We were turned down on the basis of not being able to show a history of profits. No consideration was given, however, to the fact that the SBA policy seemed to be the greater the need the less the willingness to grant it, which is not the way we thought most people operate. The above comments are not intended as criticisms of either the fine people with whom we have dealt nor the overall agency, since, as previously stated, we believe the agency serves a useful purpose, but mean to indicate lines along which we think this service of this firm, feel it might be improved.

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM PROXMIRE

U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.
Sen. Curtis, in his letters to Mr. Proxmire, was a regular correspondent with him and others. He would often share his thoughts and experiences with them, providing encouragement and support. One such letter, dated June 28, 1961, contains a passage that highlights his appreciation for hymns, particularly "Rock of Ages," written by Dr. John Newcomb. Sen. Curtis expressed his belief in the enduring value of hymns and the importance of their role in religious and spiritual life.

"I have always felt that hymns are a source of comfort and inspiration, especially in times of uncertainty and change. The hymn "Rock of Ages," for example, has been a source of support for me throughout my life. It reminds me of the strengths and blessings that we have in our faith, and of the hope that we can find in times of trial."

Sen. Curtis also discussed the importance of maintaining a sense of community and shared values, which he believed were essential for a healthy society. He cited the example of the SBA (Small Business Administration) and its work in helping small businesses during challenging times.

"The SBA is a vital organization that helps small businesses by providing loans and other forms of assistance. It is important that we support such programs, as they help to maintain the diversity and vitality of our economy."

Sen. Curtis concluded his letter by expressing his gratitude for his colleagues and the work they do to serve their constituents and the country. He emphasized the importance of working together to find solutions to the challenges we face.

"Thank you for your continued dedication to public service. I look forward to continuing our work together to promote the well-being of all Americans."
problems, but we can follow the lead of One greater than man.

The next great hymn that I would mention was written in 1527, but it remained unpublished until 1529. The title of the hymn was "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." The first stanza of that hymn is as follows:

"A mighty fortress is our God,
A bulwark never failing;
Our helper He amid the flood,
Of mortal ills prevailing;
For still our ancient foe,
Doth seek to work us woe;
His craft and power are great,
And, armed with cruel hate,
On earth is not his equal."

I am not going to take time to read all of the stanzas but the last stanza closes with these lines: "God's truth abideth still, His kingdom is the same;"

"A Mighty Fortress Is Our God" is one of the most usable hymns. It is suitable for private devotions and for festal occasions. In the late 19th century it is always effective. Gustavus Adolphus' army sang it before the Battle of Leipzig, October 16, 1513, and again on January 12, 1525, after the Battle of Parnawa. After the World War it was sung in services celebrating the armistice. It is a most comforting psalm of faith.

I would like to tell you now about a hymn that was published in 1825. Its author was Sir Bowring an Englishman who traveled widely and who at one time served as British consul at Canton. I refer to the hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." The hymn was written in reference to the appearance of some ruins in China, but Sir Bowring wrote it before he actually reached China. He had heard many stories and reports concerning life, customs, traditions, and literature of China. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods for China and as a young man he heard the reports of the missionaries to that land.

The story current about the hymn's origin relates to the ruins of a cathedral in Macao, China. The cathedral had been erected by Catholic missionaries centuries before but had been demolished by fire and earthquake. H. J. Potter, in "A Mighty Fortress," says: "There is a place near Macao, called 'Laureate'".

The stanzas are short, so I'm going to read for you all of them.

"In the cross of Christ I glory,
Torment o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime.

When the woes of life o'ertake me,
Hopes deceive and fears annoy,
Still shall the cross forsake me?
Lo! It glows with peace and joy.

When the sun of bliss is beaming,
Light and love upon my way,
From the cross the sunshine streaming,
In the cross the light of day.

Bane and blessing, pain and pleasure,
By the cross are sanctified;
Peace is there that knows no measure,
Written words can never ordain.

Sir John Bowring wrote other hymns including, "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," and "God Is Love."

Each one is familiar with, and without any doubt recite, the 23d Psalm, which begins, "The Lord is my Shepherd." It is often called the Shepherd's Psalm. During the World War, Dr. Joseph H. Gilmore was the minister of the First Baptist Church at Philadelphia. As the tragic Civil War was in progress and there was no promise of early settlement, many religious people were depressed, and needed some form of help that the Shepherd Psalm could provide.

Dr. Gilmore preached a sermon one Sunday night on the 23d Psalm. Following the sermon he wrote it to you like this: "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." The hymn referred to as a little gem, is entitled, "Break Thou the Bread of Life." I would like to tell you now about a hymn that was published in 1825. Its author was Sir Bowring an Englishman who traveled widely and who at one time served as British consul at Canton. I refer to the hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." The hymn was written in reference to the appearance of some ruins in China, but Sir Bowring wrote it before he actually reached China. He had heard many stories and reports concerning life, customs, traditions, and literature of China. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods for China and as a young man he heard the reports of the missionaries to that land.

The story current about the hymn's origin relates to the ruins of a cathedral in Macao, China. The cathedral had been erected by Catholic missionaries centuries before but had been demolished by fire and earthquake. H. J. Potter, in "A Mighty Fortress," says: "There is a place near Macao, called 'Laureate'".

The stanzas are short, so I'm going to read for you all of them.

"In the cross of Christ a glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime.

When the woes of life o'ertake me,
Hopes deceive and fears annoy,
Still shall the cross forsake me?
Lo! It glows with peace and joy.

When the sun of bliss is beaming,
Light and love upon my way,
From the cross the sunshine streaming,
In the cross the light of day.

Bane and blessing, pain and pleasure,
By the cross are sanctified;
Peace is there that knows no measure,
Written words can never ordain.

Sir John Bowring wrote other hymns including, "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," and "God Is Love."

Each one is familiar with, and without any doubt recite, the 23d Psalm, which begins, "The Lord is my Shepherd." It is often called the Shepherd's Psalm. During the World War, Dr. Joseph H. Gilmore was the minister of the First Baptist Church at Philadelphia. As the tragic Civil War was in progress and there was no promise of early settlement, many religious people were depressed, and needed some form of help that the Shepherd Psalm could provide.

