To be surgeon: 
C. Lowell Edwards
Michael W. Justice
John R. Trautman
Gordon S. Siegel
Emery A. Johnson
Jack C. Robertson
Clement P. Cotter
Robert W. Weiger
James M. Miller
Herschel C. Gore, Jr.

To be assistant surgeons:
John R. Furman
Robert K. Heide

To be dental surgeons:
Stanley Raynor
Oswald Spencer
Robert L. Weiss
Carl J. Wittkop, Jr.

To be pharmacists:
Selvin Sonken
Christopher E. Kenemer

To be assistant pharmacists:
Rudolph E. Mick
Ronald J. Wroblewski
Jack L. Cox
William S. Driscoll
Paul J. Carr
Richard P. Frank
Richard F. Rappi

To be senior nurses:
Thomas D. DeCillis
Frank W. Hollister
James E. Blesingheiser

To be senior assistant pharmacists:
Ray D. Crossley II
Jerome A. Halperin
Gary J. Wold

To be assistant pharmacists:
James C. Yatesco
Gerald A. Mankowski

To be senior scientists:
Harold J. Fournelle
William B. Carroll
Roy W. Chamberlain

To be surgeons:
Douglas K. Powers
Carroll B. Quinlan
Louise Gillespie, Jr.
Charles E. Koch, Jr.
Albert D. Bloomstrom
Andrew F. Horne
Lawrence F. Diettner, Jr.

To be assistant surgeons:
William R. Martin
Maurice B. Burg

To be dental surgeons:
Biagio J. CoSENTINO
John E. Frank
James E. Kelly

To be pharmacists:
John A. Mattis

To be senior nurses:
Grace E. Mattis
Mary G. Demlan
Mary R. Lester
Dorothy L. Connors
Ina L. Riddleboomer
Lucile G. Budzer
Mary S. Romer
Mary E. McGovern
Verma B. Grimm
Hilda A. Niesia
Myra J. Johnson
Merllys E. Porter

To be nurse officers:
Tabitha W. Rossetter
Philomene E. Lenz
Madge M. Nelll
Jennie H. Rakich
Margaret M. Cahalan
Lillian S. Dick
Florence E. Gareau
Mary E. Allen
Milred E. Barnett
Margaret P. Carroll
Mary J. McGee
Frenses S. Wolford
Catherine M. McDuffe

To be assistant nurse officers:
Sara G. Gilles
Richard A. Lindblad

To be senior surgeons:
G. Gilbert Ashwell
Winthrop E. Hoyle
Robert M. Chanock
Jack D. Davidson
Tracy Levy
Sarah E. Stewart
Kamehameha K. L.
Wong
Ernest C. Siegfried
John M. Buchness
John J. Walsh

To be senior assistant surgeons:
Joseph A. Gallagher
Alexis I. Shelokov
Miriam D. Manning
Sigurd E. Dahstrom
Robert N. Philip
John K. Irion
John M. Lynch
David R. Komin
William H. Stewart
Franz W. Rossi

To be senior assistant pharmacists:
Michael J. Tuohy
Arthur C. Willman
Jon R. May

To be assistant pharmacists:
Sheppard M. Levine
Fred D. Greenblatt
Robert H. Dumbaugh
Joseph Schwartz

To be assistant scientists:
Robert K. Nee
Clarence A. Sooter
William F. Durham

To be scientists:
Herbert F. Hasene!ever Robert S. Shellow
Gerald Berg
Julius A. Kessel
William J. Goodwin
Donald S. Boo mer
Jr.

To be sanitarians:
Joe L. Perrin
William A. Mills

To be senior assistant sanitarians:
Verion T. G. Bergman
George J. Bultner

To be senior veterinary officers:
Robert E. Keating
Karl E. Reinhard

To be veterinary officers:
Paul Arinstein
Anton M. Allen
Kenneth D. Quist

To be senior assistant veterinary officers:
Leonard C. Marcus

To be dentists:
Gilda C. Grassi
Mary E. Ferrell

To be therapists:
Walter S. Sekiya
John B. Allis
Dean P. Currier

To be senior assistant therapist:
Lauren E. Lane

To be assistant therapist:
George H. Hampton

To be health service officers:
John E. Baker, Jr.

To be dental surgeons:
Cecilia C. Conrath
Daniel Sullivan
Mary S. Skinner

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 26, 1964, but omitted from the CONGRESSIONAL Record of that date.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Hamer H. Budge, of Idaho, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1969.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Taras Shevchenko
EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH OF NEW JERSEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, June 29, 1964

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, all who had the privilege of attending the festivities last Saturday, June 27, in honor of Taras Shevchenko were deeply impressed by the moving ceremonies. I am proud to have the honor of representing many members of the large delegation from New Jersey. These fine people are deeply committed to the ideals exemplified in the life of the poet laureate of the Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, and I am happy to join them in paying tribute to this great freedom fighter.

His statue has been erected here in Washington as a source of encouragement to his admirers working for Ukrainian freedom everywhere around the world. By putting it here, the American people honor the language, culture, and democratic hopes of the Ukrainian people.

In a very brief 47 years, Taras Shevchenko did more for his nation than most men can ever hope to accomplish. He gave them for the first time a national literary language. He inspired them with the rights to independence and personal liberty for which our Founding Fathers fought. And by his personal example, he taught the downtrodden Ukrainian peasant how skill and intelligence can triumph if men are free.

The hearts of all Americans are heavy today with sorrow that Taras Shevchenko, a memorial cannot be freely constructed in his own country. The Ukraine is still beset with the burdens of Russian domination. We hope that a new era of democracy may be opening in which the aspirations of Taras Shevchenko will be realized and the Ukrainian people will find freedom at last.

Our fellow Americans of Ukrainian descent have made a notable contribution to the strength and welfare of our beloved Nation. Their love of freedom, their hatred of tyranny, is shared by the 45 million Ukrainians, the largest captive nation in Eastern Europe. This splendid memorial to Taras Shevchenko in the Capitol City of the United States will serve as a bridge of understanding and sympathy between our people and the unhappy captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Amendment of Immigration Laws
EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, June 29, 1964

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under extend to my remarks, I wish to insert in the Record my testimony before
the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization on behalf of my bill, H.R. 7849, which is the same bill currently under consideration. My bill, H.R. 7849, which is the same bill sponsored by the late President Kennedy and now before the House.

