

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

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

Sincerely,

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

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

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

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

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

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

## SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1960

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE JOURNAL

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

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

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

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

proval for mergers and consolidations of insured banks;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

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

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

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

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

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

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

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

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

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

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

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

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

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

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

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

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

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

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

#### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

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

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

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

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

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN PARIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So I hope that we will wake up.

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

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

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

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

Mr. DODD. I yield.

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

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

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

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

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

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

#### RESOLUTION OF KANSAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H.R. 1463. An act for the relief of Johan Karel Christoph Schlichter (Rept. No. 1365);  
H.R. 1516. An act for the relief of Juan D. Quintos, Jaime Hernandez, Delfin Buenacmino, Soledad Gomez, Nieves G. Argonza, Felicidad G. Sarayba, Carmen Vda de Gomez, Perfecta B. Quintos, and Bienvenida San Agustín (Rept. No. 1366);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

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

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. BUSH:

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

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

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

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

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

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

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

By Mr. GREEN:

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

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

By Mr. ENGLE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"(d) For purposes of this section—

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

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

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

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

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

"TITLE IV—STUDY AND REPORT BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

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

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

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

NATIONAL POLICY FOR ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF PATENTS

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

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

PURPOSE OF PATENT AUTHORITY IS TO PROMOTE SCIENCE

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

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

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

BUSINESS WOULD USE PATENTS TO PROMOTE MONOPOLY

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

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

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

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

LARGE SUMS SPENT BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON RESEARCH

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

GREATEST BENEFIT GOES TO CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYEES

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

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

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

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

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

#### STATUTE IS INADEQUATE

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### MANPOWER ACT OF 1960

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

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

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

This bill carries out another of the recommendations of the recent report of the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, on which my three co-sponsors and I had the privilege to serve. Our committee concluded that—

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

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

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

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

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

It declares a policy that—

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

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

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

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

The waste which we observed is of two kinds:

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

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

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

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

In Communist countries, unemployment is not tolerated.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF MANPOWER ACT OF 1960

Section 1 is the short title of the bill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### THE AVAILABILITY OF SALINE WATER

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

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

#### CONGRESSIONAL BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### PROGRESS SO FAR; DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

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

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

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

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

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

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

Research currently centers around five main areas. They are:

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

Second. Solar distillation—using heat from the sun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF BILL

Here is a summary of what this bill calls for:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

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

By Mr. WILEY:

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

By Mr. ENGLE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. BUSH. That is correct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATION BILL

S. 722

Title: Area Assistance Act of 1959.

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

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

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

1. Rate is currently 6 percent, and

2. Rate has averaged at least 6 percent:

(a) For 4 out of preceding 5 years and has been 50 percent or more above national average, or

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

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

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

(Eligible for loans and technical assistance grants.)

b. One-industry towns, small towns in rural areas, and rural low-income areas. (Eligible for technical assistance grants.)

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

(b) None provided.

(c) See housing amendments below.

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

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

(b) Loans for land and buildings only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Area Redevelopment Act.

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

Establishes the Area Redevelopment Administration as an independent agency.

a. Industrial redevelopment areas with unemployment of:

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

2. Twelve percent for 12 months, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) \$50 million for public facilities.

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

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

(b) Loans for land, construction and machinery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ADMINISTRATION BILL**

**S. 722**

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

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

Retraining payments: None provided.

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

(c) See above under Grants. (Authorization for \$85 million.)

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

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

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

*Summary costs of the administration bill and S. 722*

	Administration bill	S. 722
<b>Loans:</b>		
Industrial areas.....	\$50,000,000	\$75,000,000
Rural areas.....		75,000,000
Public facilities.....		50,000,000
	150,000,000	200,000,000
<b>Grants:</b>		
Public facilities.....		35,000,000
Technical assistance (annually).....	3,000,000	4,500,000
	3,000,000	39,500,000
Retraining subsistence training payments to States.....	None	10,000,000
<b>Total, loans and grants.....</b>	<b>53,000,000</b>	<b>249,500,000</b>
Administration.....	(?)	(?)
Vocational training (annually).....	(?)	1,500,000

<sup>1</sup> Financed by congressional appropriation.  
<sup>2</sup> Not specified.

**ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF BUREAUCRATIC WASTE**

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

The Air Force has just bought 272,710 screws at \$1 each from a contractor who even prior to the completion of the negotiations had purchased these same screws for 5½ cents each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**AMERICA PROVIDES EISENHOWER WITH "SECRET WEAPON" AT SUMMIT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

into the following basic categories of goods and services:

[In billions of dollars]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gross national product, 1929-59  
[In billions of dollars]

	In actual dollars		In constant 1959 dollars	
	Amount	Percent charge over previous year shown	Amount	Percent charge over previous year shown
1929.....	104.4		203.6	
1934.....	65.0	-37.7	155.1	-23.8
1939.....	91.1	+40.2	211.5	+36.4
1944.....	211.4	+132.1	356.3	+73.2
1949.....	253.1	+22.1	328.2	-10.4
1954.....	353.1	+40.7	408.8	+24.6
1959.....	478.8	+31.8	478.8	+17.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me? The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. SCOTT. I yield.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

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

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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

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

#### PUBLIC HOUSING COMMISSIONER

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

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

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

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

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

#### CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

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

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

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

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

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



#### U.S. ATTORNEYS

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

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

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

#### U.S. MARSHAL

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

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

#### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

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

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

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

#### U.S. COAST GUARD

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

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

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

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE

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

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

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

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

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

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### REPRESENTATIVE DAVID M. HALL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His drive, control, discipline of his natural abilities.

His desire to grow, to learn, to achieve.

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

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

His impatience with any obstacle in his way.

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

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

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

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

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

And David Hall knew this.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### PRAYER AND BENEDICTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved as to form:

ROY A. TAYLOR,  
County Attorney.  
COKE CANDLER,  
Chairman.  
J. C. VANCE,  
Member.  
HARRY P. MITCHELL,  
Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### DAVID HALL AND JACKSON COUNTY HONORED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(By John Parris)

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

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

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

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

Even then, it was still touch and go.

The doctors said it would either kill him or leave him helpless for the rest of his days. But they didn't know Dave Hall.

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

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

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

They watched him suffer and they suffered, too.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dave set 'em back on their collective heels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

abdominal muscles, he was ready to begin crutch work.

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

Far scores at the institute were:

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

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

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

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

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

Dave Hall made it look easy.

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

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

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

My wife was there. She witnessed the amazing demonstration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DON'T UNDERESTIMATE THE MAN IN THE WHEELCHAIR**  
(By John Parris)

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

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

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

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

He hunts, he fishes, and he swims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And Dave Hall's got a lot.

His mind is sharp as a meat ax.

He doesn't scare worth a darn.

He's tough when he has to be tough. But he's soft, too, and sentimental.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He knows his own value without pomp or jealousy.

He listens and talks with every sort of man.

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

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

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

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

His pet hobbies are fishing, boating, and swimming.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His great-great-grandfather was Capt. William Moore, American Revolution, first white settler west of the French Broad in Hominy Valley near Asheville, and patriarch of the Moore clan in western North Carolina. His uncle is Dan K. Moore, former judge of the superior court and now an executive of Champion Paper & Fiber Co. in Canton.

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

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

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

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

**SWIRL OF ACTIVITY AHEAD FOR HALL**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He came out on top of all these boiling developments.

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

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

Three other candidates dropped in their hats. Hall wasn't among them and no one even thought of him as a candidate at the time.

Shuford, who had already had two operations for cataracts, entered an Asheville hospital the week of the May 31 primary. After 3 days, his admission became known, but few details could be established beyond that he had entered for minor surgery and a checkup.

In the primary vote, Shuford bested the field of our opponents, although Rollman rounded up nearly 19,000 votes. Then, as losers' tempers flared, it developed that Shuford's illness was more serious, had resulted in stroke-like complications, including some paralysis. He transferred to Bethesda Naval Hospital for treatment. While back at home Rollman and others began charging the voters had been deceived—that they would have voted otherwise if Shuford's condition had been known.

Denials or explanations generally were brushed aside. The political squabble spilled into print and downstate press reports began building up a picture of alleged conspiracies of silence.

Shuford eventually decided against a general election campaign because of his health.

This tossed the nomination into the lap of the almost unknown district executive committee—two representatives from each of the area's 10 counties.

Rollman cried that the nomination was his by rights of runnerup. The strong Buncombe political organization booster City Manager J. Weldon Weir of Asheville, Henderson hopeful advanced a familiar name—Monroe Redden, Jr.—son of a former district Congressman.

Only the far western area hailed the name of Hall.

Into a hot upper story chamber of the Swain County courthouse the day of the decision, delegates from all over the district were packed for the executive committee's meeting. Speeches were public, but the selection was to be private.

Nevertheless, after the first 20 minutes, it became obvious that if the committee had any idea of fulfilling the wishes of the people who'd turned out, it could scarcely help selecting the man in the wheelchair on the front row—David McKee Hall, paralyzed but powerful.

Rollman's name was never nominated in committee. The other major contenders lost where they needed to win. Hall and his uncle, influential Superior Court Judge Dan K. Moore, who'd just resigned from the bench to go into private industry, had done their work well.

The little counties carried the day. And that was the day that David picked off both Goliath and the GOP with smooth pebbles.

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

**HALL KEEPS ONLY PROMISE: ONE MADE TO HIS  
DAUGHTERS**

(By John Parris)

WEBSTER.—Dave Hall grinned. "Yep," he said, "They say I'm going to Congress."

This was his reaction as the voters of the 12th Congressional District gave him a resounding victory Tuesday over his Republican opponent, W. Harold Sams of Asheville.

Hall, 40-year-old lawyer and native of Jackson County, welcomed the news of his election at his farm home here in Webster.

As the returns made it evident that Hall had chalked up one of the largest majorities in a 12th District congressional race, his first act as newly elected Congressman was to carry out the only promise he had made during the campaign.

That promise was to his three small daughters.

He had kissed them goodnight at 8 p.m. with the promise he would wake them when he learned of the outcome of the election.

And at 10:25 p.m. he roused them gently. They came wide awake. Their eyes sparkled through the sleep from which they had awakened. But they knew as only a child's faith knows.

"Daddy," said Anne, who is 10, "You beat him. I know you did."

Dave Hall grinned and kissed her.

And then Allison, who is 8, and Hannah, who is 4, hugged their daddy and set up a happy screaming, jumping up and down in their beds.

It was a happy, homey scene.

Nightlong, Dave Hall had sat in his wheelchair near the telephone at his home, with his family about him, listening to the returns as they came in.

And nightlong, his telephone had rung constantly, bringing the voices of friends calling to tell him how he was running in the various counties. And when the results were in and it was assured that he was the next Congressman from the 12th District, David Hall made his first public statement as the newly elected Representative from the 12th District.

He said:

"This is a great, heartfelt moment in my life.

"It is with a feeling of great pride and a sense of sincere responsibility that I accept this, the most important office that you, the voters of the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina can bestow.

"I pledge that I will dedicate myself and my office to true representation of all the people of this great district.

"And I wish especially to express my appreciation to my devoted wife and family and to my friends who have made it possible for me to attain this high position.

"I assure each and every one of you that this acceptance is with the deepest humility. And I trust that I can in my work merit the confidence you have placed in me."

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer,  
Nov. 10, 1958]

**CONGRESSMAN HALL SETS SEVERAL RECORDS**

For the first time in 47 years, a North Carolina Congressman has been elected west of the French Broad River.

The election of David M. Hall, of Sylva, on Tuesday set up a number of records—first he gathered more votes by several thousands than many political observers had predicted; he became the first man west of Asheville to get elected to Congress, and he is one of the youngest men of the district to ever sit in Congress.

Hall's hometown newspaper, the Sylva Herald said editorially:

"People of Jackson County have good reason to be proud of David Hall, who on Tuesday was elected to serve the 12th District in Congress. He is believed to be the first man west of Haywood County to be named Congressman. And it has been 49 years since a Congressman came from the area outside Buncombe and Henderson Counties. The last one west of the French Broad was the late W. T. Crawford of Waynesville, who served in 1911."

Even though there has been a drought in having a Congressman from 6 of the 10 counties in the district, when Hall takes office in January he will carry with him experience gained while a State senator. And we do not expect other legislators in Washington to be "pulling the wool over his eyes." Hall knows politicians. How they work. And he understands their legal language, which often is designed to gain public opinion but has tricky phrases.

A native of Jackson, the 40-year-old Congressman received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1947 and was named Phi Delta Phi Student of the Year. He was the first special student to graduate from UNC Law School with an LL. B. degree.

By showing that he could overcome a physical disability, having been confined to a wheelchair since he was 15, Hall knows which rows are hard ones to hoe better than the average person.

Knowing the game and fighting young Sylva attorney, who succeeds Congressman George Shuford of Asheville, we know Hall has a wealth of knowledge that will fit him for the big job in Washington. In addition to being State senator, he has served as a member of the State Water Conservation Committee and in dozens of other fields of activity, politically and otherwise.

His new job carries great opportunities and still graver responsibilities. The citizens of Jackson are quite sure that "Bud" Hall, as he is known by his friends, will serve his county, his district, his State and his Nation with distinction. He goes to Washington with the best wishes of all the citizens of the district.

[From the Asheville, N.C. Citizen, Jan. 8,  
1959]

**PROUD DAUGHTERS LOOK ON AS REPRESENTATIVE  
HALL TAKES OFFICE**

(By Margaret Kernodie)

WASHINGTON.—It took a former President, Harry S. Truman, to attract the attention of three little North Carolina girls away from their father, Representative David M. Hall, Democrat, of North Carolina, in the House Wednesday.

Anne, 10, Allison, 8, and Hannah, 4, kept their eyes on their father from the time he entered the House in his wheelchair until Truman appeared in the gallery. Hall was crippled by a disease in childhood.

"President Truman sat just two seats away from me," Allison exclaimed.

She was a little reluctant to tell her father how impressed she was with the former President, as if she didn't really mean to take away any glory from daddy when he took his oath of office as a Congressman.

Hannah and Allison admitted they waved proudly at their father, but Anne said she was a little too grown-up to do that, though

she admitted she watched him almost constantly as the opening session of the 86th Congress got under way.

Hannah fought off a virus infection to make the ceremony and sat on her mother's lap.

Hall returned to his suite in the Old House Office Building for a reception for his family and close friends who came to Washington for the ceremony.

Also very proud of him was his mother, stately gray-haired Mrs. Edith Moore Hall, stunning in a navy blue outfit, who presided at the coffee table.

Here also were his sisters, Mrs. C. N. Dowdle, of Franklin, N.C., and Miss Lela Moore Hall, of Lillington, N.C.; his brother, Robert Hall, of Asheville, and his uncle, Dan Moore, former North Carolina superior court judge, of Asheville.

Hall succeeds Representative George A. Shuford, Democrat, of North Carolina, who retired at the end of the 85th Congress.

The Halls have a house in nearby Arlington, and the older daughters have entered public school there, three blocks away. But the Halls arrived ahead of their furniture. To the delight of the Hall daughters, furniture in the new house has consisted so far of only mattresses, a sofa and an army cot.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Feb. 9, 1959]

#### REPRESENTATIVE HALL AND OUTER SPACE

When committee assignment time came in the House in Washington, Representative David M. Hall, of Sylva, got exactly the opposite of what he had requested.

He wanted to start off on solid ground, asked to be put on the Interior Committee.

Instead, he was assigned to outer space, the first permanent new committee of both Houses of Congress since 1892.

The 12th district Democrat, a congressional freshman, married 15 years, admits his contact with the moon is remote. But he is modest in saying that. A mountain man, he has lived closer to the moon and the stars than his lowland colleagues.

Mr. Hall has accepted his assignment as offering a challenging opportunity for service.

The importance of the work of the Space Committee is spelled out in some points made by Representative OVERTON BROOKS, Democrat, of Louisiana, chairman of the new committee. He told Congressional Quarterly:

"Missiles will begin to replace manned aircraft by 1963.

"The defense budget soon will be divided into two parts—one for brush-fire wars and the other for all-out atomic missile wars.

"Interservice competition over control of missile development will grow more intense. The program should be unified under one department.

"Ultimately the United Nations or some other international agency will have to spell out outer space law.

"The national security aspects of space vehicles should be stressed now. Development of satellites will benefit later from this."

Mr. Hall, as a member of the Space Committee, is thus in a position to engage in pioneering legislative work in connection with the space race with the Soviet Union. For instance, there will be many problems dealing with international aspects of space and space law.

"We have no time to lose," added Representative Brooks. "There is no doubt the Russians are ahead of us in some particulars," notably the thrust of their engines in their missiles. "I will not be satisfied until we have closed the gap in the missile and space race."

All of this leads to the fact that Representative Hall does face a challenging field of work, one that is vital to the future of America. He may have wanted Interior, but he is now in a position to serve the Nation on a legislative frontier that has no boundary and is fraught with meaning to the American people and the entire human race.

[From Reach, a bimonthly publication of the North Carolina division of vocational rehabilitation, Raleigh, N.C., of January-February 1960]

#### DAVID HALL, THIS IS YOUR LIFE

"Handicap," as defined by Webster, means to put at a disadvantage or to hinder; but had you been present on January 3, 1959, when David McKee Hall, paraplegic, quietly rolled his wheelchair into the Nation's Capitol to take the oath of office as a Member of the 86th Congress, representing the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina, you might have said, "Hall has revised Webster." And indeed you would have been quite correct, because his journey to Washington had been made over a long and tortuous road strewn with boulders of pain and suffering, blocked at intervals by detours of long, lingering months in hospital beds—all of which would have made a person of less fortitude, determination, and driving ambition turn back and thus confirm Webster's definition that a handicap is truly a hindrance. But because of his relentless drive, his complete unwillingness to admit defeat, his all-consuming ambition, the journey had been accomplished. And in so doing, he had lent inspiration and encouragement to others—both handicapped and physically fit—to complete the task at hand, to achieve that goal out yonder and to do it without complaining.

At the age of 12, David was a round, pudgy, pink-cheeked lad who had more than the normal boy's interest in fishing, hunting, scouting, football, and the like. That is, until the day that osteomyelitis destroyed the participation, even though it could not lessen the interest which remains intact to this day some 28 years later. And thus began the years of suffering, of excruciating pain, and of long, long months in Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta—years which deprived him of a secondary education because of the some 200 surgical operations he was required to undergo, and the repeated close brushes with death. At the age of 15, the infection affected his spinal cord to the extent that he was permanently paralyzed from the waist down and thereafter confined to a wheelchair life.

Throughout the 28 years his family physicians and close friends were constantly amazed at the indomitable courage he manifested at all times, never discouraged if his plans and activities were brought to an end by another painful hospital experience but always ready to begin a new project or complete the old one when given brief respites at home.

Then, with the discovery of the sulfa antibiotics, his hospital stays became less frequent and so he determined to enter the University of North Carolina; and like all his plans and ambitions, he carried this to a successful, brilliant conclusion by his graduation in 1948, thus becoming the first special student to graduate from the law school with an LL.B. degree. Thereafter, he passed the State bar examination and opened a law office in Sylva where he has been practicing law since that time. During the time he was in college, he was not only studying law himself, but was helping blind students by reading to them.

His subsequent achievements and accomplishments came as no surprise to those who know him best, for at last they were

convinced that when David Hall said, "I will," it meant that he would and could. Because of his attitude and demeanor concerning his handicap, one forgets that he cannot stand up tall and straight or that he is denied the simple art of walking into a room. He has never sought concessions or privileges because of physical limitations, rather he prefers to take his turn always with the physically normal.