Dr. Gilmore preached a sermon one Sunday night on the 23d Psalm. Following the sermon he wrote it to you like this: "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." The hymn referred to as a little gem, is entitled, "Break Thou the Bread of Life." I would like to tell you now about a hymn that was published in 1825. Its author was Sir Bowring an Englishman who traveled widely and who at one time served as British consul at Canton. I refer to the hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." The hymn was written in reference to the appearance of some ruins in China, but Sir Bowring wrote it before he actually reached China. He had heard many stories and reports concerning life, customs, traditions, and literature of China. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods for China and as a young man he heard the reports of the missionaries to that land.

The story current about the hymn's origin relates to the ruins of a cathedral in Macao, China. The cathedral had been erected by Catholic missionaries centuries before but had been demolished by fire and earthquake. H. J. Potter, in "A Mighty Fortress," says: "There is a place near Macao, called 'Laureate'".

The stanzas are short, so I'm going to read for you all of them.

"In the cross of Christ a glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime.

When the woes of life o'ertake me,
Hopes deceive and fears annoy,
Still shall the cross forsake me?
Lo! It glows with peace and joy.

When the sun of bliss is beaming,
Light and love upon my way,
From the cross the sunshine streaming,
In the cross the light of day.

Bane and blessing, pain and pleasure,
By the cross are sanctified;
Peace is there that knows no measure,
Written words can never ordain.
[Mr. DOUGLAS]. This position is joined in by some of the leading bankers, financiers, labor leaders, farm leaders, professors, making a sacrifice for monetary policy in the country.

The Joint Economic Subcommittee on Statistics of which I am chairman, has scheduled hearings on unemployment compensation. We are trying to get far more information than we have on the nature of various kinds of unemployment, and are trying to catalog and categorize the various types of unemployment that have troubled us.

I raise the point because in the report of the Commission on Money and Credit there is the following statement:

Unfortunately the data are not now available to estimate the current number of job vacancies and the proportion of unemployment attributable to inadequate demand as compared to structural, frictional, and seasonal causes. While it may not be possible to attain precise quantitative measures of these elements, the Committee feels that a greater effort and funds be devoted to acquiring better information. The Government should institute a major program to increase the amount of unemployment information needed as an adequate guide for policy decisions and then to acquire the data on a timely basis.

Our hearings are designed to determine whether or not such a major program would be justified.

Recently Mr. George Gallup conducted a poll to determine how people felt about making a sacrifice for their country in the sense of paying higher taxes, and it was interesting to note that in the poll a substantial majority of the people indicated that they were not willing to pay higher taxes for defense, for any kind of foreign aid, or for a whole series of programs, but a very substantial majority was willing to pay higher taxes to train the unemployed in new skills that are unfilled because we do not have the skilled people to fill them.

This approach is an enormously popular concept in America. Interestingly, it is not that popular with Republicans and Democrats.

I ask unanimous consent that a report on that poll from the Madison, Wis., Capital Times be printed in the Record, at this point.

There being no objection, the Gallup poll was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

KENNEDY'S CALL TO SACRIFICE HAS YET TO STARE HOME

(By George Gallup)

PRINCETON, N. J.—President Kennedy's call for greater sacrifices to strengthen the U. S. position overseas has yet to stir home with a great many Americans.

Of the major proposals specified by the President in his second state of the Union message, only one—expanding training for unemployed workers—is cited by more than half of the public as an item for which they were willing to sacrifice to the point of increased personal taxes.

In his speech before a joint session of Congress, Mr. Kennedy asked for increased spending also for strengthening the Armed Forces, a greater civil defense effort, economic and military aid to other nations, the U. S. Information Agency, and a stepped-up space effort with the goal of getting a man on the moon.

None of these other items, however, finds over half of the public saying that they are willing to sacrifice in order to achieve the goal.

To see which items get the greatest priority from the public, the Gallup poll had its interest rates for making sacrifices.

For which of these would you be willing to make sacrifices, even if it meant increasing your own taxes?

Top priority goes to the President's proposal that workers now laid off because of automation be given training in new job skills.

At the bottom of the list, the public puts increased military aid to other nations.

The vote on the complete list—Willing to sacrifice for:

Retraining program for unemployed.......... 67
Increase funds for improved Armed Forces........ 38
Steps to strengthen the defense program........ 28
Step up USIA propaganda efforts........ 26
Increase military aid to nations........ 21
Increase military aid to nations........ 9
Don't know... 3

(Table adds to more than 100 percent since many people cited more than one item.)

Analysis of the results by party affiliation shows little difference between Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.

Voters from all three groups name the expanded training for the unemployed most frequently. This item is given somewhat greater priority, however, by Democrats (71 percent) and Independents (70 percent) than it is by Republicans (50 percent). Democrats tend to give increased economic aid to underdeveloped nations slightly greater priority than Republicans do.

Among all three groups, increased spending for military aid to other nations ranks last.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, before any extensive program is undertaken, or a great deal of money is spent, I would like to know about the conditions. There is a very serious dispute between Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Heller, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, as to whether or not unemployment is as important as many people have argued that it is. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has argued that retraining programs are the most important.

He has implied that it is considerably more important than the question of inadequate demand, whereas the head of the Council of Economic Advisers has disapproved, and eloquent economist, Dr. Heller, drastically disagrees with him. Dr. Heller and Mr. Tobin, of the Council of Economic Advisers, have studied the problem in some detail and have presented to the Joint Economic Committee documentation indicating that a substantial increase in demand would go a long way toward establishing all kinds of employment. In order to resolve this kind of question, it seems to me we need a great deal more of the kind of information that the report of the Committee on Money and Credit has requested.

As I have said, this Commission consisted of people of such diverse and contradictory views as some of the following: David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Robert Nathan, of Robert Nathan Associates; Stanley H. Ruttelberg, director of department of research, AFL-CIO; Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Gaylord A. Freeman, jr., president, the First National Bank of Chicago.