A study of my bill and the administration proposals will show that it in no way significantly increases the basic numbers of immigrants to be permitted entry into this country. There is no increased immigration involved. There is, however, involved the promise of equality of opportunity which has always been the basic philosophy of the United States. Under this legislation there is an equal reduction of the percentage of quota numbers for countries of special immigration laws. I believe that this legislation will bring about an end to the policy clearly at odds with the American tradition of freedom and democracy.

Since I was first privileged to become a Member of Congress 8 years ago I have advocated the liberalization of our immigration laws. I have, since 1957, been presenting legislation as early as I was able to get foreign quotas by replacing them with a system that would discriminate against no individual because of his country of birth. I was happy to conspire with my present legislation because I believe in it and because I believe the country is prepared to accept the modifications contained therein. I believe in the overwhelming necessity and desirability of this legislation and I am proud to count myself its author. I take unto itself its adoption so that it may become the new law of this land—a law truly representative of the greatest democracy in the world.

Gentlemen, I urge you your favorable and immediate action on the measure. Thank you for the privilege of appearing before you.

Edward M. Sneed
EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI OF ILLINOIS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, June 29, 1964

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, the death of Cook County Commissioner Edward M. Sneed, Democratic committeeman of the third ward in the city of Chicago, marks the end of a powerful leader of one of the cornerstones of our party. He was the first Negro committeeman elected to the office of committeeman in the State of Illinois in 1932.

Commissioner Sneed was born in Nashville, Tenn., the youngest of 15 children. His family moved to Chicago. Edward, as a boy, entered the grammar school and upon graduation attended Jones Commercial High School.

His political career began with his appointment to the unexpired term of the third ward committeeman. He filled various positions in State and local governments—sanitary district, the State paroles office, the Illinois Vehicle License Commission, and as a deputy bailiff of the municipal courts. In 1938 he was elected county commissinober and held that office as well as the office of committeeman of the third ward at his death.

Mr. Sneed was a quiet person, gentle of disposition, who throughout his life dedicated his talents to serving the needs of the poor and unfortunate of the city and county communities, who seek the professional services of our county institutions.

Mr. Sneed had a natural gift for making one seeking advice or help to feel at ease. His personality radiated a sweet friendly interest. He was warm and understanding in handling the problems of his district. His personal contributions to his community contributed much to the political strength of his party—the returns of the third ward gave tremendous pluralities to the Democratic candidates, election after election. The loss of this dedicated public servant will be felt by the party leadership of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois who have lost a dedicated leader and public servant. We, the members of the Illinois congressional delegation, extend our heartfelt condolences to his lovely wife, Josephine: his son, Edward, and his sister, on their great loss. May the good Lord reward him with everlasting happiness for his unselfish and constant service to our indigent population of our communities.
smuggling salt into their country in viola-
tion of laws promulgated by Congress.
Salt, however, was not the only commodity
in demand during the period of the estab-
lishment of salt monopolies; oppressive salt
monopolies were a major contributing factor to the
rise of the French Revolution. On our own
continent, the British commander, Lord
Howe, was reported jubilant and
acknowledged than ever. We all know
of its essentiality to the human diet, even
to the point of taking supplemental ra-
tions in some such form as salt tablets
when, in hot weather, heavy perspiration
depletes the body of its needed salt sup-
plies. It is universally accepted as a
vital element in livestock diets.
Salt’s uses in chemical and industrial
processes are legion. It has saved un-
told thousands of lives in its role as the
mediator not only to information on
country’s roads, and highways clear of
critical causing ice in wintertime, to say
nothing of keeping them clear of
snow accumulations that would make
them impassable to traffic. Its value in
stabilizing earths and making them a
solid, lasting base for lesser traveled
roads, for farm ponds, even for aircraft
landing strips, is gaining increasing rec-
ognition.
Another of the many uses of salt de-
developed in recent years is as an essential
agent in water-softening devices in
which it is a part of the process of re-
moving minerals and other impurities from
water to make it “soft,” more satisfactory to the palate and for
general household use.
The Salt Institute has contributed
substantially to the development of many
of these modern uses of its product. It
has assisted in much research and de-
velopment work in connection with high-
way, agricultural, dietary, and other uses of salt.
It has assisted materially in de-
veloping the use of salt as a “carrier” for
many industrial chemicals, such as.
life, such as “trace minerals” essential to
cattle and many other domesticated animals, and “iodized salt,” which has been a major factor in drastically cur-
tailing the incidence of goiter in hu-
mans.
One of the Institute’s most important
contributions, however, has been its func-
tioning as an information-dissemi-
nating service. In this capacity, it gives
circumspection to information de-
veloped by its own research projects but to
other data, produced by any reputable
salt or its use. The Institute has pro-
duced a veritable library of pamphlets,
booklets, and bulletins on a broad variety
of subjects involving salt which are of
inestimable value to highway engineers
and maintenance officials, dietitians,
agriculturalists, industrialists, and
others.
Quarterly meetings of the institute’s
specialized groups, such as its subcom-
mittees on highways, dietary, agricul-
tural and soft water salt uses, serve as a
clearinghouse for information about
new developments. New developments are
canvased thoroughly in discussions
which may even produce solutions to the
problems. If any development, favor-
able or unfavorable, deemed to war-
rant the action, the institute then will
see that it is publicized.
The Salt Institute was established
50 years ago by 15 salt producers. Of
the individuals involved, the only one still
active is Howard J. Carey, Sr., president
of the Carey Salt Co., of Hutchinson,
Kans., who still frequently attends
meetings of the institute and whose
company is among the Nation’s half-
dozens biggest salt producers.
Today, the institute comprises 18 pro-
ducer-members:
American Salt Corp., the Barton Salt
Co., the Canadian Salt Co., Ltd.; the
Carey Salt Co., Diamond Crystal Salt
Co., Gordy Salt Co., Hardy Salt Co., In-
ternational Salt Co., Leslie Salt Co.,
Michigan Salt Co., Morton Salt Co.,
Oliver Brothers Salt Co., Pawnee Salt
Co., Solar Salt Co., United Salt Corp.,
Wiggins Salt Co., Western Salt Co.,
Donitar Chemicals Ltd., Sifto Salt Divi-
sion.
I know we all hope the institute will
continue to make similarly helpful con-
tributions in life for many, many years
to come.