Too much cannot be said for his mental approach to his handicap. Gov. Luther H. Hodges said at the recent Young Democratic Club convention in Asheville that David Hall had exhibited more courage than any man he had ever known. The distinguished Senator SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., in introducing him at the 12th Congressional District rally in Bryson City, likened his courage and achievements to those of the knight described in the poem "The Broken Sword."

More important than these encomiums is the widespread influence he has had on other handicapped people by his inspiring example and the tangible things he has done for their benefit. Perhaps one of his most noteworthy contributions was in 1946, at Manhattan Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York. (See Time magazine, Sept. 16, 1946.)

Through his understanding and sincere appreciation of the vocational rehabilitation program, he has encouraged many handicapped people, especially other paraplegics, to develop their limited abilities. Searching out those in need of help and working in close cooperation with the vocational rehabilitation counselor, he has frequently made his office available for conferences and interviews between these individuals and the counselor which resulted in their receiving training and/or other rehabilitation services through which they gained a new lease on life.

For many years David Hall has devoted considerable time and effort in working with the local Committee on Employing the Physically Handicapped; he was instrumental in getting a survey made by the employment service on the county's labor supply which later led to the location of a new industrial plant in the community, thereby creating additional job opportunities for the unemployed. He has helped many handicapped people to secure gainful employment and thus become useful citizens who experience the satisfaction that comes with finding one's place in life.

He has served his district well in the House of Representatives and has been accorded recognition unusual for a freshman Representative. He was honored by being appointed to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, the first permanent standing committee to be created by the Congress since 1892. As a member of this committee, he participated in an 11,000-mile factfinding inspection tour of the major research and development centers of Western Europe's NATO countries.

He served in the senate of the 1955 North Carolina General Assembly, has been a member of numerous boards and commissions, is active in the Methodist Church, and in local civic organizations.

The mountains, streams, and waterfalls of western North Carolina are dear to his heart. He enjoys swimming, hunting, and fishing. He lives on a farm adjacent to the Tuckaseegee River, in the beautiful restored old home of his ancestors at Webster, N.C., with his lovely wife, Sarah McCullom Hall, and their three daughters, Anne, Allison, and Hannah, ages 12, 10, and 5 years. Their happy homelife has been well described in many feature stories which have appeared in the Asheville Citizen.

Since this article on David Hall was started, his doctors have told him that he has cancer.

And like all the other obstacles which have confronted him, he has accepted this with the same calm, courageous attitude—not one of resignation, but one of continued determination which finds him now as a patient in Memorial Hospital, Sloan-Kettering Institute, New York, from where he radiates hope and confidence of recovery from the favorable report of his doctors there.

David Hall looks to the future and a continuing career of service.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Jan. 30, 1960]

DAVID HALL, 41, DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

SYLVA.—Twelfth District Congressman David M. Hall, stricken by cancer last November, died here at 5:45 p.m. Friday in C. J. Harris Hospital.

The 41-year-old Congressman was a native of Sylva. He was elected to represent the 10-county congressional district in the November 1958 general election. He had been expected to seek reelection this year.

Victim of a crippling bone infection at the age of 12, Hall underwent surgery December 10 in a New York hospital for removal of a cancerous growth on his bladder. He died of complications of the operation, including a kidney blockage.

RETURNED JANUARY 12

Specialists who performed the operation reported to Hall afterward that the cancer had been completely eliminated. Hall was returned to the hospital here January 12 to continue convalescence.

A paraplegic who had been confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, Hall was an attorney by profession but had devoted some attention to farming.

Hall styled himself a political conservative in Democratic ranks. Before election to Congress, he had served in the North Carolina Senate and later, as a member of the North Carolina Board of Water Commissioners.

PICKED BY COMMITTEE

The Democratic district executive committee on July 31, 1958, chose Hall to run in place of Representative George A. Shuford, of Asheville, who had withdrawn as the Democratic nominee for reasons of health.

Recognized as an active Jackson County civic and political leader. Hall won the district committee's nomination from a field of five aspirants. In the general election, Hall overwhelmed his Republican opponent, W. Harold Sams, an Asheville attorney.

Thus, for the first time in more than two generations, the 12th District's Democratic Representative was a man from west of the Balsams.

A month after his election, Hall announced the opening of a full-time district office in Waynesville, the first time a congressional office had been established west of Asheville.

The district office functioned as a clearing house for citizens with problems needing congressional attention. As a convenience to constituents, a representative of the office followed a schedule of regular appearances in many western North Carolina towns and cities.

Hall was sworn into the U.S. House of Representatives on January 7, 1959.

Less than 2 months later, on February 23, he underwent surgery in Bethesda naval hospital in Washington for drainage of his right kidney after proper natural expulsion had failed. Physicians announced the following month that a second kidney operation might become necessary.

This operation, for the removal of scar tissue resulting from the kidney surgery, was performed November 10 in St. Joseph's Hospital in Asheville.

Three days later, physicians who performed the operation announced the finding of a malignancy in microscopic studies of the scar tissue. Hall went to New York soon afterward to begin a series of X-ray treatments preparing him for the December 10 operation for removal of the cancerous growth.

As a Member of Congress, Hall asked for Interior when committee assignments came around. He got Outer Space.

Commenting on the assignment Hall stated: "Except for the contacts with the Interior Department in my district, I am very happy with it."

Hall became top-ranking freshman Democrat on the space committee, the first permanent new committee of both Houses since 1892.

During the month he was sworn in, the Sylva Representative was elected treasurer of the 86th Congressional Club. The club, chiefly social, was composed of 63 freshmen Democratic House Members elected to the 86th Congress.

Hall was a strong supporter of timber management and development plans. He frequently called attention to western North Carolina's vast timber resources.

In September 1959 Hall went to London for a series of conferences in connection with the International Astronomical Federation Conference.

Born May 16, 1918 at Sylva, Hall was the son of Mrs. Edith Moore Hall of Sylva and the late David McKee Hall.

Despite his physical disability, Hall received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1947 and an LL.B. degree in June 1948. Admitted to the bar in August 1947, he began active practice in Sylva in the fall of 1948.

His record at the university was outstanding, both in academic and extracurricular activities. He headed a number of important campus organizations including Vance Inn of Phi Delta Phi. He was the first special student to graduate from the University of North Carolina Law School with an LL.B. degree since the school's establishment.

In the summer of 1947, he appeared before the Congress of Physical Medicine in New York and gave a demonstration of new mobility methods being taught paraplegics. Although he seldom used them, Hall had mastered the ability to walk on crutches.

Among organizations in which he participated or held office were the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson County Industrial Committee, and Jackson County Industries, the Sylva Rotary Club and Sylva Methodist Church, Jackson chapter of the American Red Cross, and Morehead Scholarship Committee of Jackson County. He served as county attorney for 2 years and was town attorney for Sylva from 1948 until 1951. He had also served as attorney for the town of Dillsboro.

Hall had been active in county and district Democratic circles for more than 20 years. He had served as president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club and as a member and officer in the Jackson County Democratic Executive Committee.

He was a grandson of the late Superior Court Judge Frederick Moore, grandnephew of Superior Court Judge Walter E. Moore, and grandnephew of the late E. L. McKee, and State Senator Gertrude Dills McKee, his wife.

He was a nephew of Superior Court Judge Dan K. Moore, of Sylva, now associated with Champion Paper and Fibre Co.

Survivors include his widow, the former Miss Sarah McCollum, of Bradenton, Fla., to whom he was married in 1944, and three daughters: Sarah Anne, 10, Edith Allison, 9, and Hannah McKee, 4; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville, and two sisters: Miss Lela

Moore Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.

Services will be at 3 p.m. Sunday in Sylva Methodist Church. The Rev. Asmond G. Maxwell, pastor, and the Rev. Robert G. Tuttle, of Asheville, district superintendent of the Asheville District Methodist Church, will be in charge. Burial will be in the family plot in Webster Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Ernest Burch, Andrew Wilson, Joseph T. Wilson, Lacey Thornberg, Malcolm Brown, Fred D. Cooper, E. L. McKee, and W. D. McKee.

Before his death, Representative Hall requested that in lieu of flowers, donations be made toward establishment of a David McKee Hall Scholarship Fund at Western Carolina College.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Times, Jan. 31, 1960]

FUNERAL FOR HALL AT 3 P.M. TODAY

SYLVA.—Representative David M. Hall, the paraplegic freshman Congressman who died Friday of complications from cancer surgery, will be buried Sunday in the family plot at Webster.

Funeral services will be conducted at 3 p.m. in the Sylva Methodist Church by the Reverend Asmond G. Maxwell, pastor, and the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church.

The 41-year-old Hall had requested that in the event of his death flowers be omitted and expressions of sympathy be in the form of donations to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College, where his mother is assistant dean of women.

Members of the North Carolina Congressional Delegation planned to come from Washington by train for the funeral. Representative GEORGE MILLER, Democrat, of California, was named to represent the House Space Committee, of which Hall was a member, at the services. Also accompanying the North Carolina delegation was Zeake W. Johnson Jr., House Sergeant at Arms.

(In respect to Hall, the House of Representatives has tentatively postponed its Monday program.)

A special primary and election will be necessary to fill the remainder of Hall's term, which expires next January. Roy A. Taylor, former State representative from Black Mountain, announced last week as a candidate for Hall's seat in the May Democratic primaries. Others being mentioned include State Senator William Medford of Waynesville and former Solicitor Thad Bryson, of Bryson City and Franklin, but neither has announced.

Hall won his congressional seat in 1958, after the Democratic nominee, Representative George A. Shuford of Asheville, withdrew because of ill health. Hall, the pick of the district Democratic committee, soundly defeated the Republican candidate, W. Harold Sams of Asheville.

He was sworn in last January, but 2 months later had to undergo surgery for drainage of his right kidney. During another operation, a month later, to remove scar tissue from the preceding surgery a malignant growth was discovered.

On December 10 the malignancy was removed in an operation at Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York. Hall returned home to recuperate, but his health began to decline and he entered the hospital here, where he died.

Surviving are the widow, the former Sarah McCollum of Bradenton, Fla., three young daughters; his mother, Mrs. Edith M. Hall, of Cullowhee; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.



[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen-Times, Jan. 31, 1960]

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID MCKEE HALL

Representative David McKee Hall's death has brought a deep sense of loss and of regret.

The freshman Congressman from the 12th North Carolina District died of complications following a cancer operation performed last December 10.

The gentleman from the valley of the Tuckasegee west of the Balsams was but 41 years of age.

In the prime of his maturity, death brought a close to what promised to be a distinguished career in the lower House of Congress. He was a member of the Space Committee.

He had intended to seek renomination in the May Democratic primary. He had many friends and wide support.

Illness was no new experience for Dave Hall. Crippled by a bone infection in his youth, he was a paraplegic. Since the age of 15 he had been confined to a wheelchair.

This physical handicap did not deter Mr. Hall from living a full and active life.

He was known for his faith and courage, his optimism in the face of adversity.

The quality of his mind and character led him to enter the field of public service. After studying at the University of North Carolina, where his record was outstanding, he practiced law in his native town of Sylva in Jackson County. He was not only proficient in his profession (he farmed also), but developed into a constructive civic leader.

For more than 20 years he was active in Democratic Party circles and he served in a number of official capacities, including membership in the State senate and on the North Carolina Board of Water Commissioners.

Representative Hall was a member of a prominent mountain family, many of whose members have won distinction in business, in the professions and in public life.

It is men like Dave Hall who have lasting contributions to the growth and development of this mountain region. He was deeply interested in serving the region and his fellow man and he did serve well and faithfully in all the posts to which he was called in civic and political life.

We have reason to remember Dave Hall, not the least by far being the record of courage which shone through his entire life. It becomes a legacy of his family and an inspiration to all who had the privilege of knowing him.

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer, Feb. 1, 1960]

LARGE CROWDS ATTEND LAST RITES OF REPRESENTATIVE D. M. HALL

A large number of Haywood County citizens were among the estimated 600 persons who attended funeral services for 12th District Congressman David M. Hall, Sunday afternoon in the Sylva Methodist Church.

The small church, with seats for only 200, was filled to capacity with many standing. An estimated 400 friends waited outside.

The service, conducted by the Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, pastor, and the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church, was simple and impressive.

The active pallbearers were Ernest Burch, Andrew Wilson, Joseph T. Wilson, Lacey Thornberg, Malcolm Brown, Fred D. Cooper, E. L. McKee, and W. D. McKee.

A delegation of U.S. Congressmen and Senators included North Carolina's two Senators, SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., of Morganton, and B. EVERETT JORDAN, of Saxapahaw, and HUGH Q. ALEXANDER, of Kannapolis, L. H. FOUNTAIN, of

Tarboro, CHARLES R. JONAS, of Lincolnton, A. PAUL KITCHIN, of Wadesboro, ALTON LENNON, of Wilmington, RALPH J. SCOTT, of Danbury, and BASIL L. WHITENER, of Gastonia.

Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, of California, attended as a representative of the House Space Committee of which Hall was a member. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., House Sergeant at Arms, also was present.

Hall was buried in the family cemetery at Webster.

Representative Hall died Friday at 5:45 p.m. in the C. J. Harris Hospital in Sylva. A paraplegic, who had been confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, he underwent surgery December 10 in a New York hospital for removal of a cancerous growth.

The 41-year-old Congressman was a native of Sylva. He was elected to represent the 10-county congressional district in November 1958.

He became top-ranking freshman Democrat on the Space Committee, the first permanent new committee of both Houses since 1892. He was a strong supporter of timber management and development plans. He frequently called attention to western North Carolina's vast timber resources.

In September 1959, Hall went to London for a series of conferences in connection with the International Astronomical Federation Conference.

Hall was the son of Mrs. Edith Moore Hall, of Sylva, and the late David McKee Hall. He was a grandson of the late Superior Court Judge Frederick Moore and a nephew of Superior Court Judge Dan K. Moore of Canton, now associated with Champion Paper & Fiber Co.

Despite his physical disability, he received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in 1947 and the LL.B. degree in June 1948. He began his law practice in Sylva in the fall of 1948.

In the summer of 1947, Hall appeared before the Congress of Physical Medicine in New York and gave a demonstration of new mobility methods being taught paraplegics.

He participated and held office in the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson County Industrial Committee and Jackson County Industries, the Sylva Rotary Club, the Sylva Methodist Church, Jackson chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Morehead Scholarship Committee. He served as county attorney for 2 years and was town attorney for Sylva from 1948 until 1951. He had also served as attorney for the town of Dillsboro.

Active in county and district Democratic circles for 20 years, he had served as president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club and as an officer in the Jackson County Democratic executive committee.

Surviving is his wife, the former Miss Sarah McCollum, of Bradenton, Fla.; three daughters, Sarah Anne, 10, Edith Allison, 9, and Hannah McKee, 4; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Moore Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer, Feb. 1, 1960]

REPRESENTATIVE HALL WAS A MAN OF GREAT COURAGE

Representative David McKee Hall was a symbol of courage and determination.

Having suffered from a physical handicap for some 25 years, he never sought sympathy—never indulged in self-pity. He was, in turn, concerned over the welfare of others and made many valuable contributions to the civic, religious, business, and cultural life of his community and district.

An indication of his concern for his fellowman was one of his last requests—that a scholarship fund be established at Western Carolina College in lieu of floral offerings.

Representative Hall was an inspiration to people of all ages in all walks of life. He won out many, many times over great odds as he underwent numerous operations in an effort to regain his health.

He was a consistent fighter and never knew what it was to give up. The greater the odds, the harder he fought.

The adult life of Representative Hall was truly one of courage and determination—an inspiration to those who are prone to give up this side of success.

(From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Feb. 1, 1960)

SIX HUNDRED FRIENDS AND NOTABLES ATTEND FUNERAL FOR HALL

SYLVA.—More than 600 persons attended funeral services here Sunday afternoon for Representative David M. Hall, 12th District Congressman who died Friday of complications from cancer surgery.

The small Sylva Methodist Church, with seats for only 200, was filled to capacity with many standing. An estimated 400 additional persons waited outside.

The service was simple and impressive. The Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, pastor, described the 41-year-old Hall as a man with "indomitable courage known to all." Of Hall, the minister said:

"He had a strong will to live in a large world. He had drive, control, and discipline of his natural abilities. He had a desire to grow, to learn, to accomplish.

"He had faith in himself, boundless energy, unceasing hope, a sense of duty and mission although he knew he lived 'on borrowed time'."

Stricken by a crippling bone disease at the age of 12, Hall had lived most of his life in a wheelchair. During his life, he underwent more than 100 operations.

The last was performed December 10 in New York City for removal of a cancerous growth of the bladder. The Congressman's death resulted from complications of the operation, including a kidney stoppage.

Hall's casket was cloaked in white carnations. Organ music filled the church as the coffin was rolled to the front of the altar.

In addition to the minister, who was assisted by the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle of Asheville, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church, the solemn procession into the church included the pallbearers, members of the family, and a delegation of U.S. Congressmen and Senators who came from Washington for Hall's last rites.

Included in the group were North Carolina's two Senators, SAM J. ERVIN of Morganton and B. EVERETT JORDAN of Saxapahaw and North Carolina Congressmen HUGH Q. ALEXANDER of Kannapolis, L. H. FOUNTAIN of Tarboro, CHARLES R. JONAS of Lincolnton, A. PAUL KITCHIN of Wadesboro, ALTON LENNON of Wilmington, RALPH J. SCOTT of Danbury, and BASIL L. WHITENER of Gastonia.

Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, California, attended as a representative of the House Space Committee, of which Hall was a member. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., House Sergeant at Arms, also was present.

Hall was buried in the family cemetery at Webster, a few miles south of Sylva. He was buried in the same plot with his father, David McKee Hall, who died in 1938.

The little cemetery is at the crest of a hill. Stretching for miles beyond the Cowee Mountains and at the foot of the hill the Tuckasegee River winds its way through the valley.

The cemetery is a short distance from the Hall homeplace, a stately home built by Hall's grandfather on the banks of the Tuckasegee.

At least 200 persons attended the burial services. The grave was thickly covered

with flowers even though Hall had requested that in the event of his death, flowers be omitted and expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College.

Telegrams of sympathy were received by Hall's widow from dozens of congressional Members, other nationally known persons, and notables with whom Hall had been closely associated.

Governor Hodges wired: "Mrs. Hodges joins me in expressing to you our love and sympathy in your great loss."

Senator Ervin's telegram read: "We sorrow with you and the other members of his family in Dave's passing. We have never known a more gallant person."

A telegram from Senator JORDAN stated: "Katherine and I deeply grieved to learn of the passing of our good friend Dave. He will be greatly missed by his host of friends throughout North Carolina and by his colleagues in the Congress. Dave will long be remembered for the great contribution he made to his community, State, and Nation and for his indomitable courage. Our deepest sympathy to you and the family."

Most of Hall's close 12th district friends were present for the funeral. Among them were Mrs. Edith P. Alley of Waynesville, who was in charge of his district office in Waynesville.

Hall's survivors include the widow, the former Sarah McCollum of Bradenton, Fla.; three small daughters; his mother, Mrs. Edith M. Hall of Cullowhee; a brother, Robert C. Hall of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Hall and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdle, both of Franklin.

[From the Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal, Feb. 1, 1960]

DAVID M. HALL

In late August 1958—hardly 3 weeks after the 12th District's Democratic executive committee had named him as the party's nominee for Congress—David M. Hall was in Washington more or less looking around. Asked by a Journal reporter if he was certain of victory in the November election, he grinned.

"It isn't a question of whether I'm coming (to Washington) or not," he said. "It's just a question of how long I'll stay."

As it turned out, the reply was more prophetic than it was intended. Mr. Hall died Friday afternoon—having filled only half the term to which he had indeed been elected that following November.