It seems to me that virtually all intelligent, thoughtful, and responsible people who have considered this subject recognize the very great need for considerable study in this area.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND LOW FOREIGN WAGES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, last week on the floor of the Senate there was considerable discussion of the balance-of-payments problem and the problem of foreign imports and competition from abroad in textile areas and other areas. At his press conference, President Kennedy was asked about competition from abroad in the textile industry.

Mr. President, the crux of the problem seems to come back again and again to the wage differential, the fact that in this country wages are considerably higher than in other countries, and if it is alleged that not only are our wages higher, but that wage costs are higher—and therefore the total cost of production in this country in many cases far higher than in other countries.

The very book to which I have referred, published by the Commission on Money and Credit, contains some interesting observations on this subject.

Before I get into this matter, however, I would like to point out exactly how sharp a discrepancy there is between wages paid in this country and wages paid in such countries as West Germany and Japan. As a matter of fact, the Joint Economic Committee furnished me with some figures showing that in 1960 the average hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries in this country amounted to $2.29 an hour, with fringe benefits amounting to 35 cents; a total of $2.64 an hour. These figures compare with those of West Germany, where the average wage is 62 cents an hour, plus fringe benefits of 20 cents, or a total of 82 cents an hour. In Japan the average wage is 30 cents an hour plus fringe benefits of 5 cents an hour, or a total of 35 cents an hour. These figures show that the wage in the United States is nearly three times the wage paid in West Germany, and seven or eight times higher than the wage paid in Japan, both in comparable industries.

As a matter of fact, the figures which I would like to point out certainly how sharp a discrepancy there is between wages paid in this country and wages paid in such countries as West Germany and Japan, which the Administration has argued, has studied in some detail and have presented to the Joint Economic Committee documented study indicating that a substantial increase in demand would go a long way toward establishing all kinds of employment. In order to resolve this kind of question, it seems to me we need a great deal more of the kind of information that the report of the Committee on Money and Credit has requested.
wages and wages in Japan. This committee believes that the best basis for comparison is in the field of unskilled wages. For all production workers in Japan in manufacturing, during 1957—this is not 1960, but 1957—the average wage was 17 cents an hour whereas in the United States in 1956 it was $1.98. I ask unanimous consent that a table, designated table III, at page 42 of a booklet entitled "Labor Costs and Inter-industry Costs" be printed in the Record at this point, together with a table prepared by the Joint Economic Committee, to which I referred previously, showing the average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and kindred products</td>
<td>17 183</td>
<td>17 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco and wood products</td>
<td>14 176</td>
<td>14 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical and related industries</td>
<td>24 211</td>
<td>24 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile mill products</td>
<td>11 145</td>
<td>11 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, clay and glass</td>
<td>20 196</td>
<td>20 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary metal industries</td>
<td>29 256</td>
<td>29 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated metal products</td>
<td>19 207</td>
<td>19 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>21 221</td>
<td>21 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation equipment</td>
<td>26 225</td>
<td>26 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel and other finished products</td>
<td>19 145</td>
<td>19 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and scientific instruments</td>
<td>20 201</td>
<td>20 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All manufacturing</td>
<td>19 198</td>
<td>19 198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Converted at exchange rate, 1 yen equals 0.02785 of U.S. cent.

Average hourly earnings—manufacturing industries (1965):

- United States: $2.20 (plus fringe benefits $0.35)
- West Germany: $0.62 (plus fringe benefits $0.20)
- Japan: $0.30 (plus fringe benefits $0.05)

Source: Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I bring this matter up not because I am arguing in favor of protection, but because we should give some recognition to the fact that these wages are dynamic and that they change very rapidly and very drastically and differently in one country as compared with another.

The Commission on Money and Credit wrote exactly that point when it spoke about the great difference between a country which has full employment and pressure against resources, especially against manpower resources, such as we have been compared with a country which has considerable unemployment, and virtually no pressure to drive up wages, which is the situation in our country. They write:

"In the absence of any important elements of foreign market power, wages tend to rise faster when there are more unfilled job vacancies [demand for labor] relative to the amount of unemployment. There is no universally applicable guide indicating the amount of wage and price increase. If any, which is likely to be associated with a particular wage increase."

The amount of required aggregate demand needed to create a given number of new jobs, and hence a given reduction in unemployment, is likely to be associated with a particular wage increase.

This is the situation in Germany at the present time. Still further increases in demand will result in labor shortages and pressures for wage increases in these areas and skill categories, even though substantial unemployment decline. Each further increase in aggregate demand will reduce unemployment and will give rise to consequent wage increases.

This is the situation in Germany at the present time. Still further increases in demand will result in labor shortages and pressures for wage increases in these areas and skill categories, even though substantial unemployment decline. Each further increase in aggregate demand will reduce unemployment and will give rise to consequent wage increases.

This is the situation which has developed in Germany. In an article which appeared in the Sunday Times magazine recently, entitled "Inquiry Into German Prosperity," written by Flora Lewis, that situation is underlined. This is what the author says about the situation in West Germany:

"Unemployment is a joke. There were some 150,000 more jobs offered last year than there were people looking for work. Newspaper ads for cleaning women dressed up their advertisements with high-sounding appeals for "household economies, specialists," and "room attendants." A cartoon on the labor shortage showed a snooty lad just out of school leaning on a flashy sports car and replying to the urgent entreaties of a factory director. "We'll need you as soon as those damn apprentices get through school.""

Mr. President, I have gone into this detail because I believe it is important in the ensuing debates that will take place on reciprocal trade that the groundwork be laid for a comparison of wages, recognizing that this is a dynamic situation.

The Joint Economic Committee compiled a study showing what has happened to wages in the United States and in West Germany in Japan over the 15 years or so in order to restate it accurately, I ask that the figures be corrected to reflect price increases.

What was disclosed to me was extremely interesting. It showed that in West Germany wages have increased from an index of 100 in 1956 to 115.7 in 1960. However, the price index has increased by about 9 percent, so real wages have gone up about 6 percent over 5 years, or roughly 1 percent a year.

In Japan the wage index has risen, not the 15 percent it has risen in the United States, but more than 20 percent—21.1 percent. The price index in Japan has risen 10.6 percent, or almost twice as much as the increase in the United States.