Independence Day of the Republic of
Malagasy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 26, 1964

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on June
26, the Malagasy Republic celebrated the
fourth anniversary of her independence.
We would like to take this opportunity
to extend warm felicitations to His Ex-
cellency the President of the Republic,
Philibert Tsiranana; and His Excellency
the Malagasy Ambassador to the United
States, Louis Rakotomalala.

The Malagasy Republic, now entering
its fifth year of independence, is consid-
ered today to be one of the future great
nations of Africa. An island nation, the
fourth largest in the world, it gained its
independence from French colonial rule
June 26, 1960. Since then, the Mal-
agasy Republic has maintained close
and amicable relations with France, re-
cieving generous foreign aid assistance
and guidance.
The people who comprise this Repub-
lic are predominantly of Malaysian
stock, having migrated to this island off
the African Continent from the East In-
dies. The latest arrivals were the Me-
rinah who formed a kingdom in the in-
terior and who, at the time of the French
occupation in 1896, had subjugated two-
thirds of the entire island. It was they
who fostered a common language and
first attempted to unite all the tribes to
form one nation.
The present government, ably guided
by its President, Philibert Tsiranana,
is democratic in form, modeled predomi-
nantly on French lines. Because the
Country is greatly underdeveloped, there
has been inaugurated a 5-year plan to
develop and encourage industry and
agriculture. Although 8 percent of the
total land area is cultivable, only 3 per-
cent is actually farmed. Fortunately
the Republic is underpopulated and food
is sufficient to feed the population.

This 5-year plan will also concentrate
on the development of industries. Chief
among these will be the fishing industry,
whose potential is almost unlimited since
the territorial waters abound in fish of
all kinds. Although current industries
now in operation compliment agricul-
tural production, expansion of mining
facilities is scheduled. Recent mineral
surveys have noted vast deposits of coal,
as yet untapped. Uranium, thorium,
and nickel will also be exploited for the
benefit of the Nation’s economy.

As a member of the United Nations,
the Malagasy Republic takes an active
interest in the proceedings of the world
community. Because of its close ties
with France, the Malagasy Republic is
linked to and stands behind the Com-
mon Market. Furthermore, Mr. Tsi-
ranana was instrumental in establishing
the union of the majority of French-
speaking African states, the Union of
African and Malagasy states, and con-
tinues to support a policy of closer ties
with the former French colonies of
Africa.

Although considered a Francophile,
Mr. Tsiranana differs with President de
Gaulle on his policy toward Red
Communism. He has acknowledged
himself to be an anti-communist and
Adamantly hostile to communism, Mr.
Tsiranana has steadfastly refused to
recognize Communist China and repeat-
edly warns the other African countries
of the dangers of internal Communist
interference. He has even accused the
Soviet Union of having built a military
base in Somalia and has linked the re-
cent mutinies in east Africa to Com-
mon Market intervention.

I am happy to extend my greetings to
the people of the Malagasy Republic on
the anniversary of their fourth year of
independence. I am certain that the re-
lations between the United States and
the Malagasy Republic will become more
amicable as the Malagasy Republic pro-
gresses toward its future greatness in the
world community.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the
Poles have endured much suffering under
alien regimes in their homeland in mod-
ern times, but they have never given
up their hope for freedom and their dis-
integration. They have also de-

Polish Workers’ Rising in Poznan,
June 28–29, 1956

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK J. HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 26, 1964

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the
Poles have endured much suffering under
alien regimes in their homeland in mod-
ern times, but they have never given
up their hope for freedom and their dis-
integration. They have also de-
rebelled against them. One of the most recent and the best known such actions is the rising staged by the factory workers in the industrial city in western Poland, in Poznan in 1956. These sturdy and tenacious workers felt that they were grossly underpaid by the government, which owned and controlled the plant—some could not even buy sufficient bread with their hard-earned pay, and they all worked under abominable conditions. Thus they had real grievances against the government. They had complained more than once, but all their complaints had gone unheeded by the Communist-controlled regime. On June 26 the workers in this large steel plant in Poznan, in Poznan in 1956, staged a rising which was branded by the government as an open revolt against it. The authorities treated it as such, and did their worst to crush it with tanks, artillery and regular troops. The upshot of such a cruel move by the government was that in 48 hours the helpless Polish workers were beaten. More than 100 were dead, and several hundred were wounded. Thus ended this rising, the Polish workers' rising in Poznan in 1956.

As one views this event after 8 years, one cannot but help but think that whatever improvements have been made in working conditions in industrial establishments in Poland in recent years, and also the better pay which workers in these establishments have been receiving, these beneficial moves were made subsequent to the Poznan rising. Though the actual rising was ruthlessly suppressed before its spread to other towns, the Poznan rising has proved once more that the spirit of freedom and liberty was very much alive and active among the Poles, and that even the most oppressive of totalitarian regimes could not succeed in their efforts to suppress it effectively. Besides, the Polish Communist government sensed this, and then proceeded to make a number of concessions to workers, to improve working conditions and shorter working hours. Thus the workers' rising in Poznan has had its beneficial results. Today, on the eighth anniversary of that rising, let us hope that all workers in Poland keep their heads and maintain their spirit of freedom against their Communist totalitarian overlords.

Lawbooks, U.S.A., Program Is Rapidly Expanding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. DONALD M. FRASER OF MINNESOTA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1964

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Lawbooks, U.S.A., program, which was so excellently described in the Record of April 14, 1964, by the Honorable BARRATT O'HARA, of Illinois, is just barely getting underway in the State of Minnesota. It has received the enthusiastic endorsement of prominent jurists, statesmen, and lawmaking everywhere in the world.

Committees to promote the nonprofit Lawbooks, U.S.A., program are being forged up all across the country. I am proud to announce that one is already very active in Minnesota. The Board of Governors of the Minnesota State Bar Association adopted the following resolution regarding the Lawbooks, U.S.A., program:

Whereas the dissemination of information concerning the free world, and particularly the United States, is one of the most potent weapons in the struggle for men's minds; and

Whereas we as lawyers are particularly aware of the need of the emerging nations for information concerning the American legal system with its reliance upon a government of laws and not of men; and

Whereas the U. S. Information Agency has joined with the World Peace Through Law Committee of the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association in promotion of a lawyer-to-lawyer program entitled "Lawbooks, U.S.A.", whereby American lawyers are encouraged to contribute a set of paperback lawbooks to a lawyer in one of the emerging nations: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Minnesota State Bar Association, acting through its board of governors, hereby expresses its unequivocal endorsement of Lawbooks, U.S.A., and urges the lawyers of Minnesota individually to give their financial support to this worthy undertaking; be it further Resolved, That the Minnesota State Bar Association, acting through its board of governors, hereby expresses its unequivocal endorsement of Lawbooks, U.S.A., and urges the lawyers of Minnesota individually to give their financial support to this worthy undertaking; be it further

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Bar Association authorizes the American Bar Association to utilize association funds to finance a mailing to all its members in order to bring this program to their attention.