He was not in Congress long enough to build up much of a legislative record, to bring his name to public attention outside his own district and State, or even to shed fully the label of the freshman. But, while they had not come to know his public side, there are those in Congress—as there are many in other sections of his own State—who readily admired his personal courage. For Mr. Hall had entered Congress, as he had gone into most of the undertakings of his life, in a wheelchair. And his ambition, his obviously unflagging optimism, his desire for public service, in spite of his handicap, earned him highest regard.

On that count alone, Representative Hall achieved something which some men with the ability to walk and the opportunity to stay in Washington longer never have reached.

[From the Shelby (N.C.) Daily Star, Feb. 1, 1960]

#### THE MARK OF A MAN

One must review with a mixture of respect, awe, and admiration the life of David M. Hall.

The man spent most of his 41 years confined to a wheelchair, but he was never one to whimper.

He survived countless operations, endured unbelievable pain and fought back every time. He insisted upon being his own man.

His courage, determination, and public-spirited law career led to his election to Congress from North Carolina's 12th District in 1958.

It looked for awhile that David Hall would win the fight against his most recent assailant—cancer. But the ravages of the disease finally broke the resistance of a body that had previously fought and won over seemingly insurmountable odds.

When Hall was elected to Congress we wrote that here was an example for the youth of our land prone to whine about the adversities of their lives where material things are concerned.

Here was a man, even though confined to a wheelchair, who insisted upon standing upon his own two feet.

And we'll wager he never stood taller than he does now.

[From the Durham (N.C.) Morning Herald, Feb. 2, 1960]

#### HEROIC COURAGE

Representative David Hall's life was short—he was only 41 when he died Friday—but it will long be cited in North Carolina as an example of heroic courage.

From the age of 15 Dave Hall had been confined to a wheelchair, a paraplegic. But the handicap which chained his body did not curb his mind and his confidence. He earned a law degree at the University of North Carolina, returned home to practice, and earned the respect and confidence of his neighbors. They sent him to the State senate. Then, when Representative Shuford declined the Democratic nomination in the 12th District after the 1958 primary, Hall was the choice of the district Democratic committee for nominee.

Ill health had plagued him during the little more than a year he had served in Congress. He was much in hospitals. Finally came the dread diagnosis, cancer. Characteristically, Dave Hall joined battle with this most formidable of foes. The courage, the confidence, and the will which had carried him so far were his to the end. And in his passing, Dave Hall has left an example which shines among the many shining pages of the records of those who refused to let physical handicap keep them from the high destiny they believed was theirs.

[From a Morristown, Tenn., newspaper]

Perhaps the greatest endowment to any child is the will to do.

Far greater than an inheritance of wealth or brains is that indefinable something lit early in a young person's mind and heart that inspires him with a determination to make the most of the gifts with which God has endowed him.

In the majority of instances, such a person does not have a super-abundance of gray matter; but he has something much better, commonsense and a tiny power motor somewhere in his makeup that keeps saying, over and over, to him: "I think I can; I think I can; I think I can."

Whatever the limitations of opportunity, and sometimes these opportunities are so limited as to appear practically nil, such a boy or girl has the drive to pick up straws and to keep using those straws until they have erected a house of brick and stone.

Such are the lessons of success which have painted such marvelous panoramas in the business history of the United States.

Although now in this country those who are unwilling to work and who feel that Uncle Sam owes them a living are embarked upon a governmental program to force the workers to more than divide with the

drones, around us all the time are patterns of success positively amazing.

Such a pattern is the life of Congressman David M. Hall, freshman Democratic Representative from the State of North Carolina, who last week died in Sylva, N.C., at the early age of 41 years.

Direct cause of death was attributed to cancer, that dread disease that seems to be constantly increasing as a menace, not only to the old but to the young as well.

David Hall had been an invalid all of his life. Most boys would have given up from the very first, would have folded their hands, carried along with a grimace on their faces, been depressed, miserable, a happiness deterrent to themselves and all those around them.

Although a paraplegic confined to a wheelchair for 30 of his 41 years, Mr. Hall succeeded in obtaining his degree in law from the University of North Carolina, entered into all sorts of business ventures, as well as practicing his profession, married and became the father of three lovely little girls.

Greatly interested in civic affairs, Mr. Hall was also interested in the welfare of his State and of the Nation. He had made a name for himself in Washington where he was regarded as an able and patriotic Representative.

Last rites for young Hall were held the past Sunday in a small Methodist mountain church in his home city where his death had followed recent surgery for removal of cancer.

Among the 500 persons attending the services was the entire North Carolina congressional delegation, as well as many other notables of Washington who came to pay final tribute to a man whom all considered marvelous.

Rev. A. S. Maxwell, in speaking of the deceased, said:

"Hall was richly blessed here," said the Rev. A. S. Maxwell. "His indomitable courage is known to all.

"He knew he lived on borrowed time," Maxwell told the group which overflowed the small red brick church.

He recalled the Representative's "strong will to live in a large world \* \* \* his drive, control, and discipline of his natural abilities \* \* \* his desire to grow, to learn, to achieve \* \* \* his faith in himself \* \* \* his boundless energy \* \* \* his unceasing hope \* \* \* his sense of duty, of mission through life \* \* \*"

As Maxwell spoke of the young Representative's traits, his widow and three small girls sat in a front pew, weeping softly.

Behind them sat Senators SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., and B. EVERETT JORDAN; the 11 North Carolina House Members; Representative GEORGE P. MULLER, Democrat, of California, of the House Space Committee on which Hall served; and Zeake Johnson, Sergeant at Arms of the House.

The 41-year-old Hall had requested that in the event of his death, flowers be omitted and expressions of sympathy be in the form of donations to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College, where his mother is assistant dean of women.

A special election will be necessary to fill the remainder of Hall's term, which expires next January. Roy A. Taylor, former State representative from Black Mountain, announced last week as a candidate for Hall's seat in the May Democratic primaries.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]

#### SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS SHOULD BE MAILED TO WCC PRESIDENT

Before his death, Congressman David M. Hall requested that in lieu of flowers, donations be made toward establishment of a

David McKee Hall Scholarship Fund at Western Carolina College.

Some who desire to contribute to this scholarship fund have raised a question as to procedure. The procedure is as follows: Mail contributions to the scholarship fund to the President, Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, N.C. Checks should be made payable to the David McKee Hall Scholarship Fund.

The president's office will acknowledge the gifts and will notify the family of those who contribute to the scholarship fund.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]

DAVID M. HALL, 41, DIES; FUNERAL SERVICES ARE HELD IN SYLVA SUNDAY AFTERNOON—CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION AMONG 600 WHO ATTEND

Twelfth District Congressman David M. Hall, 41, of Sylva, stricken by cancer last November, died from complications of cancer surgery at 5:35 p.m., Friday, in C. J. Harris Community Hospital.

Funeral services were held at 3 p.m. Sunday at Sylva Methodist Church. The Reverend Asmond Maxwell, pastor, assisted by the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle, superintendent of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church, officiated. Burial was in the family cemetery at Webster.

Survivors include the widow, the former Sarah McCollum of Bradenton, Fla.; three daughters, Sarah Anne, 11, Edith Allison, 9, and Hannah McKee, 5; his mother, Mrs. Edith M. Hall, of Cullowhee; a brother, Robert C. Hall, of Asheville; and two sisters, Miss Lela Moore Hall, of Lillington, and Mrs. Margaret Hall Dowdie, of Franklin.

Pallbearers were Ernest Burch, Andrew Wilson, Joseph T. Wilson, Lacy Thornburg, Malcolm Brown, Fred D. Hooper, E. L. McKee, and W. D. McKee.

Victim of a crippling bone infection at the age of 12, Hall underwent surgery December 10 in a New York hospital for removal of a cancerous growth on his bladder. He died of complications of the operation, including a kidney blockage.

Specialists who performed the operation reported to Hall afterward that the cancer had been completely eliminated. Hall was returned to C. J. Harris Hospital January 12 to continue convalescence.

A paraplegic who had been confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, Hall was an attorney by profession but had devoted some attention to farming.

On July 31, 1958, the 10-member Democratic district executive committee selected Hall over five other Democratic nominee aspirants for the post left open when Representative George A. Shuford, of Asheville, withdrew because of his health.

Hall won over his Republican opponent, W. Harold Sams, Asheville attorney, in the general election to become 12th District Congressman.

Hall's election marked the first time in 49 years that the 10-county area had had a Congressman outside Buncombe or Henderson Counties.

A month after his election, Hall announced the opening of a full-time district office in Waynesville, the first time a congressional office had been established west of Asheville.

Hall was sworn into the U.S. House of Representatives on January 7, 1959.

Less than 2 months later, on February 23, he underwent surgery in Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington for drainage of his right kidney after proper natural expulsion had failed. Physicians announced the following month that a second kidney operation might become necessary.

This operation, for the removal of scar tissue resulting from the kidney surgery, was performed November 10 in St. Joseph's Hospital in Asheville.

Three days later, physicians who performed the operation announced the finding of malignancy in microscopic studies of the scar tissue. Hall went to New York soon afterward to begin a series of X-ray treatments preparing him for the December 10 operation for removal of the cancerous growth.

As a Member of the Congress, Hall became the top-ranking freshman member on the Outer Space Committee, the first permanent new committee of both Houses since 1892. In September, he went to London for a series of conferences in connection with the International Astronomical Federation Conference.

He received a certificate of law from the University of North Carolina Law School in June 1947 and an LL.B. degree in June 1948. He was admitted to the bar in August 1947.

Among organizations in which he participated or held office were the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson County Industrial Committee and Jackson County Industries, the Sylva Rotary Club and Sylva Methodist Church, Jackson County Chapter of the American Red Cross and Morehead Scholarship Committee of Jackson County. He served as county attorney for 2 years and was town attorney for Sylva from 1948 to 1951. He had also served as attorney for the town of Dillsboro.

Hall had been active in county and district Democratic circles for more than 20 years. He had served as president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club and as a member and officer in the Jackson County Democratic executive committee.

Born May 16, 1918, at Sylva, Hall was the son of Mrs. Edith Moore Hall, of Sylva, and the late David McKee Hall.

He was a grandson of the late Superior Court Judge Fredrick Moore, grandnephew of Superior Court Judge Walter E. Moore, and the grandnephew of the late E. L. McKee and State Senator Gertrude Dills McKee, his wife.

Among the more than 600 persons attending the funeral services Sunday was a delegation of U.S. Congressmen and Senators who came from Washington.

Included in the group were North Carolina's two Senators, SAM J. ERVIN, of Morganton, and B. EVERETT JORDAN, of Saxapahaw, and Congressmen HUGH Q. ALEXANDER, of Kannapolis; L. H. FOUNTAIN, of Tarboro; CHARLES R. JONAS, of Lincolnton; A. PAUL KITCHIN, of Wadesboro; ALTON LENNON, of Wilmington; RALPH J. SCOTT, of Danbury; and BASIL L. WHITENER, of Gastonia.

Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democratic Congressman from California, attended as a representative of the House Space Committee. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., House Sergeant at Arms, was also present.

Telegrams of sympathy were received by Hall's widow from dozens of congressional Members, other nationally known persons, and notables with whom Hall had been closely associated.

Moody Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

[From the Smoky Mountain Times, Bryson City, N.C., Feb. 4, 1960]

CONGRESSMAN HALL DIES; FUNERAL AT SYLVA SUNDAY

Representative David M. Hall, Democrat, of North Carolina, a paraplegic whose career carried him to Congress despite almost a lifetime of pain and suffering, was buried near Sylva Sunday.

Members of the U.S. Senate and House were among the mourners who crowded the small Sylva Methodist Church and thronged outside at services for the 41-year-old Hall, who suffered a bone disease at 12 and from 15 lived in a wheelchair.

"He had a strong will to live in a large world. He had drive, control, and discipline

of his natural abilities. He had a desire to grow, to learn, to accomplish," said the Reverend Asmond L. Maxwell, the church pastor.

"He had faith in himself, boundless energy, unceasing hope, a sense of duty and mission, although he knew he lived on borrowed time."

Hall, a lawyer prominent in civic and Democratic Party affairs, was elected to Congress in 1958.

Those attending the funeral included North Carolina's two Democratic Senators, SAM J. ERVIN, of Morganton, and B. EVERETT JORDAN, of Saxapahaw, and seven of the State's Congressmen.

The House Space Committee, of which Hall was a member, was represented by Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, of California. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., Sergeant at Arms of the House, also attended.

The church was filled to its 200-person capacity and many stood in the sanctuary. An estimated 400 others stood outside.

Mr. Maxwell was assisted in the service by the Reverend Robert G. Tuttle of the Asheville district of the Methodist Church.

Congressman Hall was buried in the family cemetery at Webster, a few miles south of Sylva and a short distance from the Hall homeplace. At least 200 persons attended the graveside services.

Attending Hall's funeral, in addition to North Carolina's two Senators; Johnson and Representative Miller, were North Carolina Congressmen Hugh Q. Alexander of Kannapolis, L. H. Fountain of Tarboro, Charles R. Jonas of Lincolnton, A. Paul Kitchin of Wadesboro, Alton A. Lennon of Wilmington, Ralph J. Scott of Danbury, and Basil L. Whitener of Gastonia.

Telegrams of sympathy were received by Mrs. Hall from Governor Hodges, Members of Congress, and other notables with whom her husband had been associated.

[From the Smoky Mountain Times, Bryson City, N.C., Feb. 4, 1960]

DAVID M. HALL

David Hall proved that a person can become successful in spite of handicaps if he has the courage and if he has the will.

Crippled at the age of 12 and confined to a wheelchair since the age of 15, with determination and courage he forged himself a place as a leader in western North Carolina civic and political circles.

He had served in the North Carolina Senate and as a member of the North Carolina Board of Water Commissioners before being selected to serve in Congress by the Democratic executive committee in 1958.

This was the first time in more than two generations that a 12th District Democratic Representative from west of the Balsams was in Congress.

He became ill less than 2 months after being sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives, thus never getting the opportunity to do all he wanted for his district. But in spite of his serious illness, he kept in touch with affairs of the 12th. His interest in the proposed Federal building in Bryson City is an example of his continuing work.

After his last major operation (he had 100 operations during his lifetime) he announced that he was coming home to recuperate and run for reelection.

This was typical of Dave Hall who never admitted defeat against physical handicaps which would have overwhelmed a man of smaller stature.

It was with deep regret and sense of loss that the 12th District and North Carolina learned of his death.

He has made a high mark in his life as a gentleman, family man and man of courage. We salute Dave Hall, every inch a man.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]  
**DAVID HALL WAS A SYMBOL OF COURAGE AND DETERMINATION**

Jackson County has reason to long remember and honor the life and courage of David McKee Hall, cut down so young in life, and who lived and achieved great success under trying physical handicap and suffering from his public school days, through his college training and professional career.

David Hall, confined to a wheelchair since his teenage days, packed more living, business, and public service into his 41 years than the majority of us achieve in a long lifetime.

Endowed with a keen mind and indomitable courage and a determination to achieve success in anything he undertook, David Hall achieved professional and political success and rendered outstanding service to his county, State, and Nation.

Following his graduation from the university law school and on being granted his license to practice he wasted no time in opening an office in his hometown and was soon recognized as an attorney of ability and gained a wide practice, particularly in the civil courts. He served as attorney for Jackson County, represented the 32d senatorial district in the State senate, where he sponsored much constructive legislation on the local, district and State level. When the new and very important water resources commission was established to study and report on the State's water use and resources, he was appointed as a member of that body by Governor Hodges. It was while serving in the senate that he proposed an income tax withholding law for North Carolina. He lived long enough to see that law passed and put into operation, although it was by a money-hunting legislature 2 years later.

The young attorney spent many hours working for industry, schools, roads, the new hospital and other things for the betterment of Jackson County. During all of this time few people, other than his immediate family, fully realized the tremendous handicap under which he labored, and at times, with much pain and physical discomfort.

The crowning success of his political career came with the nomination as Democratic candidate to Congress and the winning of the 12th congressional seat in the November election in 1958. The few months he was able to serve in Congress he exhibited the kind of leadership and wisdom that this Nation needs in its national representatives. Had his health and strength prevailed there is little doubt of his having made a remarkable record of service to his district and the Nation as U.S. Congressman.

Of the many editorials written about Representative Hall since his death, the predominating theme of most of them has been his "spirit of courage and determination." Quoting the Waynesville Mountaineer, "Representative Hall was an inspiration to people of all ages in all walks of life. He won out many, many times over great odds as he underwent numerous operations in an effort to regain his health. David Hall was a symbol of courage and determination."

Although his county, State, and the Nation have suffered a great loss it is his family who will feel his passing most keenly.

An indication of his concern for his fellow man was one of his last requests—that a scholarship fund be established at Western Carolina College in lieu of floral offerings.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Herald, Feb. 4, 1960]  
**THE DAVID MCKEE HALL SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

The many, many friends of the late David M. Hall, throughout North Carolina have an opportunity to honor his memory and at the same time aid many deserving young

men and women of this mountain region in pursuing higher education at Western Carolina College.

One of the last requests made by Representative Hall was that in lieu of flowers at his funeral contributions be made to a scholarship fund at Western Carolina College to aid deserving young men and women in securing a higher education at this college. Having struggled through college himself, under great physical handicap, he realized the need for more scholarships at Western Carolina College. His friends have suggested that the scholarship fund be known as the David McKee Hall Scholarship.

Many people here in Sylva, Jackson County, and elsewhere have said that this is one of the finest opportunities to honor the late Congressman and are already sending in their contributions. Machinery for handling the fund has been set up at the college and checks may be drawn in the name of the fund and mailed directly to President Paul A. Reid at Cullowhee.

This can well be the source of funds for one of the largest scholarships at Western Carolina College as hundreds of friends of the young attorney and civic leader will wish to remember his life and service to his State in this way.

Our fast growing Western Carolina College does not have a wealthy alumni and therefore scholarships, memorial and otherwise, are not available for those who could qualify for them. The David McKee Hall Fund offers an opportunity for many people to join hands in providing for this much needed part of our college.

[From Highlands (N.C.) Highlander, Feb. 5, 1960]

**CONGRESSMAN DAVID M. HALL**

The untimely passing of Representative David M. Hall is mourned by everyone in this entire area. His death has brought a deep sense of loss to the 12th North Carolina District which he served as Congressman. He will be missed by everyone, and our hearts go out in sympathy to his family.

David Hall's life has been a shining example of courage comparable to the life of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Assuredly no man ever came to the end of his life who had done more to rise above his infirmities in order to unselfishly serve his fellow man than these two men. In spite of the crippling disease since the age of 15, which confined David Hall to a wheelchair, and made him a paraplegic, this handicap did not deter him from acknowledging that it was what he could do for others, and nothing else, that satisfied him, and he fulfilled his destiny of having responsibility, and the burden of other people's business laid upon his shoulders.

His loving and spontaneous service to others will be long remembered. His courage and faith in spite of his adversities will bring hope and faith to many others in the same set of circumstances. His calm, gentle spirit will live on in the lives of everyone in the Nation who was privileged to know him personally, or know of him through his service to his country and his fellow man.

[From the Sylva (N.C.) Sylvan, Feb. 1960]  
**JACKSON COUNTY LOST ONE OF ITS ABLEST CITIZENS IN THE DEATH OF DAVID M. HALL**

A grievous loss has been suffered by Jackson County, N.C., and the Nation in the recent passing of Congressman David M. Hall, one of the ablest and most highly respected citizens of our day.

Seldom has one in so short a time been able to build such a record of achievement. The disabilities which confined him to a wheelchair during most of his life seemed to instill within him that burning ambition and courage that recognized no limitation.