The most interesting situation is in West Germany. Since 1956, wages in West Germany have increased 25.4 percent. The West German price index shows an increase almost exactly the same as ours—9.6 percent. The wage increase in Germany has been 25.4 percent in only 5 years, an increase almost 5 times that in the United States.

The reason why I am emphasizing these figures is that I believe there are a number of ways in which we can perhaps help our friends here in West Germany to help us adjust our imbalance of payments, our loss of gold, and our other serious international problems to the fact that they are so efficient, that their standard of living is improving, and that they are able to compete with us so well. They are quite willing to try to make adjustments, but I think we must concentrate in the particular area of increasing wages. This can vastly improve the situation here. West Germany is still unfortunate, because their standard of living is still far, far below that of the United States. While doing...
so, they can equalize the competitive situation between our two countries.

Mr. President, the article in the New York Times also points out that the West German attitude on foreign aid is beginning to change. There are two other ways in which, I believe, West Germans are helping us. The first is to help take some of the burden of aiding the free world off our back and alleviating that situation. The second is revaluation.

The attitudes are beginning to change. The sorrow spectacle of the United States asking West Germany to help solve the winter gold crisis was a setback in the process of enlightenment and has made explanation of the need for giving more difficult. Nor, until a few weeks ago did the Bonn Government refer red, the article entitled ‘Inquiry into German Prosperity,’ published in the New York Times magazine of June 25, 1961, be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, and the Clerk was instructed to insert them. Comparison of changes in average hourly earnings on all manufacturing, cost of living, and real wages, in United States, Germany, and Japan, 1938-60

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEALTH, in modern terms, is not only money and goods but the capacity to create more of both. Prosperity might be defined as the utilization of that capacity.

West Germany, with a network of roads that while their wealth has certainly grown, it developed from a point little above zero to which total gross domestic product of Japan, is in about as much the same, 1955-1960. There is a handsome country of gentle river valleys and wooded hills, but it has little of natural riches that need only be dug from the surface to be usable. No more iron and metals, no immensities of fertile plains, only coal which is no longer an unlimited asset.

But it is a country rich in tools and skills, skills inherited from the past and steadily renewed, tools bought and used at a series of expansion that surpasses that of any other Western nation. As a result, the value of everything the economy turns out has nearly tripled in a decade. West German economists estimate that their country is a little better off than Great Britain or about half as rich as the United States, measured by per capita industrial capacity. And the assets are in busy use, in contrast to the American signs of slowing, the nation is "front running" on economic predictions, are there any signs that the West German boom is headed for a bust. With two economic collapses in the last generation, Germans are shy of optimism. But the major factors that lurked behind the American boom of 1929 and 1937 are crying out for a burst. The West Germans point out that while a country rich in tools and skills, with more than enough to spare?

"Well, the car will suit me and the plant looks tolerable, so if there's a marriageable"
in at the neighborhood gasthaus on their way home. Vast invariably orders beer, but mutti is likely to choose a lemonade or a Coca-Cola, a cold beer, or a pot of hot tea. It is Thursday, when vati has a regular date for cards and talk at the gasthaus with the boys. Muttis regular drink is the evening kaffeeklatsch, where there is a circle of women who manage to sew and consume mountains of whipped cream on cake at the same time.

The Schmids do not eat much fresh meat—it is too expensive for them—but they have enough potatoes, a bag full or six, about 16 pounds of potatoes a week for the family of four including 7-year-old Karl. They have reached a level of general economic comfort and well-being beyond the dreams of their forefathers.

But such concentration does not provoke meangerism. Tobacco, and liquor which are all heavily taxed; are meager. The main one is Fifi, the woman who manages to sew and consume more than the original would in a month. We have reached a level of general economic comfort and well-being beyond the dreams of our forefathers.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. President, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Government Printing Office. At the joint centennial dinner on June 27, held at the beautiful new premises of the U.S. General Services Administration, the Honorable Omar Burleson of the 17th District of Texas, vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, delivered
the principal address. I ask unanimous consent that this very fine, timely, and historical address be printed in the RECORD.

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

ADDRESS BY HON. OMAH BURLESON, OF TEXAS, AT THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER HELD AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, JUNE 27, 1961

Senator Hayden [the Public Printer], Senator Miller, representatives of the graphic arts, employees of the Government Printing Office, other distinguished ladies and gentleman, may I assure you that I respond heartily and enthusiastically to your invitation to be with you this occasion.

For fear of sounding undignified, I did not address you as fellow employees of "swampoodle." I was tempted to say "fellow friends up Tiber Creek." In doing so, I could have well known that, at least you had a paddle. You know those of us at the Capital and sometimes we have trouble finding a paddle.

In this highly scientific era, the harnessing of new energy sources and the possibilities of space, we still have speakers for occasions such as this. I suppose we could use a robot of some kind—simply select the theme, the body, the paddle, there, and out comes an afterdinner speech.

It would probably be better than some we have heard and better than the one near at hand.

As honored and as delighted as I am to accept this invitation to share this occasion with you, I know you will understand. I had hoped that the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, the distinguished and lovable Senator from Arizona, would address you and that I would be privileged to hear him.

Of course, Senator Harrison has been around a long time. He says you never have to explain something you did not say. Most of us in the Congress have not yet learned that. I have known you must have been explaining something explaining what we said than it took to say it in the first place. You may have been here with the press, the public printing, and the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will marvel that we could ever find that much time or space.

This is a time of celebration and it is a significant one. As you know, it commemorates the 100th anniversary of this great institution, the Government Printing Office.

As early as 1816, there were some far-sighted men in the Congress and in Government service who recognized the need for the Government to have its own printing establishment, and in 1861, on the same day that Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, this Office opened its doors.

It was during this period that it may truly be said that the men and women of our Nation passed through the period of infancy and youth to full maturity in the company of nations.

Although the history of this great institution may not appear spectacular to the layman, it, nevertheless, has had a tremendous influence on the affairs of our Nation.