Justice Felix Frankfurter once called the program a "mighty enterprise," and so majestic and admirable are the many other facets of Western constitutional and legal tradition. When jurists around the world are more familiar with the American legal system, where the rights and privileges of free men are safeguarded and due process shall extend in actual practice to every man, and the rule of law begin to take precedence in the conduct of international relations.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. BRUCE ALGER OF TEXAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1964

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to exceed my remarks in the Record, I include the following newsletter of June 27, 1964:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman Bruce Alger, Fifth District of Texas)

RED DESIGN TO CONQUER THE UNITED STATES

The Communist goal to conquer the United States has not changed. Khrushchev, in all his recent speeches, has made it clear:

1. The worldwide Communist apparatus has not been abandoned.

2. The world cannot permanently be divided between capitalist societies and Communist societies.

3. We shall fully intend to rule the world.

4. The destruction of the United States is a major part of the grand design of Soviet control.

Dr. Fred C. Schwars, a reputable authority on the Communist conspiracy, offers some pertinent points on the Red plan for defeating the United States and winning the cold war. To understand fully what is happening
It is necessary to review the battle plan which has now been discarded by the Kremlin.

1. The seizure of power by a violent revolution is today declared impossible. The Communist is caught between the hammer of the United States in thermonuclear war.

2. The seizure of power by a violent revolution is declared impossible. The Communist is caught between the hammer of the United States in thermonuclear war.

3. Election of a majority of Communist and pro-Communist candidates in a national, constitutional election.

In this study, we have given up these methods for a less dramatic, but what they believe to be a surer way to bring about our defeat--progressive surrender. It will be brought about by a three-pronged attack for the destruction of the Republic:

1. The revolutionary Communist conquest of Asia, Africa, and Central and South America.

2. The neutralization of Western Europe.

3. Francoist recognition of the United States.

Even a casual study or recent history shows the Communists are making steady gains on the progress of this program.

The Communist conquest of Asia, Africa, Central and South America: This area of the world is like a vast factory: the Communist countries, by policy or force, are bringing discussing or communism while American foreign policy disintegrates. In his study Dr. Schwarcz says: "During recent events, the United States have been led by the newsman, by asking this question, 'Can you name one country in the world where America's foreign policy is proceeding was successfully at the present time?' I have yet to meet one newsman who can name one country. We have only to look at such countries as South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Zanzibar, the Congo, Ghana, Cyprus, Cuba, and Panama to gain some insight into the magnitude of the Communist success.

All of these countries have lessons to teach, but do we have the capacity to learn?"

That we are falling into the trap of progressive surrender, we see in the policy of the past two administrations. We forced a coalition government on Laos in time of war-and who built their own fort to increase the public welfare. They are in every walk of life • • • in the memory of past sacrifice; your silver bugle are engraved the motto that should be burned in every mouth of every American.

"What I Think About the Texas First Officers Training Camp Association," Lyndon B. Johnson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH OF TEXAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, June 28, 1964

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to include in the Congressional Record a very masterful address which was delivered by President Lyndon Johnson in 1963. It is an address to the First Camp's 37th rollcall.

The address follows:

What I Think About the Texas First Officers Training Camp Association

By Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Buck, members, and guests, there is a flavor to this meeting that tastes sweet in the mouth of America. It is compounded from a deep love of country; the memory of past sacrifice; --you

It is a time that calls for loyalty and dedication to our country-for purity of faith and unshaken patriotism. I like to think that meetings of this character are a preparation for the presence of the living by the presence of those who have gone before.

It is from the heritage of the past that we draw the strength to meet the problems of the present. It is from the collective wisdom of all America that we devise the plans which solve our difficulties.

We need the strength of that heritage and the force of that collective wisdom to steer us through the troubled currents of the modern world.

There is loose on the globe a mighty power for evil.

It is a vast power sprawling across two continents. It has enslaved hundreds of millions of people. It combines in one huge body the dreams and ambitions and weapons of modern technology.

It is led by men who acknowledge no god; who obey no law, who concede no rights to the inferior man. They have sworn eternal enmity to the cause of freedom. They have no goal other than power for themselves and for the overthrow of the free world.

To that end, they have devoted all the resources of their science; all the energies of their people.

We live in a world in which there is no room for liberty; no space for conscience; no tolerance of the rights of man.

It is not the first time in history that such a force has been unleashed upon the world. Nor is it the first time free men have assembled to defend their sacred liberties.

But it is the first time that such a force has threatened to engulf not just a free nation but the concept of freedom itself.

And nowhere is there a greater commitment to the enemies of World Wars I and II have understood this threat from the beginning. You are about to be deceived by clever propaganda or misleading words.

The evidence is in your publications and in the attitudes that you have taken as individuals and as communities. You identified the Communists for what they were and you called for the action that was needed.

When the Communists called for "progress"—you knew they meant a retreat to dictatorship.

When the Communists said "peace"—you knew they meant war.

Old soldiers are not easily fooled. Men who have fought for freedom know that it will be fought to the bitter end.

Many of you are among my closest friends. I know how you have worked in your communities for the kind of defense program that would make America strong. I know how you have fought the agents of communism and their insidious activities.

It is that fight for a strong defense program that has been the guiding star of the United States. It is that struggle for preparedness that will bring us peace and freedom in the days that lie ahead. I feel that the health of the past few years is now bearing fruit and the fruit is rich.

The mighty Communist war machine—but yesterday so strong, so invincible—is crumbling—dying.

It has been battered by proud East Germans who faced Soviet tanks armed only with fists and bricks.
It has been scarred by Poles and Czechs and Hungarians who have defied the whole power of the state. It has been stopped in its tracks by the free people of West Germany who repudiated the Communists for all time to come. It has been stopped by the mighty struggle between the rulers themselves behind the walls of the Kremlin. Victory for our position is not yet in sight. We would be deluding only ourselves if we made that claim.