At a time when lesser men would have accepted their fate, David Hall undauntedly pursued his education and graduated with honors from the Law School of the University of North Carolina. He established practice in his home town of Sylva and demonstrated a legal talent that soon brought him clients beyond his ability to serve without assistance. He represented the Mead Corp. in many important legal matters. He was an honorary member of the Mead Foreman's Club and the November meeting honoring Raymond Sutton, which he attended, marked what was perhaps his last public appearance.

His list of official duties includes those of attorney for Jackson County, State senator, and a member of the State water resources commission. In 1958 he was elected Congressman of the 12th District in which honored position he was ably serving when overtaken by the illness from which he failed to recover.

Despite the demands upon his time by legal and official duties, he rendered a full measure of service in civic, church, social, and community activities. With it all he seemed never lacking in time for a congenial chat with his many friends.

His accomplishments in 41 short years is seldom matched in the threescore and ten allotted to many and truly proves that it is not how long one lives but how well.

[From the Waynesville (N.C.) Mountaineer, Apr. 18, 1960]

**AWARD MADE TO LATE REPRESENTATIVE HALL**

"I know in my heart that David is as proud of the award as I am."

With these words, the saddened wife of the late Congressman David M. Hall, of Sylva, accepted a posthumous award Friday given to her husband for being chosen the outstanding handicapped North Carolinian for 1959.

"He was one of the most courageous men I have ever known," Governor Hodges declared in presenting the award. "I can't think of a finer tribute than for the State \* \* \* to give this award to Mrs. Hall and her children."

Mrs. Hall's three daughters—Hannah, 5, Allison, 9, and Anne, 11—watched the presentation in the Governor's conference room.

Hall, confined to a wheelchair for many years, died January 29 of cancer. He was stricken by osteomyelitis during his childhood. At the age of 15, the infection affected his spinal cord, paralyzing him from the waist down. He underwent scores of surgical operations.

Despite his handicap, Hall became the first special student to be graduated from the University of North Carolina Law School with an LL.B. degree. He practiced law for some time in Sylva.

A district committee nominated the late Mr. Hall for the award. Serving on the district committee were Miss Debrayda Fisher, and Mrs. Edith P. Alley.

The following was published in a booklet, "Reach," about Mr. Hall:

"Handicap," as defined by Webster, means to put at a disadvantage or to hinder, but had you been present on January 3, 1959, when David McKee Hall, paraplegic, quietly rolled his wheelchair into the Nation's Capitol to take the oath of office as a Member of the 86th Congress, representing the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina, you might have said "Hall has revised Webster." And indeed you would have been quite correct, because his journey to Washington had been made over a long and toilsome road strewn with boulders of pain and suffering, blocked at intervals by detours of long, lingering months in hospital beds—all of which would have made a person of less fortitude, determination, and driving ambition turn back and thus confirm Webster's definition

that a handicap is truly a hindrance. But because of his relentless drive, his complete unwillingness to admit defeat, his all-consuming ambition, the journey had been accomplished. And in so doing, he had lent inspiration and encouragement to others, both handicapped and physically fit, to complete the task at hand, to achieve that goal out yonder, and to do it without complaining.

At the age of 12, David was a round, pudgy, pink-cheeked lad who had more than the normal boy's interest in fishing, hunting, scouting, football and the like. That is, until the day that osteomyelitis destroyed the participation, even though it could not lessen the interest which remained intact for some 28 years later. And thus began the years of suffering, of excruciating pain and of long, long months in Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta—years which deprived him of a secondary education because of the some 200 surgical operations he was required to undergo and the repeated close brushes with death. At the age of 15, the infection affected his spinal cord to the extent that he was permanently paralyzed from the waist down and thereafter confined to a wheelchair life.

Throughout the 28 years his family, physicians, and close friends were constantly amazed at the indomitable courage he manifested at all times, never discouraged if his plans and activities were brought to an end by another painful hospital experience, but always ready to begin a new project or complete the old one when given brief respites at home.

Then, with the discovery of the sulfa antibiotics, his hospital stays became less frequent, and so he determined to enter the University of North Carolina and like all his plans and ambitions, he carried this to a successful, brilliant conclusion by his graduation in 1948, thus becoming the first special student to graduate from the law school with an LL.B. degree. Thereafter, he passed the State bar examination and opened a law office in Sylva where he practiced law since that time. During the time he was in college, he was not only studying law himself, but was helping blind students by reading to them.

His subsequent achievements and accomplishments came as no surprise to those who knew him best, for at last they were convinced that when David Hall said, "I will," it meant that he would and could. Because of his attitude and demeanor concerning his handicap, one forgets that he cannot stand up tall and straight or that he is denied the simple art of walking into a room. He has never sought concessions or privileges, because of physical limitations; rather, he preferred to take his turn always with the physically normal.

Too much cannot be said for his mental approach to his handicap. Gov. Luther H. Hodges said at the recent Young Democratic Club convention in Asheville that David Hall had exhibited more courage than any man he had ever known. The distinguished Senator SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., in introducing him at the 12th Congressional District rally in Bryson City, likened his courage and achievements to those of the knight described in the poem "The Broken Sword."

More important than these encomiums is the widespread influence he has had on other handicapped people by his inspiring example and the tangible things he had done for their benefit. Perhaps one of his most noteworthy contributions was in 1946, at Manhattan Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York.

Through his understanding and sincere appreciation of the vocational rehabilitation program, he has encouraged many handicapped people, especially other paraplegics, to develop their limited abilities.

Searching out those in need of help and working in close cooperation with the vocational rehabilitation counselor, he has frequently made his office available for conferences and interviews between these individuals and counselors which resulted in their receiving training and/or other rehabilitation services through which they gained a new lease on life.

For many years David Hall devoted considerable time and effort in working with the local committee on employ the physically handicapped; he was instrumental in getting a survey made by the employment service on the county's labor supply which later led to the location of a new industrial plant in the community, thereby creating additional job opportunities for the unemployed. He has helped many handicapped people to secure gainful employment and thus become useful citizens who experience the satisfaction that comes with finding one's place in life.

He has served his district well in the House of Representatives and has been accorded recognition unusual for a freshman representative. He was honored by being appointed to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, the first permanent standing committee to be created by the Congress since 1892. As a member of this committee, he participated in an 11,000-mile fact-finding inspection tour of the major research and development centers of Western Europe's NATO countries.

He served in the Senate of the 1955 North Carolina General Assembly, has been a member of numerous boards and commissions, was active in the Methodist Church, and in local civic organizations.

[From the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen, Apr. 18, 1960]

#### IN MEMORY

The late Representative David M. Hall of Sylva lived in memory in Raleigh last Friday when he was honored as the outstanding handicapped North Carolinian for 1959.

The posthumous award, presented by Governor Hodges, was accepted by the widow, who expressed her pride in the honor and in the memory of her husband.

Representative Hall, who died last January 29 of cancer, had been confined largely to a wheelchair since he was a youngster.

His affliction did not bar him from a university education, his law license, and a successful career in professional, civic, and public life.

To those who knew him, his life and courage were inspiring.

#### EXTENSION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in 1958 the National Defense Education Act established a program of federally financed loans to enable prospective college students to get their education now and repay the loans on exceedingly easy terms at a later date.

This act has made a good beginning toward strengthening our system of higher education, but the full amount authorized by Congress for the student loans has never been made available and as we study the operation of this act, we see ways to enlarge its scope and improve its effectiveness.

I have joined with others in cosponsoring a bill introduced by the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], S. 3481, which would make the student loans under the act available to teachers attending sum-

mer sessions. Repayment would not be due for several years and half of the loan is forgiven to those in the teaching profession. I feel that this amendment would be widely utilized and that it would be extremely helpful to teachers in financing courses pursued for higher degrees and refresher courses that would improve their earning power and their professional competence.

There is growing national awareness of the injustice to our teachers and the danger to our educational system posed by our failure to pay teachers adequate salaries. I have supported legislation to increase those salaries through Federal aid, but we can help our teachers and our educational system in other, smaller ways. This amendment would help thousands of teachers carrying heavy financial burdens by making it possible for them to advance in their profession through attending summer sessions. And the whole country would be the beneficiary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

#### FISHTRAPS IN ALASKA

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for not to exceed 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANSFIELD in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alaska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, one of the most flagrant cases of attempted Federal executive usurpation is inherent in the action of the Secretary of the Interior in attempting to establish fishtraps in several Alaskan communities. If successful, it will constitute a wholly unwarranted and unjustified interference in the affairs of the recently admitted State of Alaska. If successful, it will be a nullification of the rights of the 49th State. If successful, it will be an overruling by a Federal executive agency of the repeatedly declared wishes of the people of Alaska.

The issue strikes at the very heart of Alaskan sovereignty. Ever since the passage of the Organic Act of 1912, which unjustly denied the people of Alaska the right to manage their own fisheries, the people of Alaska have pleaded for the right to manage and control that vast resource. An essential part of that plea was for the abolition of fishtraps. The fishtrap is a costly device which takes large quantities of fish economically as they are on their way to spawning beds, but also takes them destructively.

For 47 years, from 1912 until the passage of the Alaskan Statehood Act, the people of Alaska sought through ever-repeated memorials of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, and through the introduction of bills in every session of Congress by Alaska's voteless delegates, to secure the abolition of fishtraps.

But the Interior Department's opposition, combined with that of the absentee canned salmon interests, proved to be too strong. They were never abolished until statehood was at hand.

In the meantime, because of the fishtraps, this once greatest national fishery resource, and Alaska's greatest resource—the Pacific salmon—was tragically depleted. Year after year the catch became smaller. From a pack of over 8 million cases in 1936, it dropped to 1,600,000 cases last year.

In 1959, the last year of Federal control, the pack reached the lowest point in 60 years. A tragically wrecked, depleted resource was turned over to the infant State.

There was hope, however, that with statehood, with the people of Alaska at long last assuming control of its fishery, by their abolition of the fishtraps provided both by the Alaska constitution and action by the State legislature, by the application of and by the action of effective conservation measures, by the patience and restraint of the Alaska fishermen this once great, and now almost vanished fish resource might eventually be restored. That is the objective of the people of Alaska.

But, alas, Alaskans did not reckon with the self-perpetuating determination of the Federal bureaucracy.

Secretary Seaton insists that he can and will authorize fishtraps in Indian communities. Those communities have themselves gone on record in a statewide referendum by overwhelming majorities against fishtraps.

Now, the tragic aspects of Secretary Seaton's intrusion into the affairs of Alaska is that racial friction and antagonism will be aroused in a State where it has been virtually nonexistent.

Secretary Seaton claims the right to order the erection and operation of fishtraps in certain Indian villages. The situation he will create, if he succeeds, is that fishing villages inhabited by whites will be denied the right to fishtraps in conformity with their own oft reiterated wishes, in conformity with the expressions of all the Alaskan people, by the legislature, and by the Territorial Delegates of Alaska for nearly half a century, but that Indian communities and Indian villages only, which always in the past have voted against fishtraps, will by action of the Secretary of the Interior henceforth operate them.

Only last summer the Alaska Native Brotherhood representing the Indian communities of southeastern Alaska where Secretary Seaton is determined to install fishtraps, adopted a resolution at its annual convention condemning the restoration of fishtraps. Racial antagonism and racial friction, previously nonexistent, are almost certain to follow if Secretary Seaton has his way.

Mr. President, years ago there was a certain amount of prejudice and discrimination in a few places in Alaska against the so-called native people, as the Indians and Eskimos are called there. It did exist in occasional instances, but vanished completely a decade and a half ago after the 1945 Territorial legislature passed an antidiscrimination act, penalizing any discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or color. That action responded to a wide senti-

ment. Since then there has been only harmony and friendship between the aboriginal races and the later white comers. Natives thereafter began to be elected to our Territorial legislature. They served well. They helped make our laws. They served on executive boards.

In the first State legislature a year ago the contest for the presidency of the senate lay between an Indian, who had formerly served as president of the Territorial senate, and an Eskimo, who had served for years in the legislature. Both were admirably qualified. The Eskimo was elected on a basis of longer service in the legislature. He acquitted himself of this responsibility admirably in the first two sessions of the first legislature to date, the second of which has just been concluded.

Mr. President, the action of the Secretary of Interior will tend to destroy this admirable relationship between the races in Alaska. It will establish by Federal action racial discrimination. It will also tend to nullify the desire and hope of the people of Alaska to restore their fishery.

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that earlier in this session, on April 19, my distinguished and able colleague [Mr. BARTLETT] discussed this subject for six pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I supplemented what he had to say on April 29. These statements constitute a complete summary of the tragic and wholly unwarranted and unjustifiable action which the Department of the Interior proposed to take. I hope it will not succeed.

I now ask unanimous consent that there be included at the conclusion of my remarks an article entitled "Fish-trap Battle," written by Jerry Bowkett, and published in the Anchorage Times, which gives a résumé of the situation to date.

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

FISHTRAP BATTLE  
(By Jerry Bowkett)

Next week the State of Alaska is going to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court that it is entitled to full control of its fisheries and that Interior Secretary Seaton has no right to continue to meddle in such affairs.

And Interior Department attorneys are going to declare before the High Court that Seaton can do anything he wants to do when it comes to Indian fishing rights in Alaska.

Seaton will be hard pressed for sustaining arguments. The constitution of Alaska, approved by Congress, declares that no fishtraps shall be allowed in the State and no special group shall enjoy exclusive privilege in the fishery.

And the Statehood Act itself states that Alaska will gain control of its fisheries after the Interior Secretary has certified it has made adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation of the resources. Seaton made such certification last year and the State theoretically gained full control of the fisheries last January 1.

Seaton declared he is obligated to protect Alaska natives—under authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—when he issued certain fishing regulations last month which, among other things, could perpetuate 11 southeast Alaska fishtraps and closed the

Karluk fishery off Kodiak Island to many Kodiak fishermen.

Senator E. L. BARTLETT protested the new Federal fishing rules on the floor of the Senate. And Gov. William Egan and the Alaska Board of Fish and Game added their voices to his protest.

It was not too long ago that the battle for statehood came to an end, and Alaskans can still come up with strong arguments why they should manage their own resources and the Interior Department should be sent packing.

The fish and game board in a letter to Seaton said his new fishing regulations "will make a giant stride in introducing flagrant segregation in a presently well-integrated State. Not only do the regulations set off Indians differently from whites, but they even separate villages of natives."

The board expressed fear it would not be able to manage the fishery properly. The board said:

"The native of Alaska probably composes about one-half of the total resident fishing effort. In order to effectively manage any fishery, only one agency can have the responsibility. This and the other proposed regulations will have the effect of maintaining two fisheries in Alaska, one for natives and one for other groups \* \* \*. All that can result is complete chaos."

Some 400 to 500 fishermen each year fish at Karluk, the board pointed out to Seaton. There are only about 25 Karluk villagers who use the fishery.

Seaton declared in his new regulation that only natives of the village of Karluk may use the fishery this year.

Seaton is getting little support from the natives themselves in his attempt to extend Federal authority over Alaska fishing. The Alaska Native Brotherhood, meeting at Yakutat last November, passed a resolution calling for the abolition of all fishtraps.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

**MR. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE  
SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2131) to amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954, as amended.

ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF  
THE CALENDAR

**MR. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

**MR. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

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

**NOMINATION OF ARTHUR V. WATKINS TO BE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a nomination and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Arthur V. Watkins to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Arthur V. Watkins to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified.

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

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I can think of no more gracious or fitting tribute which the Senate could pay to one of its former Members than to accept a nomination of that Member to an office in the administrative branch of the Government, offer it, and approve it on the floor, without referring it to committee. This is a mark of respect, of appreciation, and of confidence. I am certain that our former colleague, Senator Watkins, deserves that respect. I am sure he will very effectively carry out the responsibilities of the new office to which he has been appointed and his nomination has been confirmed.

For some time, former Senator Watkins has been serving as a member of the Indian Claims Commission. By the President's nomination, and the confirmation by the Senate of the nomination, he now becomes the Chief Commissioner of that Commission.

Before he came to Congress, Senator Watkins presided with honor and success as a judge in my State of Utah. His work as the chairman of the special subcommittee committee which considered the censure of Senator McCarthy demonstrated to the Senate his judicial ability and temperament.

During his service in the Senate as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and of its Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, Senator Watkins demonstrated his interest in and his basic fitness for the kind of assignment which he now holds, a position which involves him deeply in the problems of the American Indians and their claims against the Government. So I am very happy that the Senate, under the leadership of our distinguished acting majority leader, took a short cut and honored my colleague in this rather unusual way.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, our former colleague, Arthur V. Watkins, has performed an invaluable service to the country in his membership on the Commission, and I feel sure that in his new responsibilities that type of service will continue in the future. I congratulate the President on his nomination.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I should like to join in the remarks the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] have made on the nomination of former Senator Arthur Watkins. He served with great distinction and devotion in this body. I think this is an excellent appointment, and I think he will be a most useful public servant in a field in which he is well acquainted.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join with the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] in what they had to say about our former colleague, Arthur Watkins. He was a truly great Senator, who made many contributions to the welfare and betterment of this country and also of the Senate. Our confidence in him and our appreciation and affection for him are indicated by the fact that his nomination was not referred to a committee, but was considered immediately, by the Senate and confirmed unanimously.

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

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

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

**AMENDMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2131) to amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954, as amended.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGEE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

**REDUCTION OF FIGHTER PLANE STRENGTH IN ALASKA**

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I wish to serve notice that tomorrow, if we can obtain the time, my colleague [Mr. BARTLETT] and I will address ourselves to the utterly amazing reduction, by nearly 50 percent, of the Air Force fighter strength in Alaska.

The Air Force has informed us that its purpose is to abolish the entire fighter squadron of 25 F-89 planes at

Ladd Field, the northernmost air base under the American flag, and the U.S. air base nearest Russia. It is an almost unbelievable piece of folly; and we shall attempt to secure its reversal in the interest of the national security. To cut almost in half our fighter strength in that area would be sheer idiocy; and we intend to explore the matter fully.

In that connection, let me say that I am delighted to see in the Chair at this time my colleague from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]; and I am also very happy to see on the floor at this moment the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], who is fully aware of the importance of maintaining the strength of our Air Force. I am likewise very happy to see in the Chamber at this time the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], who has conscientiously devoted himself to the maintenance of our strength in the interest of our security and is fully aware of the strategic importance of Alaska to national defense.

I now give notice that we intend to do our utmost to have this very much mistaken order reversed.

**THE EISENHOWER-NIXON DOUBLE STANDARD OF AREA REDEVELOPMENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND SOUTH AMERICA BUT NOT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, last Friday the President returned to the Congress, without his approval, S. 722, the area redevelopment bill.

Thus, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, by veto—or threat of veto—marches on.

Thus, the Eisenhower-Nixon "double standard"—everything for the people of foreign countries, little or nothing for our own people—is once more, for the *n*th time, reaffirmed.

Shortly after the receipt of the President's 161st veto message last Friday, the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] presented on the floor of the Senate a masterful analysis of the President's reasons for vetoing S. 722. Of this message, Senator DOUGLAS said:

This message betrays ignorance, it is unctuous and hypocritical, and it is greatly mistaken in its attitude toward what is happening in this country.

Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the analysis made by the able senior Senator from Illinois in his characterization of the President's message.

Senator DOUGLAS was joined in his analysis of the President's actions by the able and distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], with whose remarks I also wish to associate myself.

I also wish to thank the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] for referring to my 5 pounds and 7 ounces book setting forth some—only some—of the many, many projects under the mutual security program. Our efforts are not yet con-

cluded, so I cannot at this time say with certainty how many volumes will ultimately be filled or how many pounds those volumes will weigh.