The beginning of the Government Printing Office, when it opened its doors on March 4, 1861, consisted of a small group of building and a quantity of equipment, which is not significant, either—all purchased for the sum of $135,000. What really counts is that the purchase was instrumental in bringing into the Government service 359 people versed and skilled in the arts of printing and bookbinding. From the beginning of the Office in the present, history has been silent about delays in public printing, until then, had consumed so much time and energy of the Continental Congress. It is reasonable to assume that such delays as may have occurred were never critical.

Among the original Government Printing Office buildings was the stable where, according to legend, the necessary accommodations for "one black horse and one boll­ baled bay horse; one wagon and a carryall." The delivery section also had three or four bi-luggage coaches, and the delivery of emergency work and urgent messages. Come to think of it, even today the bicycle remains the fast mode of travel over short distance in Washington traffic. That is, if the rider survives until he reaches his address and, whatever we in the Congress may suspect that the boll baled bay horse may have thrown a shoe on the way to the Capit­ ol when a hurry-up order requires the des­ patch of paper, very often your dispatch is delivered by bicycle. It invariably comes through in time to keep the legislative ball rolling and the de­ linquency budget has been more than a matter of minutes.

The dollar-and-cents value of anything is not so keenly felt as when you and I, on­ thence, were in the Congress. Therefore, it is well to mention in passing that the Government Printing Office has had no space addition since 1895, when they used only $95,000 as compared to $100 million during the last 2 or 3 fiscal years. We have a great need for our facilities, which we hope will be realized in the very near future.

To the best part of any institution is the people in it. As all houses do not make homes, so do not brick and mortar and steel and machines make an institution such as this. An institution such as this makes the U.S. Government. Therefore, it comes down to the proposition that when we find ourselves, represent the Government to mil­ lions of our fellow citizens. This being true, we have a definite and a clear responsibility of ethics and the de­ linquency budget has been more than a matter of minutes. The history of the personnel of this Office convinces me that the people in it have and have always had this dedication. I think it proper to mention the contribu­ tion of former Public Printer Augustus E. Giegengick, present here this evening, who was at the helm at the beginning of World War II, and under whose direction this Office performed a tremendous service during those trying years. He was awarded the Certificate of Merit for outstanding contributions to the war effort, and in accepting it fully recognized the efforts of the 600 em­ ployees who made the award possible.

There is another former Public Printer here, Hon. Charles O. Linn, who made the program put the Government Printing Office abreast of the commercial industry in the equipment of up-to-date printing processes. I refer to Mr. Raymond Blattenberger.

Of course, not all the operations related to public printing and binding are confined to this Washington office. As Public Printer, the preparatory work which must be done by the editors, the screening processes and proofing of printer's page, is, in a sense, the head office, and is, of course, the key to all operations.

These people are doing an essential job and it must not go without credit. The Public Printer and those of you in executive and administrative positions will be the first, I know, to acknowledge that this Office could not function as efficiently as it does if the preliminaries were not so competently handled by the printing clerks and depart­ mental representatives.

There is no doubt that the present Public Printer, whom I have known for a long period of time and with whom I have closely worked, is one of the ablest of his predecessors in the fine traditions of this institution.

If I am destined that in this time of rapidly mov­ ing events, he will make his own record which will be a challenge to those about him in years to come. Someone totally unfamiliar with the Government Printing Office, and of course, there are more who are not than who are, may ask and I should answer the question, what should such answers might be, given on who responded to the question.

It might be called the largest printing office in the world—32½ acres of floorspace in a group of red brick buildings.

There is another former Public Printer here, Hon. Charles O. Linn, who made the program put the Government Printing Office abreast of the commercial industry in the equipment of up-to-date printing processes. I refer to Mr. Raymond Blattenberger.

Of course, not all the operations related to public printing and binding are confined to this Washington office. As Public Printer, the preparatory work which must be done by the editors, the screening processes and proofing of printer's page, is, in a sense, the head office, and is, of course, the key to all operations.

These people are doing an essential job and it must not go without credit. The Public Printer and those of you in executive and administrative positions will be the first, I know, to acknowledge that this Office
For that reason, just as this institution is a showcase for the Nation and is many things, so is our country many things. It is the good and the bad, the ugly and the beautiful, the absurd and the superlative, the rude and the gracious.

Potomac River. A cracked bell in Philadelphia and a tomb out here in Arlington Cemetery. "I am the subject of the British Empire." The officer bowed, squared his shoulders and replied, "You are indeed honored by the uniform that you are a subject of the British Empire." The officer snapped back, "Subject? I am not a subject of anything—I own part of it!"

You and I have been proud of the fact that we are a part owner of this land in which we live. We cherish it and hold it as the greatest possible possession.

To re dedicate ourselves to our country and to the jobs we hold, perhaps we would like to be reminded that: "This beloved and mighty America to which I owe absolute allegiance is more than a land of lovely rivers, rolling plains, and mighty peaks. It is more than a country vasty rich with stores of minerals and ore; more than a people of inventive genius who can lead in modern enterprise, production and distribution. America is God's experiment in free government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

"The America to which I give my heart's full measure of devotion is God's gift to history, proclaiming to the world the dignity, the duty and the destiny of nations under free government."

In this tradition of service, I join with others who are more than 60 years old (and, of course, that includes all the ladies) who, by reason of the advancement of medical science, will likely live to be 100, and on the 200th anniversary, we shall meet here again.

In the meantime, thank you for your association and permitting me to be with you.

SS "HOPE" VISITS SAIGON, VIETNAM

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, the Senate is well aware of the great value of the Project Hope medical mission ship, which is doing so much in southeast Asia to show that Americans are people with hearts. This was demonstrated when, in 1950, the Senate adopted a resolution relative to the establishment of a White Fleet, a proposal designed to capitalize on the phenomenal success of Project Hope.

And I am now able to report that the American people are also well aware of what a potent force for good will Project Hope is. This awareness is evidenced by editorials such as the one which was published on June 17, 1961, in the Boone News-Republican in my home State of Iowa. I ask unanimous consent that this perceptive editorial be printed at this point in the Record.