But the road to victory is on our horizon. We cannot win this war by using up our weapons in the belief that liberty will win. We can achieve our goal provided only that we are armored with the broken pledges—the promises so easily given and so ruthlessly ignored.

The world is looking to us today for leadership—for bold but wise action that will break the stalemate of the cold war.

The time is ripe—the omens are propitious. We were promised—at the end of World War II—a united and free Korea. We were promised—at the end of World War II—an Eastern Europe in which the people could have the right to select their own leaders.

We were promised—at the end of World War II—a united Germany in which the people could have the right to select their own leaders.

We were promised—at the end of World War II—that there would be no more plotting for the overthrow of constitutional government.

These pledges have been stubbornly ignored. These pledges have been ruthlessly broken.

It is time to demand an accounting—to press for a settlement of those issues which are driving the world to a third great war.

We will not gain strength by waiting while the Russians stockpile atomic weapons and their newly developed hydrogen bomb. We will not improve our position by waiting while they stamp out unrest in their satellite provinces.

We will not improve our position by waiting while they settle their own internal difficulties.

We will not increase our power by waiting while the Soviet forces consolidate their gains and industrialize their country.

The time to call for a settlement is now—now before they recover the ground they have lost in recent months.

We must act boldly but not rashly. We do not want to run the risk of war world III—a war that could destroy civilization. But neither can we allow our fears of that risk to be the overriding consideration.

We will not avoid world war III by weakness and timidity. We will merely hasten the day when our liberties will be destroyed.

There is a path by which we can obtain our objectives. It is through strength—the kind of strength that is prepared for war even though war is not our goal.

In the principal field of human thought, endeavor, and achievement, there is only one element which the Communists respect. It is strength—the kind of strength which is effective and decisive.

They have no respect for law. They have no respect for constitutional government. They have no respect for the integrity of the people. They have no respect for morality. They have no respect for the laws which support them.

They even have no respect for their own cynical and corrupt philosophy.

These are only objectives only when they are confronted by force—force too great for them to conquer.

In this historical fact, there is a lesson upon which we all should reflect.

There is no security in weakness.

There is no peace when the forces of freedom are feeble.

Security and peace will come only if we are strong enough to demand them and to enforce them.

One of our best friends is to be a strong and determined friend.

We are all united in a deep and lasting love for our country.

But love of country alone is not enough. It must be coupled with a willingness to sacrifice; a desire to work; a determination to preserve our way of life for ourselves and our posterity.

It has been the character of the men of the First Camp. That has been the bond that has held you together regardless of the field of endeavor or your geographical location.

That is still the character of your association; the characteristic which we call you to service now and in the future.

The problems which we face cannot be settled on the field of battle. But they will be solved if we face them in the same spirit which men must display to win on the field of battle.

We must set aside our petty quarrels and meaningless divisions. We must forget our selfish desires for advancement at the expense of others. We must ignore the ignoble demands of our enemies and sub­ordinate the needs of our country.

There must be only one goal—the pres­ervation of the American way of life.

We must unite behind our country's duly elected leaders and strive for victory for our way of life for the sake of our posterity.

In the days ahead, our country will make many demands upon all of us. It will call for every ounce of self-sacrificing loyalty; our finest and purest patriotism.

In the entire field of human thought, endeavor, and achievement, there is only one element which the Communists respect. It is strength—the kind of strength which is effective and decisive.

It is time to demand an accounting—to press for a settlement of those issues which are driving the world to a third great war.
Congress has a serious obligation to the coal industry and to the people who depend upon it for a livelihood. We are not going to be able to rectify the prevailing numerous policy discriminations before which I have made this observation, but the spotlight on Appalachia and other depressed mining areas emphasizes the need for us to do whatever is possible before adjournment. Let there be no further delay in enactment of the bill to which I have referred. None would involve any Government expenditures whatsoever. All can serve as steps in the reinvigoration of the coal industry. It is incumbent that we act upon them all as quickly as possible.

The Congressmen From Bexar Reports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ OF TEXAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1964

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rycroft case, I include the following:

The Congressmen From Bexar Reports

Two New Federal Buildings—From $7.2 to $10 Million

The Government Services Administration has asked the Public Works Committee to enlarge the facilities at the San Antonio Federal Building project.

GSA plans to increase the building project from $7.1 to $10 million and to eventually construct a second building at $7 million. Also, GSA plans call for a remodeling of the presently Federal building at a cost of approximately $1 million.

Economic Survey Still Underway

A 19-member committee has been formed to work on the proposed economic survey for San Antonio. The business and other civic leaders met June 19 to map plans for project to evaluate San Antonio’s resources and plan for their future utilization. The survey would be partially financed by ARA funds.

Henry B. Gonzalez Speaks at Valleso Keel Laying

There are many occasions when a U.S. Senator or Representative seeks the support of others in the House or Senate with a project. In January I joined the Honorable Robert L. Leggett and other colleagues in requesting of the President that the new Polaris submarine under construction at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, Calif., be named after Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, who supported the idea of the “free State” of California in 1836. In 1838 he was named commander of the State forces.

Vallejo protected and encouraged the immigration of American families and was influential in securing the admission of California to the United States in 1850. Since it is the custom of many communities to name our citizens of the accomplishments and contributions of outstanding persons in our area, it is fitting that this bill would be a fitting way of honoring the general’s inspiring record.

A couple of months later the President announced that the submarine would, indeed, be named after General Vallejo, and now the Secretary of the Navy has asked me to be the main speaker for the keel laying on July 7.

Jobs Sought for Medina Workers

There has understandably been much complaint about the Atomic Energy Commission announcement that the AEC facility at Medina Base will be closed in 1965.

Needless to say, I was not at all happy about this disclosure which is not exaggerated to term as a surprise, and I have sought help of the Department of Commerce for a complete investigation of why this AEC facility is being shut down, why it has been handled in this way, and what can be done to assist the nearly 700 persons who will lose their jobs.

Although only 40 of these employees are civil service employees (the others are contract employees with the Silas-Mason-Hanger Corp.) I feel that the Government is committed to protect this asset. In this matter as it was a Government contract with the private company which resulted in jobs for these persons.