But this much I can say at this point: Contained in this one volume are example after example of items for which Federal dollars have been spent for projects of exactly the same type as those which this administration bitterly opposes at home.

The President's veto of the area redevelopment bill is, for me, just one more example of the double standard, double-talking, and doubledealing of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration.

We have seen many similar actions in the past.

Mr. President, I think that relieving want and unemployment and economic distress, wherever they may be found in the United States, should not be made a political football. But that is exactly what the President is making of the problem of relieving those areas—some 40 major areas and 103 minor areas—which are suffering from economic dislocation. That was the purpose of S. 722, the area redevelopment bill vetoed by President Eisenhower.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Friday, May 13, 1960, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] detailed on pages 10303-10304 the incontrovertible proof that the Republican Party is only paying lipservice to the problem of relieving the economic distress of the 143 areas in the United States which, as of May of this year, needed help.

The Senator from Illinois recounted very well the long and rocky road followed by this legislation. Today, I shall not take the time of the Senate to recount in detail the proof offered by my colleague from Illinois of continued Republican opposition to the area-redevelopment legislation. It is written clearly in the votes in both Houses of the Congress.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alaska yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). Does the Senator from Alaska yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. GRUENING. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does the Senator recall that about a year ago, when I offered an amendment—and the Senator from Alaska voted for it—to increase welfare payments, not 10 Republican Senators voted for adoption of the amendment, although the amendment was adopted because the overwhelming majority of the Democratic Senators voted for it.

Now, in an election year, the Republicans say they think they are in favor of some improvement of social security which is pretty much in line with the type of assistance and the type of philosophy for which many of us voted. The difficulty which some of us experience, however, is that we are accused of favoring the enactment of such measures in election years. However, the fact is that we vote for them year in and year out;

but it seems that some of the Republicans want to vote for them only in election years, when they can explain to the chambers of commerce that that was necessary in order to be reelected, although they did not really believe in it.

Mr. GRUENING. And, Mr. President, it was interesting to note, the other day, that Senators on the other side of the aisle made fine speeches in favor of area redevelopment; but the next day, following the breakfast at the White House, the same Senators voted to recommit the bill. Perhaps such reversal is not difficult to understand.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. They were in favor of it, except when the time for decision came.

Mr. GRUENING. That is correct.

An area redevelopment bill was originally introduced by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] 5 years ago—in 1955. It passed the Senate; but the Republican leaders in the House refused to give unanimous consent for its consideration by that body, so it died.

In 1957 the able and distinguished senior Senator from Illinois introduced another bill for area redevelopment. Only 15 Republicans voted for it when it passed the Senate. Over the opposition of the Republican leaders in the House, the bill was passed and sent to the President, only to be met by the customary veto.

In 1959 a similar bill passed the Senate, with only four Republican Senators voting for it. For approximately a year it was held up in the House by the Rules Committee. I shall not dwell at this time on the composition of the Rules Committee in the House or how the combination of votes there makes delay possible. Finally it passed the House on Calendar Wednesday, again in the face of stiff Republican opposition.

And now, for a second time, the President has vetoed the area redevelopment bill.

Twice before, area redevelopment has been defeated by the administration. It simply does not want a program for our own American depressed areas.

But my purpose today, Mr. President, is to consider one particular facet of the

President's message and to show the extent of the double standard of this administration.

In his veto message, the President said:

Under S. 722, however, financing of industrial development projects by the Federal Government—limited to 35 percent under the administration's proposal—could go as high as 65 percent, local community participation could be as low as 5 percent.

S. 722 would authorize Federal loans for the acquisition of machinery and equipment to manufacturers locating in eligible areas. Loans for machinery and equipment are unnecessary, unwise, and costly.

The Eisenhower-Nixon administration, therefore, Mr. President, seems to be saying that in making grants for industrial development, the localities should put up at least 65 percent of the total, and that loans for machinery and equipment are in all events "unnecessary, unwise, and costly."

Does the Eisenhower-Nixon administration apply the same high-sounding standards to its foreign-aid program, for which we were asked, this year—under threat of a special session if we do not comply—to authorize the appropriation of over \$4 billion, and that \$4 billion only a part of the foreign-aid request?

No, Mr. President, what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander under this administration.

There is not even the semblance of equal treatment.

The sky is the limit on our foreign-aid standards. Things which the Eisenhower-Nixon administration calls unnecessary, unwise, and costly when Federal dollars are to be spent on them at home, are deemed urgent, essential, and for an unassailable purpose when the Federal dollars are to be used for the same types of things abroad.

Consider the loans made by the Development Loan Fund.

I ask that there be printed at this point in my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list furnished me by the Development Loan Fund, at my request, showing the cumulative status of loans and commitments.

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

	Amount (thousands)
I. Total loan and guarantee agreements signed Apr. 13, 1960 (from attached report).....	\$872, 806
II. Other loans approved, not yet signed:	
Letters of advice issued:	
Borrowers and project:	
Government of Yugoslavia, diesel locomotives (2d stage).....	\$14, 800
Government of India, Chandrapura electric power.....	30, 000
Government of India, Sharavathi hydroelectric power.....	8, 400
Industrial Finance Corp. of India, industrial finance corporation.....	10, 000
Tec Pan Industrial Corp. (Korea), Tec Pan.....	1, 100
Peru Savings & Loan Association, savings and loan association.....	1, 000
Societe National des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens (Tunisia), National railways.....	+350
Taiwan Telecommunications Administration, telecommunications.....	2, 000
Liberia: Bank of Monrovia, Bank of Monrovia.....	250
Government of Vietnam, Saigon-Cholon water distribution.....	19, 500
N. V. Indonesia Service Co., N. V. Indonesian service.....	2, 600
Central Sucriere Nord-Haiti, SA, sugar mill.....	3, 000
Government of Peru, Aguaytia-Pucallpa Highway.....	3, 500
Industrial Development Bank of Israel, development bank.....	5, 000
Government of Paraguay, telecommunications.....	1, 000
Vinylux Plastics, Ltd., plastics, carbide plant.....	6, 100
Koruma Tarima Iscleri, production of chemicals.....	2, 800
Government of Pakistan, dredging facilities.....	2, 000
Banque de Credit Agricole Industriel et Foncier (Lebanon), development bank.....	5, 000
Letters of advice pending.....	118, 400
Other project commitments.....	70, 500
III. Other project commitments.....	18, 150
Total loans approved, Apr. 30, 1960.....	1, 079, 856



## Development Loan Fund—Cumulative status of approved loans as of Apr. 13, 1960

Region and country	Borrower	Purpose	Amount (thousands)	Date agreement signed
<b>A. Loans and guarantee agreements signed (obligations):</b>				
<b>Africa:</b>				
Ethiopia	Sviluppo Agricolo Industriale Dell'Eritrea S.A.	Cotton textile mill	500	Aug. 6, 1959
Liberia	Liberian-American Agricultural and Industrial Corp.	Sawmill	190	Dec. 16, 1958
	Republic of Liberia	Telecommunications	3,000	Jan. 30, 1959
Libya	Government of Libya	Electric powerplant	5,000	June 25, 1959
Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	Irrigation	23,000	Mar. 15, 1960
Nigeria	Nigerian Ports Authority	Construction of warehouse	800	Dec. 30, 1959
Somalia	Credito Somalo	Agricultural and industrial development	2,000	Mar. 31, 1959
Sudan	Sudan-American Textile Industry	Textile mill	10,000	May 21, 1959
Tunisia	Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens	National railways	2,400	May 27, 1959
	Societe Nationale Tunisienne de Cellulose	Pulp factory	6,250	May 13, 1959
Subtotal, Africa			53,140	
<b>Europe:</b>				
Netherlands	Government of Netherlands	Emigrant resettlement	3,000	Jan. 21, 1959
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Colonizacion	Irrigation (equipment)	7,700	June 5, 1959
	Spanish National Railways	Railway rehabilitation	14,900	Do.
	Union Electrica Madrilena	Hydroelectric plant	3,900	Mar. 23, 1960
Yugoslavia	Government of Yugoslavia	Fertilizer plant	22,500	Jan. 8, 1959
	do.	Diesel locomotives	5,000	June 12, 1959
	do.	Electric power	9,000	Nov. 25, 1959
	do.	Hydroelectric plant	15,000	Dec. 17, 1959
Subtotal, Europe			81,000	
<b>Far East:</b>				
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia	Railway rehabilitation	3,000	June 26, 1959
	do.	Harbor development	6,000	Do.
Korea	Tongyang Cement Manufacturing Co.	Cement plant	2,140	Jan. 20, 1959
	Republic of Korea	Telecommunications	3,500	Apr. 8, 1959
	Korea Electric Power Co.	Chung Ju hydroelectric	1,500	May 26, 1959
	Oriental Chemical Industries Co.	Soda ash plant	5,600	Dec. 14, 1959
	Korea Reconstruction Bank	Reconstruction bank	5,000	Apr. 12, 1960
Malaya	Federation of Malaya	Wharfage accommodations	10,000	Mar. 18, 1959
	do.	Roads and bridges	10,000	Do.
Philippines	Central Bank of Philippines	Small industry fund	5,000	May 6, 1959
	Republic of Philippines	Roads and bridges rehabilitation	18,750	June 29, 1959
	Bataan Pulp and Paper Mill	Pulp and paper mill	5,300	July 10, 1959
	Mindanao Portland Cement Co.	Construction of cement plant	3,700	Oct. 22, 1959
	Bago Pulp and Paper Co., Inc.	Pulp and paper mill	5,300	Dec. 29, 1959
Taiwan	Asia Cement Corporation	Cement plant	3,000	July 25, 1958
	Republic of China	Multipurpose dam	21,500	Nov. 10, 1958
	do.	Railways (second)	3,200	Nov. 12, 1958
	do.	Railways	5,900	Feb. 18, 1960
	Land Bank	Improvement of fishing industry	686	Mar. 18, 1959
	First Commercial Bank of Taiwan, Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd., and Central Trust of China.	Small industry fund	2,500	Dec. 15, 1959
	Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding Co.	Expansion of shipyard	2,000	Jan. 22, 1959
	Pioneer Chemical Corp.	Coke oven	1,000	Feb. 19, 1959
	Taiwan Aluminum Corp.	Production of aluminum	1,350	June 25, 1959
	China Development Corp.	Development bank	10,000	Mar. 24, 1960
Thailand	MEA (Metropolitan Electric Authority)	Electric power expansion	20,000	Mar. 6, 1959
	Government of Thailand	Dredge facilities	1,750	Feb. 10, 1959
	Livestock Trading Corp.	Meat processing plant	750	July 16, 1959
Subtotal, Far East			158,426	
<b>Latin America:</b>				
Argentina	Government of Argentina	Economic development	24,750	Mar. 18, 1959
Bolivia	Gasser y Cia Industrias La Belgica	Sugar mill	2,500	Feb. 5, 1959
	Government of Bolivia	Construction of runway	1,500	Oct. 22, 1959
Brazil	Cooperativa Agro-Pecuarria Batavo Limitada & Sociedade Cooperativa Castrolanda Ltd.	Resettlement project	240	Mar. 4, 1959
Chile	Government of Chile	Airport design	300	May 20, 1959
Costa Rica	Societa Italiana de Colizzazione Agricola	Resettlement project	300	Jan. 13, 1959
Equador	Government of Ecuador	Highway construction	4,700	Mar. 19, 1959
	do.	do.	5,300	Nov. 5, 1959
Guatemala	Banco de Guatemala	Rubber production	5,000	Aug. 17, 1959
	Productos de Kenaf	Kenaf bag factory	400	June 3, 1959
Haiti	Government of Haiti	Irrigation	4,300	May 28, 1959
	do.	Highway (engineering)	300	Jan. 21, 1960
Honduras	Government of Honduras	Highway development	5,000	May 10, 1958
Nicaragua	Municipality of Matagalpa	Public utilities	600	May 7, 1959
Paraguay	Corporacion de Obras Sanitarias de Asuncion	Water supply system	1,000	Sept. 5, 1958
	Government of Paraguay	Road improvement	2,500	Oct. 29, 1958
	International Products Corp.	Modernization of operatives	2,600	Nov. 6, 1958
Uruguay	Administracion General de las Uninas Electricas y los Telefonos del Estado (UTE)	Telephone expansion	8,800	Sept. 3, 1959
Subtotal, Latin America			70,090	
<b>Near East:</b>				
Greece	Government of Greece	Fertilizer plant	12,000	Jan. 28, 1959
	Public Power Corp	Hydroelectric plant	31,000	Jan. 29, 1960
Iran	Plan Organization	Economic development project	47,500	Jan. 7, 1959
	Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran	Development bank	5,200	Nov. 19, 1959
	Plan Organization	Highway construction	25,000	Oct. 7, 1959
Israel	Government of Israel	Development projects	15,000	June 25, 1958
	Industrial Development Bank of Israel	do.	5,000	Apr. 12, 1959
Jordan	Transjordan Electric Power Co.	Electric power	1,200	June 25, 1959
	Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	Phosphate mine expansion	1,500	Oct. 26, 1959
Turkey	Industrial Development Bank	Development bank	10,000	Sept. 12, 1958
	Maden Tetkik Ve Arma Enstitud	Aerial mineral survey	900	Apr. 30, 1959
	Turkiye Komur Isletmeliri Kurumu	Coal mining facilities	14,500	Do.
	ETIBANK	Electric power distribution	7,000	Jan. 21, 1960
Lebanon	Societe d'Electricite de'El Bared	Powerplant	500	Feb. 9, 1960
Syria	Modern Industries Corp.	Textile mill	700	Nov. 10, 1959
Subtotal, Near East			177,000	

## Development Loan Fund—Cumulative status of approved loans as of Apr. 13, 1960—Continued

Region and country	Borrower	Purpose	Amount (thousands)	Date agreement signed
<b>A. Loans and guarantee agreements signed (obligations)—Continued</b>				
South Asia:				
Ceylon	Government of Ceylon	Irrigation and land development	\$1,600	June 24, 1958
	do.	Highway development	900	July 28, 1958
	do.	Rehabilitation of railroads	750	Sept. 3, 1958
India	Government of India	Railway modernization	40,000	June 23, 1958
	do.	Roads, cement, jute	35,000	Do.
	do.	Railway modernization	35,000	Dec. 24, 1958
	do.	Steel imports, public development	18,000	Do.
	do.	Steel imports, private development	22,000	Do.
	do.	Public power development	10,000	Do.
	do.	Capital equipment, private industry	15,000	Do.
	do.	Steel imports	20,000	July 27, 1959
Pakistan	Government of Pakistan	Water, sewage, and disposal	5,500	June 30, 1958
	PICIC <sup>1</sup>	Industrial development loans	4,200	Feb. 4, 1958
	Government of Pakistan	Railroad rehabilitation	9,100	Feb. 18, 1959
	do.	Multipurpose dam	17,500	Do.
	West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority	Land reclamation	15,200	Do.
	do.	Power transmission lines	14,700	Do.
	Government of Pakistan	Dredging facilities	2,000	July 10, 1959
	Sui Gas Transmission Co.	Expansion gas treating plant	2,000	Feb. 19, 1960
	Government of Pakistan	Construction power substation	23,000	June 29, 1959
	do.	Improve inland waterways	1,750	Sept. 12, 1959
	PICIC <sup>1</sup>	Construction jet runway	4,800	Nov. 3, 1959
	Government of Pakistan	Industrial development loans	10,000	Jan. 14, 1960
	do.	Railroad rehabilitation	22,000	Jan. 16, 1960
Subtotal, South Asia			330,000	
Subtotal, direct loans			869,656	
Guaranteed loans:				
Taiwan	Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding Co.		3,150	
Total, loan and guarantee agreements signed			872,806	
<b>B. Other loans and guarantees approved but not yet signed.</b>			170,900	
Total loans and guarantees			1,043,706	

<sup>1</sup> Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, it is rather striking that the first item is for diesel locomotives to the Government of Yugoslavia, in the amount of \$14,800,000.

The second one is a loan to the Government of India for the Chandrapura electric power, in the amount of \$30 million.

There is no partnership there as in the administration's hydro policy at home; the Government does it all. There is a second loan to the Government of India for the Sharavathi hydroelectric power, amounting to \$8,400,000.

There is another one to Industrial Finance Corporation of India for \$10 million.

There are others, as this list in the RECORD will show.

Let us consider one or two of these projects in the light of the President's own standards.

One of the loans is to India—and I am not critical of the project as such. I know no more about it than the information furnished me by the Development Loan Fund. But in looking through this information, I find that a loan has been made to India in the amount of \$5 million, repayable in 15 years in Indian rupees.

What is the loan for?

Five million dollars to purchase equipment for use in the modernization and expansion of India's privately owned jute industry. Equipment to be procured includes looms, spindles, and spare parts. The proceeds of the loan will be made available by the Government of India to private companies

through a national jute trust composed of representatives of the industry and government officials.

But the Eisenhower-Nixon administration just told us on Friday, in the veto message, that loans to American communities—even when they are to be repaid in good, hard American dollars—and not in soft currency, in rupees—are unnecessary, unwise, and costly.

Obviously, a different standard is to be applied when the loans are made abroad and are to be repaid in soft currencies—much of which we cannot even take out of the foreign countries and much of which today poses a serious problem of inflation in some of these foreign countries—which we are then asked to remedy by further contributions, either as grants or loans, and cheerfully do so.

Consider another example, Mr. President.

Consider, Mr. President, the loan of \$1,350,000 for the Taiwan Aluminum Corp. repayable in 5 years in new Taiwan dollars.

What is this loan to be used for?

According to the Development Loan Fund, it is to be used as follows:

The proceeds of this loan will assist in financing the costs of acquiring equipment, materials, supplies and services required for modernization and expansion of the corporation's facilities for producing aluminum and aluminum ingot at Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

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

Mr. GRUENING. I yield with pleasure to my able and distinguished colleague from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. I wish to say to the Senator from Alaska that I think, in the speech which he is making today, and which I have had the privilege of following as I sat here, he is again contributing, as he has so often in the past, to a clear understanding of just what the American people are up against in this administration which is so concerned about big private business, and so little concerned about small people and their needs. There is no more dramatic example of that fact than in this whole business of aid to depressed areas.

I received only this morning a communication from a very good Republican friend of mine in my own State. I have his letter on my desk, but I do not have his permission to read it into the RECORD. I think it is fair to say that he is a very prominent member of his party. He says, among other things, "I am writing to you because I read in the press that Ike will veto the \$251 million depressed areas bill." Then he asks me if I will send him the figures of the staggering amounts we are sending to foreign countries as subsidies. "I am still a Republican," he says, "but I am critically wondering just how I can go on being so with this attitude in the White House." Little wonder that he is worried.

Before I go any further, I wish to say to the Senator from Alaska, I think he is doing a great thing in helping our people

to understand just what this question is really all about.

As the Senator from Alaska knows, I have been very strongly in favor of foreign aid. When I was in the other body and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I worked and voted for foreign aid. I have voted for it while I have been a Member of the Senate. I think we must continue the program. I deeply believe there is a need for it, and I know the Senator from Alaska feels likewise. But, on another occasion, I said there is such a thing as being so broadminded that we get flatheaded; and I am wondering if we have not reached that point on foreign aid in this country. We are so concerned about the poor and the unfortunate and the needy abroad—which we should be, and properly so, that we go to the extent of neglecting our own. That is the point the Senator from Alaska is so ably making. I am glad he is doing so, because it needs to be done.