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

MERCY MISSION TO VIETNAM

This past Thursday the good ship SS Hope steamed into the Vietnamese port of Saigon for a 4-month medical mission that could not have come at a more propitious time. With Vietnam resting under the stresses of the cold war and the uncertainty of evidence of American helpfulness may be more persuasive in putting the Vietnamese people on the side of the free world than mere words.

The hospital ship is on the final leg of its yearlong good-will mission to southeast Asia. While cùng-months in the waters off Indonesia, the Hope's basic medical team of 18 physicians, 24 nurses, 30 medical technicians, and others earned the respect and friendship of the Indonesian people and of their Government. This hard-working staff of volunteers held 600 classes and lectures, treated 17,000 patients, performed 700 major surgical operations, and greeted 30,000 shipboard visitors.

It will cost the Hope $8,500,000 to operate the Hope for 1 year, exclusive of the $2 million in mutual security funds that were used to refit the ship for its former Navy hospital ship role. All the operating funds are being privately raised through solicitation of corporations, labor groups, and individuals. The Project Hope organization would like to send still more ships on medical teaching missions to Africa and South America if the necessary internal support is forthcoming.

The Senate eased the way for a step-up in this type of mercy mission by adopting a resolution February 13th, "calling for the establishment of a White Fleet."

The President would have authority to establish such a fleet—to rush assistance to disaster areas, as well as to carry on a regular program of technical assistance and training—whenever he feels it would further U.S. foreign policy. That the Project Hope mission does bring good will to the United States is exemplified by the comment of the mayor of Sumbawa, an island in the Indonesian Archipelago, to one of the ship's staff: "This is the first time foreigners came to Sumbawa who did not come to steal our rice. We will never forget what you have done."

TWO PHILOSOPHIES OF DEFICIT FEDERAL SPENDING

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, in the June 28 issue of the Sioux City Journal appeared a timely editorial pointing out the two philosophies of deficit federal spending. One is that there has not been enough growth to create the taxes on pay and profits to cover the spending demanded; and the other is that we spend too much. I happen to subscribe to the latter. Indeed, I would go further, and say that, generally, when we spend too much, the inevitable result is retardation of growth, because inflation and the accompanying shrinkage in value of our money discourages thrift investment, and business expansion. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record.

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

THE ONLY WAY?

Sylvia Porter's column on today's editorial page discusses the subject of how to spend the billions. Over the years, Sylvia points out, it has become traditional for them to be laced with red ink. Even in the so-called boom years of the late 1940's, there have been deficits, she explains, adding: "The only way to explain the deficits of the late 40's is that we didn't know how to create the taxes on pay and profits to cover the spending demanded to fight the cold war and provide services deemed essential."

We disagree with Sylvia's contention that this is the only way to explain the deficits of the late 40's. There is another, and more realistic, way. The Federal Government simply indulged in deficit financing, overspent its income, and was able to do it. A second reason is that this institution, we lived beyond our means because of the strange and mixed-up thinking of those who believe big government and big spending are the answers to our problems. That happened in good years, too, when the Nation should have been saving so that we could have the burdensome national debt instead of adding to it.

Our defense obligations must be met, of course, and we disagree with Sylvia that the wealthy can pay what is needed and everything else can be cut back. Our tax system is broken and people recognize the desirability of a reasonable amount of foreign aid if it is judiciously spent. However, with the priority that has been given by this administration to domestic spending legislation, and with the $3 billion deficit for the fiscal year just ended and the $5 billion deficit—at least—forecast for the current fiscal year, most of which can be attributed to increased spending only for domestic programs, our taxpayers back home are deeply concerned over the sincerity behind various statements regarding the need for all of the spending proposed by the foreign aid bill. If, indeed, all of this is so terribly necessary, they wonder why the administration did not see fit to cut down the amount of the domestic spending that has been requested.

Of equal concern is the common knowledge that much of the foreign aid money we have taken from our tax payers has not been judiciously spent. From 1955 to 1960, the Soviet bloc gave to non-Communist countries foreign aid amounting to $3.5 billion; at the same time, the United States aid in grants and loans amounted to $5.7 billion. Still the Communists have been more effective. As was pointed out in an excellent editorial published in the June 26 edition of the Des Moines Register appears whole concept of foreign aid is apparently based on some false assumptions or lack some ingredient to make it workable. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Record.

Also, Mr. President, in the June 10 issue of the Des Moines Register appears.

I consent.
a knowledgeable article by Mr. Arthur Krock, setting forth additional reasons why there are suspicion and restiveness over the administration's foreign aid bill. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

Finally, Mr. President, numerous taxpayers over the Nation are asking pointedly, "How much foreign aid can we afford?" This is raised as a result of the administration's request for boost in the request of the Eisenhower administration by at least another half a billion dollars. Perhaps the answer is that we cannot afford any foreign aid whatso­ever that is not judiciously spent; and we can only afford an amount which, even if judiciously spent, will not weaken our national character by demoralizing our people, through inflationary effects of such spending. I ask unanimous consent that a good editorial on this phase of the foreign aid question, appearing in the June 18 issue of the Sioux City Jour­nal, be printed in the Record.

The conclusion, the editorial and the article were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Waterloo (Iowa) Daily Courier, June 28, 1961]

UNITED STATES Must Rethink Foreign Aid Concept

It is time that we Americans gained a more realistic understanding of problems inherent in the accepted concept that foreign aid, by reducing poverty, will prevent the spread of communism.

That idea, based on vague American ideas, has now run up against some painful facts.

With the impact of Western technology, the standard of living in some backward areas of the world has actually declined. Modern medical methods of controlling ep­idemics, reducing infant deaths, and treating chronic diseases have caused a population explosion which places a greater strain than before on the food supply. More people are hungry today than ever before.

Even in underdeveloped nations with ade­quate land for expansion, as in Latin Amer­ica, the gap between living standards there and in the United States continues to be steadily broadening rather than contracting. As a result, people who obtain a smattering of education are increasingly disatisfied with their rate of advance and are willing to accept the Communist promises that the job can be done faster under a Marxist dicta­torship.