In response to an inquiry to him, John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, told me on June 16, that he has asked the regional director of Civil Service, Lieutenant, to look into the matter. He has instructed the Regional Director to do everything to assist these employees.

Mr. Roser is to meet with the contractor in charge of the project in order to provide information on civil service matters, including the employment of civil service employees. These outplacement efforts will be carried out with the full cooperation of the personnel office.

In this issue I will continue that discussion with an explanation of the work in committee and speeches delivered in the House. It is my hope that these comments will add to your understanding of the legislative process and the legislative duties of your Congressman.

Committee assignments

Each Member of the House of Representatives receives at least one committee assignment. Member of the General Rules Committee will be assigned to more than one major committee. The Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Foreign Affairs, among others, are considered major committees. In the Senate, because there are many less Senators than there are Representatives, Senators are not assigned to more than one committee. Also, the majority party in each House will have a majority of its Members in each and every committee.

For example, on the House Committee on Banking and Currency, of which I am a member, there are 18 Democrats and 14 are Republicans. The chairman, Wright Patman, is a Democrat, because the Democrats are the majority in the House of Representatives. If, in the next election, a majority of Republicans are elected to the House, then this situation will be reversed. The same situation will be in the majority in each committee and every committee chairman would be a Republican.

Subcommittees

Most committees are also organized into several subcommittees. Often the greatest amounts of work is done in the subcommittees. For example, in the Banking and Currency Committee there are seven subcommittees.

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1964 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE 15395
I am assigned to three: the Subcommittees on Housing, Bank Supervision and Insurance, and Consumer Affairs. All bills affecting low rent public housing and slum clearance are immediately referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. Once in this committee, bills are immediately referred to the subcommittees. If public hearings are required they are con- ducted by the House committee. If the subcommittee completes its consideration of a bill assigned to it, the bill is sent to the full committee for approval or rejection. It is in the subcommittee that these bills receive their closest scrutiny. If the full committee approves the bill it may be brought up on the floor of the House for a final vote. Sometimes public hearings will be conducted by the full committee, but, in many instances the subcommittee does an exhaustive and comprehensive investigation measure. Redevlopment of urban areas is one proposal to approve or reject a legislative proposal.

**Committee jurisdiction**

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency as well as the jurisdiction of its various subcommittees is spelled out in the rules of the House of Representatives. The jurisdiction as set forth in the rules is listed below. The Committee is entitled to add to or delete from the subject matter of all bills referred to the committee over the years. It is only meant to give you some idea of the tremendous scope of the committee’s jurisdiction. The enumeration as contained in rule XI of the rules of the House of Representatives follows:

- **Banks and banking**: National Bank Act; Federal Reserve Act; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act; Reserve requirements on member banks; bank holding companies; mergers, consolidations, and conversions of insured banks; changes in the system of national banking and in the liquidation of national banks; Insurance of bank deposits; examination of national banks, insured banks, and Federal Reserve member banks; Investments by national banks; branches of national banks; unclaimed deposits in national banks; capital requirements of State banks for membership in Federal Reserve System.
- **Coins and coinage**: Commemorative coins; denominations of weight of coins; metals used in coinage; U.S. mints.
- **Creation of Government corporations**: Commodity Credit Corporation; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Farm Credit Administration; Forest Products Corporation; Federal Housing Loan Bank; Federal Land Bank; Federal Intermediate Credit Bank; Federal National Mortgage Association; International Finance Corporation; National Disaster Relief Corporation; Export-Import Bank Corporation.
- **Currency**: Denominations, value, and designs; issue and redemption; printing.
- **Economic stabilization and defense production**: Commodities and services; wage and price controls; credit controls; consumer and installment credit terms, real estate credit terms; allocations and priorities; Government Commodity Corporation; war plants; insurance of commodities and facilities; rationing; dispersal of defense plants; hoarding; guarantee of bank deposits; purchase or resale of metals, minerals, and other raw materials; installation of Government-owned equipment in private plants; subsidy payments; voluntary controls regarding prices, wages, service, or credit.
- **Export controls**.
- **Federal securities**: Chartering; regulations, examination and supervision.
- **Governing institutions**: Flood and catastrophe loans; housing loans in Alaska; slum clearance loans; loans to small business; loans to small business investment companies; loans to State and local governments; FHA insurance of dividends; Bank loans; defense production loans; CCC loans; municipal loan program; loans for community facilities; loans for prefabricated housing; loans for college housing.
- **Housing**: FHA insurance of single family, and multiple unit rental projects; FHA insurance of disaster housing; FHA insurance of servicemen’s housing; FHA insurance of housing for defense workers; FHA insurance of defense housing; FHA insurance of military and atomic energy installation housing; FHA insurance of cooperative installations in rental housing; FHA insurance for elderly family housing; construction, operation, and maintenance of development loans; permanent and temporary war and defense housing; low-rent public housing; prefabricated housing; trailers and trailer camps; housing for defense workers; loans for college housing; Alaska housing program; farm housing; housing census; housing research; moderate income housing; slum clearance and urban renewal; construction warranties.
- **Insurance**: Against loss caused by war or expropriation of U.S. commodities stored abroad; against political and credit risks of loss arising in connection with U.S. exports; against political risks of federal, commercial, and private foreign exchange credits; support of deposits in national banks; of share accounts in savings and loan associations.
- **International trade and monetary legislation**: International Foodstuffs Agreements Act; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; Inter-American Development Bank; International Wheat Agreement.
- **Mass transit**: Medals, commemorative: Insurance and striking.
- **Monetary policies**: Valuation and revaluation of foreign currencies; golden ratio; gold and gold standards; bank retirement; reserve requirement, public law; deposits in Federal Reserve banks; operation of Federal Open Market Committee; Federal Reserve Board; rediscoun rates; issue of, and reserves behind, Federal Reserve notes; gold payments and ownership; credit terms; establishment of a National Monetary Commission; Interest rates on bank deposits.
- **Residential mortgage credit, insurance, and guarantee**: FHA insurance programs; Government National Mortgage Association (FNMA); national bank real estate loans; voluntary home mortgage credit program.
- **Saving and investing**: Federal Home Loan Bank System; chartering and supervision of Federal savings and loan associations; savings and loan holding companies.
- **Silver**: Coinage, value, and use.
- **Small business**: Small Business Act; Small Business Investment Act.
- **Tin**: Texas City tin smelter; Government purchase and sale.