Mr. GRUENING. As the Senator has noticed, in the last year we have been borrowing money from our own people to be able to spend abroad as the \$12 billion deficit in 1959 reveals and, under the policies of this administration, which wishes to raise interest rates, our people will have to pay still more to raise the money to give and lend to foreign nations, whereas, loans made to foreign countries are really not true loans at all, since they are repayable in soft currencies, which makes them virtually gifts, masquerading as loans.

Mr. DODD. Of course, they are. I do not want to delay the Senator further. I wish to hear what else he has to say. However, I should like to say that his complaint is not that we are carrying on a foreign aid program, but, rather, that we are not carrying it out properly, that we are not doing the job as it should be done, and that we are not taking care of our own people as they should be taken care of and, in my own judgment, as a priority matter. It is getting so that it is considered bad for an American to stand up and say that America should be given a priority in anything. In some quarters it is considered wrong to do that. It has got so that if one raises his voice so he can be heard in this Chamber, he is characterized as a demagog. We are led to believe that we must whisper; we must speak softly, in double terms and then only in certain places. It is high time that our leaders, as the Senator from Alaska is doing, speak up so they can be heard, and give the people the facts they need, so we can move ahead at home and abroad.

Mr. GRUENING. I thank my able colleague from Connecticut. I shall not delay the Senate much further, but I think when the people read in today's Record, what some of these foreign projects are, they will have a better understanding of the Eisenhower-Nixon double standard. Let me refer to the list of projects.

Here is one item for \$10 million for a textile mill in the Sudan.

Here is one for \$2 million for agricultural and industrial development in Somalia.

Here is one for \$800,000 for construction of a warehouse in Nigeria.

Here is one for \$23 million for an irrigation project for the Kingdom of Morocco.

Here is one for \$5 million for an electric power plant for the Government of Libya.

Here is one for a pulp factory in Tunisia; and so on—projects which in this country our Government would denounce as socialistic and all the other adverse things that it says about any projects for the American people.

What makes these foreign aid projects sacrosanct? Yet projects costing much lesser amounts, projects which have been carefully worked out, that have passed both bodies of Congress, which are aimed at relieving distress, whether for area redevelopment, education, housing, resource development or to end water pollution, needs that exist in this country, are labeled as "unnecessary, unwise, and costly"?

Perhaps there is some allergy on the part of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration to loans repaid in American dollars and that when the loan is to be paid in new Taiwan dollars, rupees, or other soft currencies, the loan no longer is "unnecessary, unwise, and costly"?

Mr. President, I confess that I cannot understand such double talk.

But I can understand this, Mr. President: Our gross national product has now reached the sum of one-half a trillion dollars annually. What we were seeking to do in enacting S. 722 was to devote a sum approximately equivalent to what could be produced by our national effort in 4 hours to relieving the economic distress of our fellow citizens here at home in areas needing economic redevelopment.

It is my sincere opinion that the devotion of that small fraction of our gross national product to such a worthy purpose at home has at least as much merit as devoting many times that much to similar projects abroad.

The time will come—and I hope it will be not too long distant—when the Eisenhower-Nixon administration will rue the day that it forsook the interests of the people here at home in favor of the people in 104 foreign countries, and adopted its double dealing, double talking, double standard, making it the first administration in American history which by its actions shows that it prefers the interests of the people of foreign lands to the interests of the people of our own.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMUNITY ANTENNA SYSTEMS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, unless there is further business, it is the intention to adjourn the Senate shortly.

Mr. President, as I understand the situation, when the Senate adjourns this afternoon until 12 o'clock tomorrow, the pending business will be Calendar No. 950, S. 2653, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish jurisdiction in the Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill, S. 2653, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2653) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish jurisdiction in the Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I announce to the Senate that this measure will not be considered today, but will be taken up for consideration at the conclusion of morning business tomorrow. I believe unanimous consent has been granted that if morning business should conclude before 2 o'clock, the bill, S. 2653, will be laid before the Senate and will be open for consideration and debate by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, this is a sad day in this melancholy world. What mankind had fondly hoped might conceivably result in forward progress toward the cause of peace with honor apparently in advance has been doomed to failure.

Today in Paris the Soviet Premier has done a tragic and frightening disservice by his announcement calculated to scuttle a summit meeting which he himself originally sought.

For years the Soviets have maintained a far-flung system of espionage all around the globe. Other states, including our own, have done likewise, though none on the same scale, I believe, as Russia. We have apprehended and convicted many Soviet secret agents who were plying their trade in our own country. Now Russia, in regard to the U-2 plane incident, has announced that an American reconnaissance plane pilot will be held for trial on charges of espionage behind the Iron Curtain. Meanwhile, they announce the orbiting in outer space of a mechanism which, when perfected, perhaps could supply a worldwide reconnaissance capability to them.

This morning the Soviet Premier used the U-2 incident as a basis for effectively preventing the meeting from being held. What is it, Mr. President, which the Soviets apparently, at all costs, desire to have remain secret behind their own borders? Is it progress in the fields of peaceful pursuits, or is it something else?

We deal here with the perpetuation of American liberty, and equally, with the cause of mankind's freedom. What new, or different arrangements may now be necessary, here and elsewhere, to assure our freedom, our Government will be prepared to make, and it will make them with the unstinting approval of all the American people and, I feel sure, with the approval of free governments and free peoples everywhere.

I have just read the text of the statement which our President made today in Paris at the conference of the heads of state. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this statement appear at this point in my comments.

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

Having been informed yesterday by General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan of the position which Mr. Khrushchev has taken in regard to this Conference during his calls yesterday morning on them, I gave most careful thought as to how this matter should best be handled. Having in mind the great importance of this Conference and the hopes that the peoples of all the world have reposed in this meeting, it concluded that in the circumstances it was best to see if, at today's private meeting, any possibility existed through the exercise of reason and restraint to dispose of this matter of the overflights which would have permitted the Conference to go forward.

I was under no illusion as to the probability of success of any such approach but I felt that in view of the great responsibility resting on me as President of the United States this effort should be made.

In this I received the strongest support of my colleagues, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. Accordingly, at this morning's private session, despite the violence and inaccuracy of Mr. Khrushchev's statement, I replied to him on the following terms:

"I had previously been informed on the sense of the statement just read by Premier Khrushchev.

"In my statement of May 11 and in the statement of Secretary Herter of May 9, the position of the United States was made clear with respect to the distasteful necessity of espionage activities in a world where nations distrust each other's intentions. We pointed that these activities had no aggressive intent but rather were to assure the safety of the United States and the free world against surprise attack by a power which boasts of its ability to devastate the United States and other countries by missiles armed with atomic warheads. As is well known, not only the United States but most other countries are constantly the targets of elaborate and persistent espionage of the Soviet Union.

"There is in the Soviet statement an evident misapprehension on one key point. It alleges that the United States has, through official statements, threatened continued overflights. The importance of this alleged threat was emphasized and repeated by Mr. Khrushchev. The United States has made no such threat. Neither I nor my Government has intended any. The actual state-

ments go no further than to say that the United States will not shirk its responsibility to safeguard against surprise attack.

"In point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and are not to be resumed. Accordingly, this cannot be the issue.

"I have come to Paris to seek agreements with the Soviet Union which would eliminate the necessity for all forms of espionage, including overflights. I see no reason to use this incident to disrupt the conference.

"Should it prove impossible, because of the Soviet attitude, to come to grips here in Paris with this problem and the other vital issues threatening world peace, I am planning in the near future to submit to the United Nations a proposal for the creation of a United Nations aerial surveillance to detect preparations for attack. This plan I had intended to place before this conference. This surveillance system would operate in the territories of all nations prepared to accept such inspection. For its part, the United States is prepared not only to accept the United Nations aerial surveillance, but to do everything in its power to contribute to the rapid organization and successful operation of such international surveillance.

"We of the United States are here to consider in good faith the important problems before this conference. We are prepared either to carry this point no further, nor undertake bilateral conversations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. while the main conference proceeds."

My words were seconded and supported by my Western colleagues who also urge Mr. Khrushchev to pursue the path of reason and commonsense, and to forget propaganda. Such an attitude would have permitted the conference to proceed. Mr. Khrushchev was left in no doubt by me that this ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States.

Mr. Khrushchev brushed aside all arguments of reason, and not only insisted upon this ultimatum, but also insisted that he was going to publish his statement in full at the time of his own choosing.

It was thus made apparent that he was determined to wreck the Paris conference.

In fact, the only conclusion that can be drawn from his behavior this morning was that he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting on which so much of the hopes of the world have rested.

In spite of this serious and adverse development, I have no intention whatsoever to diminish my continuing efforts to promote progress toward a peace with justice. This applies to the remainder of my stay in Paris as well as thereafter.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move, pursuant to the order previously entered, that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 17, 1960, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 16, 1960:

##### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Edward C. Sweeney, of Illinois, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for the remainder of the term expir-

ing August 9, 1960, vice R. Lockwood Jones, resigned.

Edward C. Sweeney, of Illinois, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 5 years expiring August 9, 1965. (Reappointment.)

##### U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

Roy L. Stephenson, of Iowa, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Iowa, vice Edwin R. Hicklin, retired.

##### INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Arthur V. Watkins, of Utah, to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission, vice Edgar E. Witt, resigned.

T. Harold Scott, of Colorado, to be an Associate Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission, vice Arthur V. Watkins.

##### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Loren Keith Olson, of Maryland, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1962, vice John Forrest Floberg, resigned.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 16, 1960:

##### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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

##### PUBLIC HOUSING COMMISSIONER

Bruce Savage, of Indiana, to be Public Housing Commissioner.

##### MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

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

##### CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

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

##### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

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

##### U.S. ATTORNEYS

Ralph Kennamer, of Alabama, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama, term of 4 years.

William L. Longshore, of Alabama, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Alabama, term of 4 years.

Joseph S. Bambacus, of Virginia, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, term of 4 years.

##### U.S. MARSHAL

Oliver H. Metcalf, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years (now serving under an appointment which expired March 1, 1960).

##### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Lester Clyde Carter, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration for a term expiring March 31, 1966.

Robert T. Lister, of Oregon, to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration, for a term expiring March 31, 1966.

##### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

## INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Arthur V. Watkins, of Utah, to be Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission.

## IN THE U.S. COAST GUARD

The following-named persons to be appointed to the rank indicated in the U.S. Coast Guard:

## To be commanders

Richard H. Puckett Thomas F. Dunham,  
Arthur C. Hoene, Jr. Jr.  
James W. Conway James M. Winn  
Arthur A. Atkinson,  
Jr.

## To be lieutenants

David F. Bosomworth  
Paul F. Bade  
George H. Garbe

## To be lieutenants (junior grade)

Robert Burke Harland D. Hanson  
John W. Kime Davlid J. Heskell, Jr.  
Richard J. Green James E. Brown, Jr.  
Thomas D. Combs, Jr. George D. Passmore,  
Paul T. Kaufmann Jr.  
Louis K. Bragaw, Jr. Richard J. Collins  
Charles S. Niederman George P. Vance  
Ronald A. McClellan John C. Wirtz  
David R. Markey Robert A. Johnson  
William C. Parish, Jr. Richard W. Michaels  
Frederick C. Bruner Douglas B. Thurnher  
Henry J. Harris, Jr. James C. Osborn  
Keith D. Ripley John M. Cece  
Harold E. Fallen, Jr. Richard "D" Thomp-  
son  
Arnold B. Beran Robert J. Cardinal  
Donald M. Morrison, Jr. Donald E. Davis  
Thomas P. Nolan  
Ronald G. Malone Peter J. Rots  
Tommy G. Wood-  
worth Matthew J. Ahearn  
Robert L. DeMichiell Everett L. Crowell  
John I. Maloney, Jr. Ralph Z. DelGiorno  
Russell C. Bishop, Jr. John R. Erickson  
Terrill H. Oloege William R. Babineau  
Thomas T. Matteson Richard Buell  
Ralph N. Fennacchini Ernest J. Bader  
Thomas W. Pinnegan Carol E. Conry  
John P. Flaherty, Jr. Richard J. Marcott  
John R. Mitchell Albert D. Super  
John B. Lynn Andrew R. Rippele

## To be ensigns

Leonard Francis Alcantara  
Rudolph George Anderson  
Leon Elwood Beaudin  
Daniel Francis Bobeck  
Carl Melvin Brothers  
Robert Allen Burt  
Richard Oliver Buttrick  
Frederick Michael Casciano  
Robert James Cheney, Jr.  
Gerald Francis Corcoran  
Robert Austin Creighton  
Ian Stuart Cruickshank  
Kenneth Charles Cutler  
Randolph DeKronoy  
Michael Bernard Dunn  
William Joseph Ecker  
John Norman Faigle  
Jerome Patrick Foley  
Bailey Mozo Geeslin  
Robert Alan Ginn  
Donald Charles Greenman  
William Henry Hall, Jr.  
John Richard Hay  
Neal Frederick Herbert  
Eugene Joseph Hickey, Jr.  
John Heaton Hill  
Douglas Anthony Hlousek  
Ronald Paul Hunter  
George Forsyth Ireland  
Robert Edward Isherwood  
Michael Richard Johnson  
Frederick Paul Karres  
Eugene Martin Kelly  
Charles Harold King, Jr.  
Richard Robert Kuhn  
Thomas Youlden Lawrence, Jr.  
Walter Ted Leland  
Paul Robert Lewis

Jan Darryl Long  
Merrill Conrad Louks  
Terry Luther Lucas  
James Edwin Margeson, Jr.  
Paul Anthony Joseph Martino  
John Eugene McCarty  
Angus McKinnon  
George Henry Moritz III  
Martin James Moynihan  
Jerome Marvin Myers  
William Edgar Neal  
Harry Ellis Obedin  
James Harold Parent  
David Loren Parr  
George Henry Peck III  
Keith Palmer Pensom  
Theodore Hugh Purcell  
Kenneth Monfort Rappolt  
Rupert Blue Reynolds, Jr.  
Paul Dennis Russell  
John Allan Schmidt  
Robert Allen Schwartz  
Joseph Kenneth Shartlag, Jr.  
Clifford Gerard Spelman, Jr.  
Thomas Norman Sullivan  
William Robert Allen  
Robert Stanley Bates  
Joseph Snowball Blackett, Jr.  
Gary Joe Boyle  
Lloyd Cornell Burger  
James Franklin Butler  
William Joseph Campbell  
Donald Robert Casey  
David Emil Ciancaglini  
Charles William Craycoft  
Gary Fred Crosby  
David Frederick Cunningham  
Wesley Gwynne Davis, Jr.  
Michael Alan Duke  
William Earl Ecker, Jr.  
Roderick Yerkes Edwards, Jr.  
Robert James Finan  
David Herman Freese, Jr.  
Ralph Edward Giffin  
Joseph Bramble Goodwin III  
Richard Earl Haas  
James William Haugen  
William Hugh Hayes, Jr.  
Jack Buran Hewes  
Frederick Andrew Hill  
Paul Kenneth Hinkley  
Gerald Francis Hotchkiss  
Robert Austin Ingalls  
Thomas Bone Irish, Jr.  
Donald Frederick Jenkins  
Manuel Josephs, Jr.  
Charles Lee Keller  
Lawrence Allen Kidd  
Leroy George Krumm  
Carl Eugene Kunkel, Jr.  
James Theodore Leigh  
Jack Walter Lewis  
Lloyd Ralph Lomer  
Richard Wayne Long  
William Henry Low, Jr.  
Fred Ernst Maiser  
Joseph Marotta  
Michael Paul Maurice  
John Thomas McKean  
Alan Francis Miller  
Frank Clay Morgret III  
Michael Paul Munkasey  
Donald Anthony Naples  
Merlin Gerald Nygren  
John Francis Otranto, Jr.  
William C. Park III  
James David Partin  
Gregory Alden Penington  
Ronald Chester Pickup  
Joel Graydon Rainwater  
Wayne Elmer Rentfro  
Edwin John Roland, Jr.  
James Vincent Sayers  
Leo Nicholas Schowengerdt, Jr.  
Kyle Arnold Shaw  
David Stewart Smith  
John Robert Sproat  
Allen John Taylor  
William Thomas Troutman  
Alfred David Utara  
William James Walsh

James Garfield Williams  
John Knox Witherspoon, Jr.  
Richard Walter Zins  
James Lea Turman  
Jefferson James Wash IV  
Hugh Daniel Williams  
Robert Gray Williams  
Robert Milton Wood

## To be chief warrant officers, W-2

Warren O. Nilsson Roger G. Stanton  
William H. Bellow Thor B. Olson  
John H. Olsen Slavko Stokich  
John H. Coppens Donald W. McNaugh-  
ton  
Raymond W. Gifford Raymond B. Pote  
Frank A. Coleman Donald L. Janse  
Fred Permenter Robert G. Cameron  
Albert Debrase Olos F. Marshall  
Karl M. Ashby Everett J. Matteson  
Paul R. Cornell Russell A. Scruggs, Jr.  
Eugene K. Kindschi Arno J. Bowden  
John Rekuć William B. Miner  
Leonard L. Boulter William A. Vasquez  
Robert L. Wilson Clifton Cuthrell  
Clifton Cuthrell Grover C. Newberry  
James D. Toler Edwin H. Cornell  
William A. Shaffer, Jr. Andrew Yackovetsky  
Kirven L. Dunn Richard J. Laffin  
Joseph F. Baranowski Donald R. Myers  
Lester H. H. Onell Clark W. Straus  
Richard R. Anthony Frank P. Huotte  
Charles F. Potter, Jr. Charles J. J. McGrath  
George R. Brower Anton J. Foydl, Jr.  
Wasey S. Hayes Paul L. Tomardy  
Clark A. Johnson Melvin Midgett  
James E. Butler Russell H. Stockfleth  
Dorris L. Steele Bruce M. Buchanan  
Ivan J. Anderson Paul G. Patrinos  
Peter Lindquist David C. Adkins  
Joseph C. Waldrop Hollis L. Beard  
Jack G. Smith Andrew J. Brovey  
Mortimer Jeffords Lewie F. Trawick  
Robert E. Penny James F. Jones  
Carl A. Carlson John C. Revels  
Melvin G. McCoy Arthur B. Meyer  
Harlan Montgomery Keith R. McClinton  
Edward T. Rollins Clarence A. Long  
Charles H. Buckley Richard K. Mitchell  
Merle L. Cochran James V. Eigo  
Earnest C. Justis Harold I. Baker  
Harold G. Trupp Stanley J. Aymond  
Douglas E. Walker Myron E. Chesley  
Harry C. Strother, Jr. John A. Ritter  
John J. Lencmeyer John T. Hartman  
Charles E. Bunkley Charles A. Hatfield  
Leslie M. Furst Alfred L. Hunt  
Robert C. Bainbridge Alvadore C. Grant  
Eugene E. Moore Herbert W. Conger  
Richard M. Burdick Edward F. Mattingly  
William E. Miller Edward L. Wyman  
George E. Rongner Keith R. Bruhl  
Andrew Pietrykowski Wallace P. Stembler  
Elmer E. Johnson Joseph J. Glynn  
Howard R. Tarr, Jr. Harlan F. Smith  
Harold E. Gavin Harry G. Lee  
Eric G. Bragg Joseph S. Moulton, Jr.  
Edward L. Muller Eldred Bolinger  
James B. Gill Carl S. Kaiser  
Cleo Hack, Jr. George W. Tate  
Donald O. Davey Orval K. Halsey  
Roy M. Schwaneckamp Donald C. Ebert  
Darrel B. Sinift Milton M. Midgette  
Edmund A. Novak Karl C. Teater  
Jerome R. Morton Edward F. Barber  
Jack W. McDonald Leon D. Shea  
William W. Muessel William L. Patterson  
Asa M. Jones Lyle G. Tilden  
Euclid L. Wade Donald S. Grisham  
Eugene W. Darcy Louis E. K. Fall  
Joseph F. Cody William T. King  
Eugene R. Lockhart Ralph E. St. John  
Richard A. Krueger William M. Price, Jr.  
Wallace N. Anderson Foster C. Spruill  
Floyd J. Mulheran Wilbert D. B. Williams  
Charles W. Oldham Bruce L. Sifford  
Robert J. Judice Earl J. Wesner  
Frederick H. Muesse John H. Liedke  
Jack K. Halbert Thomas D. Galliber  
Richard J. Zwally John F. Minster  
Roland A. Woodward Robert C. McClanahan  
Morgan C. Hutto, Jr. Stephen J. Flees  
James A. Winslow James Szokolay

Morris M. Spector  
 Richard P. McMullen  
 Frederick R. Nickerson  
 George G. Bannan  
 Walter W. Hake  
 William T. Morrisson, Jr.  
 Herman H. Keith  
 Charles R. Fowler  
 Clyde S. Delaney  
 Robert B. Collins  
 Wilbur E. Lincoln  
 Cyril L. Fennelly  
 Donald W. Olson  
 John W. Laine  
 Robert W. Conway  
 Wilfred C. Bullis  
 Robert A. McCarten  
 Raymond E. Masker  
 Donald B. Fish  
 William H. Westin  
 John E. Kenny  
 William W. Watkins  
 Raymond C. Herring-ton  
 Paul C. Carman  
 John W. Forster  
 Ray Johnston  
 Ernest B. Roark  
 Michael H. Bower  
 Eugene H. Kelly  
 Harold E. Stone  
 Norman A. Whitney  
 Elliott J. Echols  
 Fay K. Thompson  
 John D. Green  
 John W. McMinn  
 James L. Reynolds  
 Maurice K. Nelson  
 Fred Pilatsky  
 Robert J. W. Collins  
 Marion K. Reynolds  
 Ludvig Slavich, Jr.  
 Robert A. Kemmett  
 Leroy P. Phelps  
 Zigmund Golaszewski  
 William B. Eichler, Jr.  
 John Sabath  
 Theodore L. Turgeon  
 James C. Bond  
 Harry A. Benson  
 Alan H. J. Dowd  
 Joseph W. Dunhour  
 Wilbur J. Davis  
 Robert R. Harber, Jr.  
 Walter A. Evans  
 Porter F. Ammerman

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

The following candidates for appointment or permanent promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service to the offices indicated, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by laws and regulations:

**FOR APPOINTMENT**

*To be senior surgeons*

David Brand  
 Louis S. Gerber

*To be senior assistant surgeon*

George W. Douglas, Jr.