Furthermore, foreign aid cannot possibly increase the standard of living fast enough in these areas to overcome this dissatis­faction. The case is summarized neatly by Prof. H. Wentworth Edridge, chairman of the finance committee, in the May issue of NATO Letter:

"A present annual per capita income of $800 (not unusual among backward na­tion­alities) will reach at the highest optimistic yearly growth of 5 percent within a decade the hardly impressive total of $335 per capita. Moreover, today in one year the annual per capita income of the United States will have increased to $2,280. In short, the level-of-living gap will have increased from $1,950 to $1,960."

"But this is a fictitious calculation; no underdeveloped economy is very likely to grow at a net per capita rate of 5 percent annually. Without campaign promises increased by Western public health techniques controlling the death rate) is likely to reduce the net per capita rate to 2.5 percent or lower."

"Naturally, we too in the West will be very fortunate indeed to hold a 5 percent or close to 5 percent net per capita output growth yearly over a period of time, but the odds are greater. To summarize the con­clusions of G. L. Bach ("Economics: An In­troduction to Analysis and Policy"): If we make a suitable assumption and allow the United States to attain a 2.5 percent annual per capita income growth, and if the U.S. income grows at the low rate of 2 percent per annum it would take the U.S. 100 years to reach Latin American income reached one-third of the then current U.S. income level."

If foreign aid cannot possibly accomplish results to meet the rising expectations of the people in underdeveloped lands, why, then, should the Communists make headway with fewer resources and a less effective economic system? From 1955 to 1960, the Soviet bloc gave foreign aid to non-Communist countries amounting to about $8 billion. If the United States lent aid in grants and loans to the same countries during the same period amounted to $5,739 million. Our total foreign aid bill during the period was about $19 billion. Yet the Communists are gaining everywhere while the West is losing.

The time has come for the abolition of for­eign aid. But apparently our whole concept of foreign aid is based on some false assumptions or lacks some ingredient to make it workable. Perhaps we should spend more energy and expense in exploiting unrest in Communist areas like Red China rather than trying to fight a purely defensive battle.

[From the Des Moines Register, June 10, 1961]

KROCK AGAINST PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN AID PROPOSAL

(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The administration's foreign aid program has come before Con­gress for approval in the most defensive posi­tion these proposals have ever occupied. The position is that of a large borrower who, despite unsatisfactory tangible earnings, wants not only to renew his loan at the bank, but make it annually self-renewing for 5 years. To get even the substantial commitments, and (3) being held responsible for the international ill will that the proposals have ever occupied. The position is that of a large borrower who, despite unsatisfactory tangible earnings, wants not only to renew his loan at the bank, but make it annually self-renewing for 5 years. To get even the substantial commitments, and (3) being held responsible for the international ill will that the proposals have ever occupied.

The answers made by Cabinet witnesses to questions these attitudes inspired do not seem to have been very persuasive.

The additional evidence of Soviet implac­ability supplied by the Vienna conversation between the President and Premier Krushchov, in combination with the continued demonstrations to the East of Communist troops, and to a nuclear weapons treaty by Kremlin delegates at Geneva, weight the scales against rather than for the new foreign aid program.

The apparent strength of the congressional resistance suggests that the President's chances of overcoming it depend, on the skills, political and otherwise, with which he uses his tools of persuasion, since the tools themselves are not very persuasive.

The kit includes a new and consolidated agency, reorganized on the principle of Tru­man's point 4.

[From the Sioux City Sunday Journal, June 18, 1961]

HOW MUCH FOREIGN AID CAN WE AFFORD?

There apparently is in progress a system­atic program by top Kennedy administra­tion officials to boost U.S. foreign aid spend­ing. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, David E. Bell, said the other day for example that the United States can afford to double its aid to underdeveloped countries. The administration advocates, have been created since World War II the preceding Presidents, during which the influence of International communism has been considerably weakened.

Even if President Kennedy and his aides can accomplish these extraordinary persua­sions, they will have to face the fact that $84.6 billion for fiscal 1962, a rise of $800 million from President Eisenhower's request for fiscal 1961, will have to surmount more ob­stacles if Congress is substantially to ap­prove it.

These obstacles, which can be identified by the May 12 statement to the Senate of Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon and other administration spokesmen have been created by the following conditions:

The great unpopularity with the voters in many congressional districts of the foreign aid program, making its champions­hip a hazard to relection.

The apparently widespread conviction in the country that, without new and more painful price inflation, the economy cannot furnish $7.3 billion more for foreign aid, and that additional spending used for welfare measures urged by the President, plus the proposed vast outflow of other bil­lion for space exploration and military de­fense.

Growing support among the people for those Members of Congress and public officials who demand an immediate, responsible revaluation that will supply the needed funds from the硬盘 or the economy, if this were considered necessary in the national interest," Mr. Bell declared in a California speech.

Meanwhile, across the continent, another Kennedy administration official, Health, Edu­cation, and Welfare Secretary Abraham Bib­bian, was making a speech in Boston in which he said that as other nations helped the United States in its formative years, so too it has a duty to help others in similar circumstances.

Well, it seems to us that in the years since World War II the United States has been anything but parsimonious in dealing out economic and military aid to foreign
The United States has always been ready to offer a helping hand to needy countries, but today we are having trouble in more princely sum. The total amount we have to offer a helping hand to needy countries, but today we are having trouble in more princely sum. But here again there is no way of measuring abroad say that if we had not given so much money to foreign countries, things would be even worse than they are today. But here again there is no way of measuring the accuracy of such a position.

Mr. Ribicoff's statement that now the time has come for us to help others, sounds almost as though the United States has been sitting idly by without offering overseas aid. But if we are evident he has a yen for bigger spending.

In some instances, we are providing foreign countries with each year than they take in from local revenue. But still we find anti-U.S. sentiment spread widely around the world.

The record does not provide a very good case for boosting foreign aid giveaways. Indeed, to the contrary, it signals a crying need for application of the brakes and a re-considering against the industry at the Washington industry.

The clerk will call the roll.