**Five hundred referred**

This list of subjects over which the Banking and Currency Committee has jurisdiction will give you some idea of the tremendous volume of work performed by this committee. As of June 1, 1964, more than 500 bills and resolutions were referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. In addition, 14 bills and resolutions which had originally been introduced in the Senate were referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee after being passed by the Senate.

**Busy committee**

It would be almost impossible to calculate the amount of time and effort that goes into a Congressman’s committee assignment. It is necessary that each Congressman have a complete knowledge of the legislation pending in his committee; that he attend all hearings, some of which stretch out for days; that he understand both the evidence introduced at those hearings; and, in general, that he become somewhat of an expert in the subject matter over which his committee has jurisdiction.

To illustrate the amount of work that may be required on any legislative proposal, let us assume that a bill was introduced into the House on April 24, 1963. Its purpose is to authorize national banks to subscribe to the capital stock of the World Bank, the International Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. The subject matter of the bill is a complicated one, involving a proposed amendment to the National Bank Act of 1933. The National Bank Act was passed during the depression and has been the foundation of our present banking structure. The purpose of the act in 1933, in the middle of the depression, saved the banking industry. Since that time this industry has made an amazing record of growth and development. It is quite understandable that any proposal to modify the National Bank Act will be some controversy. Our committee began public hearings on H.R. 2845 on September 23, 1963. So far, we have spent 20 days hearing testimony and evidence from interested parties. We had the honor and the privilege of listening to the testimony of both William McChesney Martin, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and James S. Shaw, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. These are two of the most respected and important persons in the field of banking. Mr. Martin will give you some idea of the tremendous scope of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Shaw will give you some idea of the tremendous scope of the Federal Reserve Bank in the Philadelphia area. The bill has not taken final action on this matter.

Not only is the House Banking and Currency Committee one of the busiest committees in Congress, it is also one of the most productive. Below, I have listed some of the more important measures that have been passed or are pending. We can now take another look at one of the most important legislative proposals which have come before the House Banking and Currency Committee. The House Banking and Currency Committee after being passed by the Senate.


3. Export-Import Bank Act extension, Public Law 88-101: Extends the life of the bank to 1974, raises the maximum amount of loans, guarantees, and insurance which the bank may have outstanding at any one time.

4. Amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act, Public Law 88-150: Provides Federal credit unions greater flexibility in the conduct of their operations.

5. Housing for the elderly, Public Law 88-158: Authorizes the appropriation of an additional $50 million for the program of Federal loans for housing for the elderly.

6. Increase in authorized capital stock of World Bank, Public Law 88-178: Authorizes the U.S. Governor of the World Bank to subscribe to the capital stock of the World Bank by increasing the authorized capital stock. Such an increase will permit new countries to subscribe to the bank and allow other free world countries to put funds into international economic development at no cost to the United States.

So far this year, I have delivered more than 30 speeches in the House. The subjects range widely and include matters of domestic and foreign affairs. Of course, I do not claim to be an expert on every subject and my remarks and do in the process as well as of our democratic and representative form of government. The rules give constituents a basis on which to approach their Member and doing in Congress. But, Congress is a large legislative body, and time is necessarily a great source of satisfaction to me to be a Member has the opportunity to contribute $312 million to that end.

Other bills

Other bills which have been before the Bank and Currency Committee and which further action may be expected before the end of this session of Congress include the Urban Mass Transportation Act, Area Redevelopment Act amendments, a bill to increase the investment powers of Federal savings and loan associations and the Housing Act of 1961.

In addition to my regular committee and subcommittee assignments, Chairman Walter Patman has designated me special liaison representative for the Banking and Currency Committee in connection with matters related to Latin America. In this capacity I have the direct honor of accompanying Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon to Panama City, Panama, for the Inter-American Development Bank Board of Governors conference. Patiently I feel that this assignment further enables me to make a constructive contribution to United States-Latin American relations.

Committee assignments represent weighty, time-consuming responsibilities. The work in this area does not receive much publicity and there is little general awareness of the nature of the legislative process could not function without the groundwork laid down at this stage, and it is a great source of satisfaction to me to be assigned to the Banking and Currency Committee.

House speeches

The Constitution provides that each House may determine the rules of its proceedings. Accordingly, both the Senate and the House have developed their own rules and procedures to regulate the time that each Member may consume in debate of pending legislation and the manner in which a Member may obtain permission to insert in the Congressional Record his views. The rules provide that a Member may submit as many as 10 printouts of the proceedings. As you can see, committee assignments and the manner in which a Member views the proceedings. But, because of the rare opportunity of being in the Nation's Capitol and to further fulfill my policy to testify at those hearings in which I have gone on record are as follows:

1. "Texas History and Tradition: Texas Independence Day" (Mar. 2), "Battle of San Jacinto" (Apr. 21), "The Alamo" (May 6, 19).
2. "Congressional Record — Senate (Mar. 19, 21), "Good Neighbor Bowling" (Apr. 10), "Homicide" (May 21), "Teodoro Moscoso" (May 21), "Peru's President" (Jan. 18).
5. "Pensions" (Feb. 19).
8. "Residual Oil Imports" (Apr. 10).

In addition, a Congressman (as well as other interested citizens) may testify before committees in the House or Senate holding public hearings. There is no requirement that a Congressman testify at any hearing, but, of the rare opportunity of being in the Nation's Capitol and to further fulfill my obligation to the people, I represent, it is my policy to testify at those hearings in which I feel I may make a constructive contribution and in which the people of Bexar County have a deep concern. In the past I have given testimony at hearings involving the Spanish-American War (House Appropriations Committee), the Bradfield Corporation (House Armed Services Committee), Brooke Army Medical Center (House Armed Services Committee), and most recently, on May 22, I testified in favor of the World War I veterans' pension bill (House Veterans Affairs Committee). The nominations to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs are made by the nominees to compete for each academy. The nominees who will fill the vacancies at the University of Texas before he was selected to enter the Academy.

Recently the U.S. Information Agency asked me to make a film with them which will be viewed via television in Latin American countries. The program is a half hour long and consists of an informal interview and discussion of my role as a Congressman and my background. The interviewers were two Spanish-speaking journalists and two students from Latin America at the University of Maryland.

Texas Alliance partners

June 19 marked the formal announcement of the Texas Alliance for Progress with a dinner meeting in San Antonio.