*To be senior sanitary engineer*

Edwin L. Ruppert

*To be senior assistant sanitary engineer*

Leo Weaver

*To be senior scientists*

Alfred S. Lazarus  
 Olaf Mickelsen

*To be scientists*

Herbert T. Dalmat  
 John E. Porter

*To be veterinary officer*

James Lieberman

*To be nurse officer*

Marle H. Van Son

*To be health service officer*

Claudia B. Gallher

Gordon L. Sims  
 Charles T. Buckner  
 Robert L. Sellers  
 Frederick Jones  
 Edward H. Askew, Jr.  
 Frank H. Buzsee, Jr.  
 Nelvin H. Bateman  
 Baker W. Herbert  
 Paul H. Johannes  
 George M. Bruner  
 Herman Schmidt  
 Jesse B. Lowe  
 Lee R. Green  
 Lester M. H. Roehr  
 Raymond J. Moen  
 Kenneth C. Oliver  
 George A. Saunders  
 Lee O. Madden, Jr.  
 Edward A. Liles  
 Marlon O. Simmons  
 Calvin W. Pratt  
 Thomas E. Bockman  
 Phillip E. Thompson  
 Joe D. Wright, Jr.  
 William K. Bailey  
 James P. McBride  
 Herbert L. Shuey  
 Lavern G. Ketcherside  
 George V. Stauffer  
 Charles E. Shook  
 James R. Comerford  
 Don E. McDonald  
 John C. Lippincott  
 Norval E. Cosby  
 Earl J. Potter  
 Benjamin R. Teal  
 Charles H. Dyer, Jr.  
 Norman F. Muench  
 Edmund J. Smenner  
 Jesse H. Burgess  
 Robert B. Paris  
 Lester E. Howe, Jr.  
 George A. Menge  
 Ralph E. Ford  
 Hubert A. Anderson  
 Reckner B. Moe  
 Charles W. Price  
 Robert H. McGinnis, Jr.  
 George C. Hickman  
 Arnold M. Deshaw  
 Curtis W. Chamberlain  
 Robert E. Calimer  
 Thomas H. Renfree  
 John W. Hammack  
 Wilfred J. Sellers

**FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION**

*To be senior assistant surgeons*

John W. Dickson  
 S. Paul Ehrlich, Jr.

*To be senior assistant sanitary engineers*

Delbert A. Larson  
 Thomas N. Hushower

*To be assistant sanitary engineer*

Joseph H. Meier

*To be senior assistant pharmacist*

Donald B. Hare

*To be senior assistant nurse officer*

Marie Herold

**FOR APPOINTMENT**

*To be senior surgeons*

Henry H. Kyle

*To be senior assistant dental surgeons*

Robert J. Lucas  
 Joe T. Hillsman

*To be assistant dental surgeons*

Charles C. Swoope, Jr.  
 Gerald W. Gaston  
 William E. Dorrill  
 Richard L. Christian-  
 sen  
 George N. Newton  
 Wellesley H. Wright  
 Jim D. Webb  
 William L. Knudson

*To be senior assistant sanitary engineer*

Ian K. Burgess

*To be senior assistant nurse officers*

Laurette M. Beck  
 Patricia P. Grimaila

*To be assistant nurse officer*

Juanita M. Barkley

*To be junior assistant nurse officer*

Ray Cameron

*To be senior assistant surgeons*

Harry P. Anastopoulos  
 Robert B. Balderson  
 Richard F. Barbee  
 Robert N. Barnes  
 Frank C. Bigler  
 Aaron B. Brill  
 Ray A. Brinker  
 Willard L. Brown  
 Willard R. Brown  
 Gerald E. Caplan  
 Leo J. Castiglioni  
 Ruth Coffin  
 John F. Dotter  
 Arvo B. Ederma  
 Richard W. Emmons  
 Earl R. Feringa  
 James P. Fields  
 Paul J. Fry, Jr.  
 George G. Glenner  
 John E. Glennon  
 Leon I. Goldberg  
 Betty E. Hathaway  
 Lowell R. Hughes  
 Robert A. Jordan  
 Karl M. Johnson  
 Marlon E. Kintner  
 Charles E. Koch, Jr.  
 Frederick L. Lang  
 William C. Larsen

*To be assistant surgeons*

William J. Atkinson  
 John R. Baugh  
 Frederick V. C. Featherstone

*To be senior assistant dental surgeons*

George L. Crocker  
 Raymond D. Haslam  
 Phillip K. Humphreys  
 Donald P. Jelinek  
 Karl K. Kreth

Richard B. McDowell  
 James J. McMahon  
 Joseph P. Moffa, Jr.  
 James M. Power  
 Gunnar E. Sydow

*To be assistant dental surgeons*

Robert W. Baumann  
 Lawrence I. Carnes

George R. McGuire  
 John E. Stolpe

*To be senior assistant sanitary engineers*

John M. Rademacher  
 Leo A. St. Michel

*To be assistant sanitary engineers*

Eugene J. Donovan, Jr.  
 John A. Eckert  
 Robert L. Elder  
 Edwin L. Johnson

Jack W. Keeley  
 Donald S. Licking  
 Paul J. Traina

*To be junior assistant sanitary engineers*

B. Frank Grossman  
 Alfred W. Hoadley

*To be senior assistant pharmacists*

Lowell F. Miller  
 Billy G. Wells

*To be assistant pharmacists*

Robert P. Chandler  
 James R. Gates  
 Jacob H. Hendershot  
 Luis Hernandez  
 Philip R. Hugill

Samuel Merrill  
 James E. Norris  
 Joseph F. Toomey  
 John R. Wiseman

*To be junior assistant pharmacists*

Ray D. Crossley II  
 Jerome A. Halperin

Joe M. Holman  
 Harley A. Mills

*To be senior assistant scientist*

Jay D. Mann

*To be assistant scientists*

John C. Feeley III  
 Sheldon D. Murphy

*To be senior assistant veterinary officer*

Robert K. Sikes

*To be assistant veterinary officers*

Garland D. Lindsey  
 Roger E. Wilsnack

*To be senior assistant nurse officers*

Lawrence A. Levine  
 Majory E. Lewis

**IN THE REGULAR ARMY**

The nominations of Edward L. Abercrombie et al., for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on April 27, 1960, and appear in full in the executive proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption of "Nominations," beginning with the name of Edward L. Abercrombie, which appears on page 8758.

**IN THE AIR FORCE**

**APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE**

The following named officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force to the grades indicated, under the provisions of chapter 835, title 10, of the United States Code:

*To be major generals*

Maj. Gen. Robert B. Landry, 635A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert E. L. Eaton, 594A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Richard M. Montgomery, 1025A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Harvey T. Alness, 1085A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Russell L. Waldron, 1164A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Romulus W. Puryear, 637A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., 644A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Webster, 974A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Leighton I. Davis, 1111A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James H. Walsh, 1120A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Musgrave, Jr., 1129A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William T. Hudnell, 1171A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Howell M. Estes, Jr., 1211A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Nazzaro, 1241A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Bruce K. Holloway, 1336A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Maurice A. Preston, 1337A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John D. Ryan, 1418A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William H. Blanchard, 1445A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James Ferguson, 1530A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. David Wade, 1582A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Thomas P. Gerrity, 1613A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

#### To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Donald L. Hardy, 618A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Pottenger, 661A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert J. Goewey, 910A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Porter, 976A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James C. Jensen, 1042A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. C. Caldara, 1048A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Dale O. Smith, 1074A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Perry B. Griffith, 1075A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Elvin S. Ligon, Jr., 1077A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Stillman, 1114A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Hooks, 1165A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., 1206A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Albert P. Clark, 1218A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Turner C. Rogers, 1232A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Von R. Shores, 1236A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Lewis L. Mundell, 1286A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John M. Reynolds, 1299A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Sam W. Agee, 1346A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth O. Sanborn, 1363A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Don R. Ostrander, 1343A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert J. Friedman, 1397A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Breitweiser, 1406A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Prescott M. Spicer, 1413A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Fred M. Dean, 1450A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Waymond A. Davis, 1470A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Marcus F. Cooper, 1543A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Cecil H. Childre, 1551A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Sam Maddux, Jr., 1561A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Frank E. Rouse, 1595A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Hewitt T. Wheless, 1609A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Glen R. Birchard, 1623A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Henry R. Sullivan, Jr., 1655A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William K. Martin, 1697A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Henry Viccellio, 1728A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Osmond J. Ritland, 1731A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Don Coupland, 1766A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Beverly H. Warren, 1768A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Keith K. Compton, 1849A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Hester, 1870A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Holzapple, 1897A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. David A. Burchinal, 1936A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James F. Whisenand, 1945A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Glen W. Martin, 1955A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles M. Eisenhart, 1957A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William W. Momyer, 1964A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Preston, 1966A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Harold H. Twitchell, 19034A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Major S. White, 19056A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Richard L. Bohannon, 19067A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Cullen, 19068A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the U.S. Air Force to the grade indicated, under the provisions of chapter 839, title 10, of the United States Code:

#### Major generals

Brig. Gen. Donald P. Graul, 455A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Donald L. Hardy, 618A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Pottenger, 661A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Perry B. Griffith, 1075A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Major S. White, 19056A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Cullen, 19068A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth O. Sanborn, 1363A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Prescott M. Spicer, 1413A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Glen R. Birchard, 1623A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Henry R. Sullivan, Jr., 1655A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John K. Hester, 1870A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Holzapple, 1897A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles M. Eisenhart, 1957A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Preston, 1966A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William C. Kingsburg, 923A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Jermain F. Rodenhauer, 933A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Gent, Jr., 1130A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Root, 1258A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Miller, 1273A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Chester W. Cecil, Jr., 1298A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William B. Keese, 1531A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Arthur C. Agan, Jr., 1759A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Brig. Gen. James W. Wilson, 1711A (colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

The nominations of Arthur C. Aho et al., for promotions in the Regular Air Force, which were confirmed on May 16, 1960, were received by the Senate on April 25, 1960, and may be found in full in the executive proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, beginning with the name of Arthur C. Aho, which is shown on page 8641.

#### WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 16, 1960:

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Edward K. Mills, Jr., of New Jersey to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the unexpired term of 7 years from July 1, 1954, vice John C. Doerfer, resigned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

*Joshua 24: 24: The Lord our God will we serve, and His voice will we obey.*

O Thou who art the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in these days of world crisis and confusion, may we never allow our faith in Thy divine sovereignty to become extinguished and our vision of universal peace to become eclipsed.

We earnestly implore Thee that the leaders of nations, now attending the summit conference, may be united in a sincere desire and determination to achieve for broken and bruised humanity the blessings of a nobler and more excellent way of life.

Grant that our President and those assembled with him in the council chamber may be conscious of the unmistakable guidance of Thy spirit, bestowing upon them wisdom and skill in finding the right approach and solution to the many complex international problems.

May our citizens encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of our chosen representatives by giving them the clear and convincing assurance that they are willing and ready to make every sacrifice in the struggle to preserve the sanctity and security of our beloved country and the freedom of all mankind.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 12, 1960, was read and approved.

## SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 602. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in May of 1960 in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10777. An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. SALTSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 910. An act to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property, and for other purposes.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read:

MAY 13, 1960.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to authority granted on May 12, 1960, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate today the following message:

That the Senate passed the bill (H.R. 9449) entitled "An act to amend certain sections of title 14, United States Code, relating to personnel matters in the U.S. Coast Guard, and for other purposes."

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

## HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS ENROLLED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee had, on May 13, 1960, examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 8042. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to resell any two of four C1-SAY-1 type vessels to the Government of the Republic of China for use in China trade in Far East and Near East waters exclusively;

H.R. 9449. An act to amend certain sections of title 14, United States Code, relating to personnel matters in the U.S. Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11510. An act to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 352. Joint resolution to authorize preliminary study and review in connection with proposed additional building for the Library of Congress.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, May 12, 1960, he did on May 13, 1960, sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolution of the House:

H.R. 8042. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to resell any two of four C1-SAY-1 type vessels to the Government of the Republic of China for use in China trade in Far East and Near East waters exclusively;

H.R. 9449. An act to amend certain sections of title 14, United States Code, relating to personnel matters in the U.S. Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11510. An act to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 352. Joint resolution to authorize preliminary study and review in connection with proposed additional building for the Library of Congress.

## CENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN J. PERSHING

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 640 to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 1, strike out all after "Pershing," down to and including "Government" in line 5 and insert "The Secretary of Defense will be responsible for coordination between such civic and patriotic organizations and the departments and agencies of the Government".

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the approval of House Joint Resolution 640 I would like to advise my colleagues that the sole amendment which we are called to act upon is very minor. It merely substitutes the Secretary of Defense for the Secretary of the Army as the official to be responsible for coordination between civic and patriotic organizations and departments and agencies of the Government in the honoring of the late General of the Armies John J. Pershing on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

The brief statement contained in Senate Report No. 1304 giving vital data as to the life, works, and honors of the great American, General Pershing, strikes me as worthy of being made available to the general public. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks, this statement is attached for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## STATEMENT

September 13, 1960, is the 100th anniversary of the birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing.

In view of the significant contribution which General Pershing made to the American victory in World War I, in organizing the American Expeditionary Forces in 1917 and their subsequent participation in the battles in France, and in view of the fact that he symbolizes the men of the AEF who fought under him, this resolution would authorize and request the President to proclaim September 13, 1960, as a day upon which all Americans should pay honor and respect to General Pershing and the men who served under him.

This resolution authorizes departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate with civic and patriotic organizations in ceremonies commemorating General Pershing's birth. In addition, the resolution, as amended, designates the Secretary of Defense as the responsible officer for the coordination between civic and patriotic organizations and the departments and agencies of the Government.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of General Pershing will occur on September 13, 1960. The anniversary will afford a convenient and appropriate time for the American people to pay honor to General Pershing and the unique American military system of which he was a product and exemplar. It will also furnish an appropriate occasion to recall the achievements of the men and women who served in the AEF, whose ranks grow thinner with each passing year.

Accordingly, the committee recommends the favorable consideration of House Joint Resolution 640, as amended.

Following is a statement of General Pershing's military history and accomplishments.

John J. Pershing was born near Laclede, Mo., on September 13, 1860. He was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from his native State on July 1, 1882, and upon graduation on July 1, 1886, was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry. He was promoted to first lieutenant on October 20, 1892; and to major (temporary) on August 18, 1898; to captain (permanent) on February 2, 1901. On June 30, 1901, he reverted to the permanent rank of captain; and was promoted to brigadier general, Regular Army, on September 20, 1906; to major



general on September 25, 1916; and to general on October 6, 1917. He became general of the armies on September 3, 1919.

General Pershing joined the 6th Cavalry on September 30, 1886, and served with it at Fort Bayard, Fort Wingate, and Fort Stanton, N. Mex., until December 1, 1890. He served in the field in campaigns against the Apache Indians; and being transferred to South Dakota, he participated in campaigns against the Sioux Indians, and commanded Indian Scouts at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

From September 25, 1891, to October 1, 1895, General Pershing was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska, and upon completion of that duty joined the 19th Cavalry at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. During the following summer he participated in a roundup of Cree Indians in the northwestern States and their return to Canada. On December 20, 1896, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Nelson B. Miles, at Headquarters of the Army in Washington, and on May 1, 1897, returned to his regiment at Fort Assiniboine where he remained to June 1, 1897.

He then served as assistant instructor of tactics at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to May 5, 1898, when he joined, at his own request, his regiment, the 10th Cavalry, at Chicamauga Park, Ga., sailing with it to Cuba, where he served with distinction in the Santiago campaign. Upon his return to the United States he was on duty at Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D.C., to December 20, 1898, and in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War in connection with insular affairs until his appointment, upon the organization of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, as its first Chief.

In September 1899, he requested active service in the Philippines where he served in various official capacities in the Department of Mindanao, until October 11, 1901, when he returned to the line in command at Iligan, in charge of Moro affairs at Camp Vicars, and in command of Vicars, participating in many operations against the Moros. He returned to the United States in July 1903, and after serving until January 1904, with the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C., was assigned to duty as Assistant to Chief of Staff, and as Acting Chief of Staff, Southwest Division, Oklahoma City, Okla., to October 24, 1904. He attended the Army War College, Washington, to January 1905.

He served as military attache in Japan, beginning in February 1905, and during the Russian-Japanese War he was an accredited observer with the Japanese Army and accompanied General Nuroki's army in later stages of the Manchurian campaign. His duties brought him back to the United States, then to Europe under special instructions pending result of situation in the Balkans, as an observer should open hostilities ensue. In December 1908 he returned to the United States, serving for a short time in the Office of Chief of Staff, in Washington, D.C. He returned to the Philippines in October 1909, where he assumed command of the Department of Mindanao. Upon his return to the United States in January 1914 he commanded the 8th Brigade to April 1914; served on the Mexican border to March 15, 1916, when he entered Mexico in command of the Punitive Expedition, remaining there until February 1917. Upon his return to the United States, he commanded the District of El Paso, Tex., to February 21, 1917, and the Southern Department to May 1917.