Senators kỳ, 031654.
Brown, Charles P., Jr., 038922.
Brown, Greg J., 031785.
Brown,_o. 038917.
Brown, Laurence C., 038767.
Brownson, Harold N., 041103.
Burke, Edwin H., 031052.
Bush, Benjamin R., 041665.
Butler, Earle B., 041106.
Campbell, Fred L., 031186.
Chabot, Joseph L., 032711.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
Chappuis, Steve A., 042999.
RECORD
Kernan, Matchette, Luther, Henry, Lemmon, Kelley B
Lang, Edmund H., Joslin, Will
Kopcsak, Peter
Kenderdine, John
Kemp, James B
Green, Martin L., Griffin, Mart...
To be first lieutenant, Women’s Army Corps
Phillips, Charlotte E., 0581.

To be first lieutenant, Medical Service Corps
Bardall, Donald R., 091484.
Bevilacqua, Joseph J., 081636.
Carter, Will, 083773.

To be colonel
Dimmitt, William A., 083668.
Dryden, David B., 082551.
Dubiel, Joseph R., 083528.
Duffy, Paul P., 082855.
Fechner, Ruben F., Jr., 083272.
Habeck, Edgar J., 091855.
Hayes, John D., 083466.
Haisl, Carl W., 088005.
Hubbell, Gilbert L., 083573.
Jenkins, William L., 082775.
Lawson, James L., 086066.
Leach, William O., 085768.
Lockton, James C., 083210.
Logan, Robert F., Jr., 083940.
McLeod, William B., 083817.
Miles, Peter D., 083206.
Miles, Thomas R., 081155.
Murphy, Robert J., 086653.
O’Donnell, Frank P., 083561.
Roberts, John E., 083417.
Rockwell, John H., 089802.
Russillo, Michael F., Jr., 083077.
Simes, Gerald L., 083323.
Snyder, Harvey W., 24, 087623.
Urlich, Wayne E., 087647.
Wheeler, Gerald E., 083066.
Wilson, Jack R., 083769.
Wolters, Kenneth V., 084303.
Woods, William B., 083085.

To be first lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps
Seufert, Helen J., 03012.

To be first lieutenant, Army Medical Specialist Corps
Derrick, Beverly A., 010188.
Pavila, Patricia M., 010189.
Samson, Carol M., 010190.

The following-named person for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Army of the United States, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 1211:

Holley, James E., 017185.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army by transfer in the grades specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, and 3290:

To be captain, Medical Service Corps
Miller, Henry T. (CR), 011398.

To be first lieutenant
Reue, David N. (MSC), 078047.

To be second lieutenant
Moore, Claude P. (MSC), 083837.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, and 3298:

To be major
Marshall, George W., 0121850.
To be captains, Chaplains
Banton, Ruston J., II, OS004426.
Fung, Edmund, OS170459.
Howerton, Robert B., Jr., OS299715.
To be first lieutenant, Dental Corps
Nelson, Robert N., OS131483.
To be first lieutenant, Judge Advocate General's Corps
Howe, Charles B., OS058206.
To be first lieutenants, Medical Corps
Boyd, Charles N., OS000477.
Geler, David, OS000479.
Lenlo, Paul T., OS3123.
To be second lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps
Grieser, Elaine M., NA047093.
Hart, Sumnne M., NA050752.
To be second lieutenants, Medical Service Corps
Berlin, Jack E.
Garrett, Richard L., OS101158.
Hattefield, Earl P., MM196113.
Howell, Lawrence C., Sr., OS328304.
LaValley, John W., MM239784.
To be second lieutenant, Women's Army Corps
Estock, Barbara J., L299774.
To be second lieutenants, Dental Corps
Carter, Jimmie B., Jr.
Chin, Gordon O.
Turpin, William P., IV
To be second lieutenants, Medical Corps
Bevis, Jerald G.
Burns, Richard L., OS040386.
Capps, Ladora D., OS101151.
Turpin, William P., IV
To be second lieutenants, Dental Corps
Bevis, Jerald G.
Burns, Richard L., OS040386.
Capps, Ladora D., OS101151.
To be second lieutenants, Medical Corps
Bevis, Jerald G.
Burns, Richard L., OS040386.
Capps, Ladora D., OS101151.
To be second lieutenants, Dental Corps
To be second lieutenants, Medical Corps
Bevis, Jerald G.
Burns, Richard L., OS040386.
Capps, Ladora D., OS101151.
Acker, Walter E., A03095894.
Barnett, Larry L., A03096349.
Basso, Ronald J., A03095589.
Barlow, Frederic R., A03094070.
Allman, Robert L., A03095585.
Alexander, George, A03096501.
Ackerlund, Walter E., A03095583.
Bartlett, Donald A., A03095585.
Barland, Edwin, A03095583.
Barham, William C., A03095583.
Augspurger, Earl F., Jr., A03095585.
Avery, Allan F., A03095583.
Bartholomew, John A., A03095585.
Alman, Frederick R., A03095585.
Augsburger, Earl F., Jr., A03095585.
Bowers, Paul B., A03095583.
Barham, William C., A03095583.
Barham, William C., A03095583.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bogart, Monty, A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Bosio, Joseph K., A03095585.
Be patient with our impatience. In times of tension make us more forbearing and considerate one with another, remembering that even in the glare of public gaze each fights a hard battle and walks a lonely way.

Enrich us with a passionate care for others' needs without which all we say, even though we speak with the tongues of men and angels, is as but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

Help us in all our ways to be masters of ourselves that we may be the servants of all. Thus may we faithfully serve our baffled day as we do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with Thee, our God. Amen.

The Chorister, Rev. Frederick Brown of Minnesota, and Mr. TABER were appointed managers on the part of the Senate in charge of the matter of the House on the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. ANDERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. TALBERT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

June 10

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:

O God our Father, as servants of the nation's welfare, before, in the hearing of all the world, we talk of the Nation's good, we would lift our needy hearts to the Nation's God. Thou hast ordained that in the leadership of public affairs the care of the many must rest upon the shoulders of the few. Enable, we pray Thee, those thus lifted to posts of great power to cultivate the spirit of patience and charity that differing opinions may not bitterly divide, nor practices dishonor, nor conflicts make us unkind.

The President, Mr. MANSHIP, President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar, under the rule, be dispensed with.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. MANSHIP, Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour, for the transaction of routine...