The speaker for the occasion was Peruvian Ambassador Celso Pinto. The Texas Partners will assist with self-help programs for the country of Peru. San Antonio Harry Jersig and Bill Sinkin are members of the State steering committee.

Five still district academy spots

First, San Antonio congressman has been selected as the nominees who will fill the vacancies at the service academies for the 20th Congressional District of Texas. The nominees are all qualified and met the highest scores among those I nominated to compete for each academy.

Oscar Rea Rodriguez, 238, a Spanish-speaking student who will fill the vacancy at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Victor Gonzales, and is a graduate of Central Catholic High School.

The Air Force Academy vacancy will be filled by Steve Sullivan, 259, a graduate of the University of Texas College of Business Administration.

Oscar Rea Rodriguez, 238, a Spanish-speaking student who will fill the vacancy at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Victor Gonzales, and is a graduate of Central Catholic High School.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 30

John R. Ulrich, Jr., and family, Mrs. H. R. Crickshank, Mrs. John R. Ulrich, Sr., Elva Ruiz, Ken Rogers, Louis L. Bob ofulf, Robert Stem, W. A. Weilbacher, Col. Robert C. DuBoe, Dr. Russell T. Snip, Mrs. Roy Chambers, Miss Byrne Jones, Net Goodyear, Midshipman 3/c James N. Higdon, Robert Garcia, Ortiz, Carlos F. Brunet, Arthur A. Seeligson, Martin Galand, Mr. and Mrs. A. Belous and Alice, Joel and David Schonhuber, Mrs. Grace E. Ortiz, Mrs. C. H. Grass, and Randy, LeRoy K. Helbreder, Mrs. H. F. Atwood, Mrs. Lessie Pagels, H. T. Kramer, Charles J. Thies, Jr., Judy Marcus, Raymond B. Ochoa, Rev. Arnold Anders, Mrs. Sam K. Reed and family, Mrs. Annie M. Sanchez and son, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gleh and Marjane, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hodges, Lucliffe Benton, Miss Jerry Benton, David Jockusch, Frank B. Lammons, Mr. Hart, Miss D. Dawson, Alice Cerda, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Sinkin, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mebane, G. Torres, Robert E. Fugwad family, San Sinkin and family, Tommy Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Maese and family, Louis Engelke, Tom Taylor, Mrs. J. Loustaunau, and Mrs. Lorraine Morton.

A DOUBLE WIN
May 22 was National Maritime Day and it was particularly significant to our area this year because San Antonio had two winners in the National Maritime Poster Contest.

Above, I am pictured with the two posters (not printed in the Raccoon) submitted by Richard C. Heidt, Jr., who graduated last month from Luther Burbank High School, Jesse Trevino, who will be a senior at Fox Tech High School this fall. Mr. Heidt’s poster placed third. His instructor was Jim Dulin. Mr. Trevino was a fourth place winner and his instructor was K. Alsup. This is the first time a student of Mr. Alsup’s students to place among the top 53 winners in the Nation (there was a total of 8,500 entries this year), Benjamin Juarez, former tech student, received honorable mention in 1962 and placed fourth in 1963.

ARMY-AIR FORCE WAGE SURVEY

The Army-Air Force Wage Board told me June 18 that they have started a survey of wages paid in the San Antonio area.

The results of the survey will be used as a basis for setting pay of hour workers at San Antonio military installations (about 25,000 workers).

For some time now I have attacked the wage rates paid San Antonio workers as often San Antonians are paid 20- to 50-percent less than their counterparts in the Corpus Christi area. I hope that this survey will result in erasing some of the inequities of the differentials.

TWO AT CORPS JOBS

The latest two Peace Corps volunteers from San Antonio to depart for their assignments this month are Miss Marguerite M. Kivlin, 30, and Mrs. Roy Chambers, 30.

Miss Kivlin, who will work as a secretary in an agricultural extension program with which the volunteers will assist in the state of Maharashtra in west central India, has previously made her home with her sister, Mrs. John Dunsmore, 115 West Rosewood Avenue.

Mr. Cox is the son of R. K. Cox, Sr., 8515 Sesther, and a former student at Incarnate Word Academy, a small secondary school in Ecuador in order to help improve classroom instruction.

The Peace Corps reports that nearly 8,500 volunteers are now at work in 46 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and that requests for additional volunteers are received daily. Plans are being made to train up to 5,000 more volunteers this summer and 1,200 this fall. Applicants interested in the fall or subsequent training programs are urged to submit their questionnaires now and take the next nationwide placement test on August 8.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1964

The Senate met at 12 o’clock meridian, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. Metcalf).

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

 Eternal Spirit, high over all, blessed forever, whose dwelling is the light of setting suns, the round ocean, the living forever, whose dwelling is the light of Spirit, high over all, blessed

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 29, 1964, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 29, 1964, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1820) to amend the joint resolution establishing the Battle of Lake Erie Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission so as to authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof.

REPORT OF OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am sending for the information of the Committee on the Judiciary the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON


EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING ATOMIC ENERGY WITH NATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States with a secret document, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 16, 1964, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, jointly recommended to me, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, a proposed new agreement to provide for cooperation in the exchange of atomic information with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its member nations.

The new agreement will supersede an existing agreement executed in 1955, and will do two things:

(a) It will extend the types of information which we can exchange with NATO. This expanded area of information is needed to enable our Allies to make effective the nuclear delivery system being provided them by the United States under bilateral procedures and agreements following creation of NATO atomic stockpiles in 1957.

(b) It will permit NATO member countries to share in information which the United States has hitherto been exchanging only with the NATO organization itself under the 1955 agreement. This will enable these countries’ role in alliance planning in the nuclear field more effective.

This new agreement thus represents a logical and useful step in our continuing and vital effort to insure wider Allied participation in NATO nuclear defense. Such wider participation is necessary on both military and political grounds. It is needed to enhance the effectiveness of NATO defense. On political grounds, it is needed to reinforce NATO cohesion by meeting our Allies’ legitimate desire to make a constructive contribution to nuclear defense.

Therefore, I have authorized the Secretary of Defense to execute this new agreement between the Government of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its member nations to provide for the cooperation relevant to the exchange of atomic information with NATO.

In accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, I am submitting to each House of the Congress an authoritative copy of the signed agreement, together with a copy of the joint letter from the Secretary of State, a copy of the joint letter from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission recommending my approval of the agree-