He was designated by the President on May 26, 1917, to lead the American forces in the World War, and sailed for France on May 28, 1917. He returned to the States on September 8, 1919, at which time he was assigned to duty at General Headquarters, American

Expeditionary Forces, Washington, to August 31, 1920; and at Headquarters, General of the Army, Washington, to July 1, 1921. On that date he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army, in which capacity he served until his retirement, for age, on September 13, 1924.

In 1923, General Pershing became Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, which was created by Congress for the purpose of commemorating the services of the American forces in Europe during the World War. In November 1924 he was designated by President Coolidge as Ambassador to represent the United States in Peru during the centennial of the battle which marked the end of Spanish domination in South America. He returned the following year to South America, where he served as head of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission. On June 24, 1936, he was appointed by the President as a member of a commission to prepare plans for the erection of a memorial within the Panama Canal Zone to Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal.

On June 27, 1936, he took his seat in the French Institute, having been elected a member (foreign associate) of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

In 1937 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of a special delegation to represent him at the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, and attended the ceremonies in London.

General Pershing received many honorary degrees, which are shown below. His military decorations and awards were numerous, and follow in detail.

#### HONORARY DEGREES

LL.B. and LL.D., University of Nebraska.  
D.C.L., Oxford University.  
LL.D., Cambridge University.  
LL.D., University of St. Andrews, Scotland.  
LL.D., University of Arizona.  
LL.D., University of Missouri.  
LL.D., George Washington University.  
LL.D., Columbia University.  
LL.D., Williams College.  
LL.D., Yale University.  
LL.D., Harvard University.  
D. of M.S., Pennsylvania Military College.  
LL.D., University of Pennsylvania.  
LL.D., McGill University, Canada.  
LL.D., University of Maryland.  
LL.D., Princeton University.  
D. of M.S., New York University.  
LL.D., the College of William and Mary, the University of Wyoming.

#### MILITARY DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

##### Decorations

Distinguished Service Cross.  
Distinguished Service Medal.  
Silver Star.

##### Service medals

Indian Campaign Medal  
Spanish Campaign Medal.  
Philippine Campaign Medal.  
Mexican Service Medal.  
Army of Cuban Occupation Medal.  
World War I Victory Medal with Battle Clasps for Cambrai, Somme Defensive, Lys, Aisne, Montdidier-Noyon, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Somme Offensive, Oise-Aisne, Ypres-Lys, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Vittorio-Veneto and Defensive Sector.

##### Badges

Silver Medal, rifle competition, 1889 Arizona Revolver Team.  
Bronze and Silver Medals, 1891 Platte Revolver Team.

##### Foreign decorations

Belgian: Order of Leopold (Grand Croix); Croix de Guerre.

British: Order of the Bath (Knight Grand Cross).

Chinese: Grand Cordon of the Order of the Precious Light of the Chia Ho (Golden Grain) (first class).

Czechoslovakian: Croix de Guerre; Order of the White Lion (first class) with Sword.

France: Legion of Honor (Grand Cross); Medaille Militaire; Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Greek: Order of the Redeemer (Grand Cross).

Italian: Military Order of Savoy (Grand Cross); Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Grand Croix).

Japanese: Order of the Rising Sun (Grand Cordon of the Paulownia).

Montenegrin: Medaille Obilitch; Order of Prince Danilo Ier (Grand Croix).

Panamanian: Medal of La Solidaridad (first class).

Peruvian: Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun; Medal Commemorative of the First Centenary of the Battle of Ava Chuchoo.

Polish: Order of "Virtutit Militari."

Rumanian: Order of Mihail the Brave (first class).

Serbian: Order of the Star of Kare-Georges with Swords (first class).

Venezuelan: Grand Cordon of the Order of the Liberator.

#### SPECIAL AWARDS

##### State medals

Missouri: Distinguished Service Medal.  
Virginia: Distinguished Service Medal.  
New Mexico: Medal of Honor.

##### Tendered thanks of Congress

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered, to Gen. John J. Pershing for his highly distinguished services as commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe and to the officers and men under his command for their unwavering devotion and heroic valor throughout the war." (Joint resolution of Congress Sept. 18, 1919, approved Sept. 29, 1919.)

##### Special gold medal

"In recognition of his peerless leadership, heroic achievement, and great military victories, as Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe in World War I, and for his gallant and unselfish devotion to the service of his country, in his contribution to the preparation for, and the prosecution of World War II." (Awarded by act of Congress, Aug. 7, 1946.)

##### Special medal

A commemorative medal from Dr. Adofe Magica, president of the Committee of the City of Buenos Aires, "Sir, in the name of the committee in charge of the festivities with which the city of Buenos Aires celebrated joyously the advent of peace, consummated by the Treaty of Versailles, I have the honor to convey to you a commemorative medal which has been especially dedicated to you. Receive it, sir, with a testimony of the profound admiration and respect with which we hold your great services to the cause of justice and civilization."

##### Resolution of a foreign city

Letter of February 3, 1920, of resolution passed at a public meeting by the citizens of Wanganui, New Zealand, as an expression of their appreciation of the value of General Pershing's services in the World War.

#### AREA REDEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include an article which appeared in the Saturday, May 14, 1960, edition of the Washington Post, as follows:

#### WORTH TRYING AGAIN

To no one's astonishment President Eisenhower has vetoed the so-called area redevelopment bill, charging that it would spread Federal aid too thin, extend some aid that is unnecessary and inhibit local initiative by excessive Federal intervention. There is some merit in all of these objections although the complaint that the bill would duplicate assistance now provided under other programs is not valid enough to justify a veto, in our view.

Mr. Eisenhower does not contend that there is no need for various kinds of economic help for chronically depressed areas; indeed, he calls again for enactment of his own somewhat more modest program. If the need is real, as it certainly seems to be in States like Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Massachusetts, would it not have been better to accept some program with which to make a start on redevelopment in these areas?

By the same reasoning, however, it may now be asked whether Congress ought not to meet the President half way and pass another bill that eliminates the major sources of objection. Mr. Eisenhower has indicated he would accept some broadening of the criteria in his proposal. If legislation, not mere campaign talk, is the objective, a workable and useful program ought still to be within reach.

I also feel that the Congress and the administration can reach a compromise on this legislation, and sincerely hope that we can get a bill through the legislative processes in a short time.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### AGRICULTURAL ATTACHE ROTATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8074) to amend section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of another Member, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AT BENT'S OLD FORT, COLO.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6851) authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Bent's Old Fort near La Junta, Colo.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### USE OF PESTICIDE CHEMICALS ON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7480) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to label declaration of the use of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are the produce of the soil.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 343) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end of paragraph (k) thereof the following sentence: "The provisions of this paragraph with respect to chemical preservatives shall not apply to a pesticide chemical when used in or on a raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil.;"

(2) by adding at the end of such section the following new paragraph:

"(1) If it is a raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil, bearing or containing a pesticide chemical applied after harvest, unless the shipping container of such commodity bears labeling which declares the presence of such chemical in or on such commodity and the common or usual name and the function of such chemical: *Provided, however,* That no such declaration shall be required while such commodity, having been removed from the shipping container, is being held or displayed for sale at retail out of such container in accordance with the custom of the trade."

SEC. 2. Nothing in the amendments made by the first section of this Act shall affect any requirement of the laws of any State or Territory.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Resolution 526 was laid on the table.

#### ADDITIONAL PAY FOR MANAGERS OF VA INSTALLATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9792) to amend section 4111 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the salary of managers of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 4111(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding immediately after the first sentence thereof the following: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the per annum rate of salary of each individual serving as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center shall not be less than (1) the rate of salary of the highest paid employee of the Veterans' Administration (other than himself) assigned to or employed at such hospital, domiciliary, or center, increased by (2) \$500 per annum."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 3, strike out "section" and insert "the first sentence of subsection".

On page 1, beginning on line 4, strike out "by adding immediately after the first sentence thereof the following" and insert "to read as follows".

On page 1, line 8, strike out "not".

On page 1, beginning on line 8, strike out "less than (1) the rate of salary of the highest paid employee of the Veterans' Administration (other than himself) assigned to or employed at such hospital, domiciliary, or center, increased by (2) \$500 per annum" and insert in lieu thereof "\$16,500; and that of each individual serving as a director of professional services at a hospital, domiciliary, or center shall be \$16,250".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read: "A bill to amend section 411 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the salary of managers and directors of professional services of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8226) to add certain lands to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the State of Florida.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of another Member, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### INCENTIVE PAY FOR PERSONNEL OF NUCLEAR SUBMARINES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10500) to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 with respect to incentive pay for certain submarine service.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of*

*America in Congress assembled*, That subsection 204(a)(2) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended (37 U.S.C. 235(a)(2)), be amended to read, "(2) duty on board a submarine, including, in the case of nuclear-powered submarines, periods of training and rehabilitation after assignment thereto as determined by the Secretary concerned, and including submarines under construction from the time builders' trials commence;"

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SETTLEMENT OF AIRCRAFT CRASH AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11644) to remove the present \$5,000 limitation which prevents the Secretary of the Air Force from settling certain claims arising out of the crash of a U.S. Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Ark.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the \$5,000 limitation contained in section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to claims arising out of the crash of a United States Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Arkansas, on March 31, 1960.

Sec. 2. With respect to claims filed as a result of an aircraft crash described in the first section of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall, within thirty months after the date of the enactment of this Act, report to Congress on—

(1) each claim settled and paid by him under this Act with a brief statement concerning the character and equity of each such claim, the amount claimed, and the amount approved and paid; and

(2) each claim submitted under this Act which has not been settled, with supporting papers and a statement of findings of facts and recommendations with respect to each such claim.

Sec. 3. No part of the amounts awarded under this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 3338 be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the \$5,000 limitation contained in section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to claims arising out of the crash of a United States Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Arkansas, on March 31, 1960.

Sec. 2. With respect to claims filed as a result of an aircraft crash described in the first section of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall, within 30 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, report to Congress on—

(1) each claim settled and paid by him under this Act with a brief statement concerning the character and equity of each such claim, the amount claimed, and the amount approved and paid; and

(2) each claim submitted under this Act which has not been settled, with supporting papers and a statement of findings of facts and recommendations with respect to each such claim.

Sec. 3. Payments made pursuant to this Act for death, personal injury, and property loss claims, shall not be subject to insurance subrogation claims in any respect. No payments made pursuant to this Act shall include any amount for reimbursement to any insurance company or compensation insurance fund for loss payments made by such company or fund.

Sec. 4. No part of the amounts awarded under this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which H.R. 11644 was passed were vacated, and that bill was laid on the table.

#### CLAIMS OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4084) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the amounts due and owing and render judgment upon the claims of certain employees of the Alaska Railroad for overtime work performed.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11985) to make American nationals eligible for scholarships and fellowships authorized by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the second sentence of section 10 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 149, 152; 42 U.S.C., sec. 1869) is amended by adding the words "or nationals" after the word "citizens".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTEND TIME FOR FINAL PROOF UNDER DESERT LAND LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11706) to authorize an extension of time for final proof under the desert land laws under certain conditions.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, 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 Interior is authorized, in his discretion, without regard to and in addition to extensions authorized or granted under the provisions of the Acts of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 52; 43 U.S.C. 333), April 30, 1912 (37 Stat. 106; 43 U.S.C. 334), March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1161; 43 U.S.C. 335), and February 25, 1925 (43 Stat. 982; 43 U.S.C. 336), or other provision of law existing prior to the date of the approval of this Act, to grant to any entryman of the class provided in section 2 of this Act, one extension of not more than three years within which to make final proof, but one additional extension of three years under this Act may be granted to any entryman upon a showing satisfactory to the Secretary that the entryman possesses adequate financing for completion facilities during the requested extension period.

Sec. 2. The benefits of this Act shall be limited to entrymen who, on the date of the approval of this Act, held an unanceled entry under the desert land laws of the United States to reclaim public lands of the United States located on the Lower Palo Verde Mesa in the Palo Verde Irrigation District in Riverside County, California, who, with ninety days after approval of this Act, or prior to the cancellation of their entry for failure to submit satisfactory final proof, whichever is later, submit to the satisfaction of the Secretary, a showing that because of unavoidable delay in the construction of the irrigation works intended to convey water to the land embraced in their entry, they are, without fault on their part, unable to make final proof within the time limited therefor, and that the proposed irrigation works is feasible from a financial and engineering standpoint and can be developed within three years after the termination of the cause of the unavoidable delay. Within the meaning of this section 2 "unavoidable delay" shall include delay occasioned by litigation involving rights to water for the proposed irrigation works.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to accept as annual proofwork required prior to the date of approval of this Act sums of money expended for engineering or legal expenses incurred in obtaining, attempting to obtain, or perfecting water rights or irrigation works for entrymen included in section 2. For purposes of this section 3, sums paid in advance to an organization of entrymen for such expenses shall be considered so expended within the year of payment by the entrymen.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3 after the word "of" insert "not more than".

Page 2, line 5, after the word "completion" insert "of the necessary irrigation facilities".

Page 2, line 12, after the word "California," insert "and".

Page 2, lines 22 and 23, strike out the words "developed within three years after the termination of the cause of the unavoidable delay," and insert in lieu thereof: "financed within one extension period of not more than three years and can be completed either during such extension period or thereafter in one additional extension period of not more than three years."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, my bill—H.R. 11706—is designed to permit the completion of certain worthwhile irrigation developments on lands situated within my congressional district.

Under the bill, authority would be given to the Secretary of the Interior, under certain conditions set forth in the bill, to extend by not more than 3 years the time within which holders of desert land entries on public lands in the Lower Palo Verde Mesa, Riverside County, Calif., may complete the reclamation and cultivation of their entries as required by the Desert Land Act. A further extension of up to 3 years is also authorized if the entryman can show before the end of the first extension that he has adequate financing to complete his project during the additional period and if other requirements are met.

In addition, section 3 of the bill permits the acceptance of expenditures for engineering or legal expenses, including sums paid for these purposes to an organization of entrymen, as proof of the past annual expenditures for benefit of the entries required under the Desert Land Act. The minimum amount required for proof work is \$1 per acre per year.

H.R. 11706 is designed to afford relief to approximately 60 holders of desert land entries in the area described above. The entrymen are attempting to develop their lands for irrigation through the Palo Verde Irrigation District. The district's project to develop irrigation water from the Colorado River has been delayed by lack of financing. Financing could not be had because, at least in part, of uncertainty arising out of pending litigation between Arizona and California concerning rights to the use of Colorado River water. In the meanwhile, the time has expired or is expiring within which final proof of development must be made under the Desert Land Act.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill worthy of the support of all of the Members of the House.

#### VALIDATING CERTAIN SALARY OVERPAYMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4271) to validate the salary overpayments

made to certain officers and employees incident to the salary adjustment provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING CERTAIN LAWS CONCERNING STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 11602) to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Hawaii Omnibus Act".*

##### PRINTING OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 890), is amended by striking out the words "the continental United States" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the States of the United States and the District of Columbia".

##### SOIL BANK ACT

SEC. 3. Section 113 of the Soil Bank Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "This subtitle B shall apply to the several States and, if the Secretary determines it to be in the national interest, to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; and as used in this subtitle B, the term 'State' includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands."

##### ARMED FORCES

SEC. 4. (a) Title 10, United States Code, section 101(2), is amended by striking out the words "Hawaii or".

(b) Title 10, United States Code, sections 802(11) and 802(12), are each amended by striking out the words "the main group of the Hawaiian Islands."

(c) Title 10, United States Code, section 2662(c), is amended by striking out the word "Hawaii".

(d) Title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out clause (6) of section 4744; by renumbering clauses (7) through (9) as clauses (6) through (8); by amending redesignated clause (8) to read as follows: "The families of persons described in clauses (1), (2), (4), (5), and (7)."; and by striking out the words "clause (8) or (9)" in the last sentence of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "clause (7) or (8)".

##### HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

SEC. 5. (a) Paragraph (3) of section 2 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Territory of Hawaii" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "and the Virgin Islands of the United States".

(b) Section 7 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Territory of Hawaii" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "State of Hawaii".

##### NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

SEC. 6. The National Housing Act is amended by striking out the word "Hawaii,"

in sections 9, 201(d), 207(a)(7), 601(d), 713(q), and 801(g).

##### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) Paragraph (6) of section 2 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is further amended by striking out the word "Hawaii."

(b) Paragraph (16) of section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is further amended by striking out the word "Hawaii."

(c) Paragraph (37) of section 2(a) and paragraph (1) of section 6(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, are each amended by striking out the word "Hawaii."

(d) Paragraph (18) of section 202(a) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, is further amended by striking out the word "Hawaii."

##### SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT

SEC. 8. Paragraph (4) of section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is amended by striking out the words "the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii."

##### SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

SEC. 9. (a) Section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "in the continental United States, except in Alaska," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the States of the Union, except Alaska."

(b) Section 17(a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows: "This Act shall apply to the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and, as used in this Act, the term 'State' includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands."

##### WATER STORAGE AND UTILIZATION

SEC. 10. Section 1 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 869), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "the United States, including the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the States of the United States and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands".

##### WILDLIFE RESTORATION

SEC. 11. Section 2 of the Act of September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "and the term 'State' shall be construed to mean and include the several States and the Territory of Hawaii".

##### FISHERY RESOURCES

SEC. 12. The Act of August 4, 1947 (61 Stat. 726), is amended—

(a) by striking out the words "the Territories and island possessions of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the United States and its island possessions" in sections 1 and 2;

(b) by striking out the words "Territory of Hawaii and" in section 1;

(c) by striking out the word "Territorial" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "State" in section 3; and

(d) by striking out the words "Hawaiian Islands" and "Territory of Hawaii" and inserting in lieu thereof, in both cases, the words "State of Hawaii" in section 4.

##### FISH RESTORATION

SEC. 13. Section 2(d) of the Act of August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 431), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "and the term 'State' shall be construed to mean and include the several States and the Territory of Hawaii".

##### CRIMINAL CODE

SEC. 14. (a) Title 18, United States Code, section 1401, is amended by striking out the

words "the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii."

(b) Title 18, United States Code, section 5024, is amended by striking out the words preceding the first comma and inserting in lieu thereof the words "This chapter shall apply in the States of the United States".

(c) Section 6 of Public Law 85-752, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words preceding the first comma and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall apply in the States of the United States".

#### EDUCATION

##### National Defense Education Act

SEC. 15. (a) (1) Subsection (a) of section 103 of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, relating to definition of State, is amended by striking out "Hawaii," each time it appears therein.

(2) (A) Paragraph (2), and subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3), of subsection (a) of section 302 of such Act, relating to allotments for science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction equipment, are each amended by striking out "continental United States" each time it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "United States".

(B) Effective in the case of promulgations of allotment ratios made, under section 302 of such Act, after enactment of this Act and before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska, subparagraph (B) of such paragraph (3) is amended to read:

"(B) The term 'United States' means the continental United States (excluding Alaska) and Hawaii."

(C) Effective in the case of promulgations of allotment ratios made under such section 302 after such data for a full year are available from the Department of Commerce, subparagraph (B) of such paragraph (3) is amended to read:

"(B) The term 'United States' means the fifty States and the District of Columbia."

Promulgations of allotment ratios made under such section 302 after such data for a full year are available from the Department of Commerce, but before such data are available therefrom for a full three-year period, shall be based on such data for such one full year or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years.

(3) Section 1008 of such Act, relating to allotments to territories, is amended by striking out "Hawaii."

##### Vocational education

(b) (1) Section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (43 Stat. 18), extending the benefits of the Smith-Hughes vocational education law to Hawaii, is repealed.

(2) The last sentence of section 2 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 930), relating to allotments for salaries of teachers of agricultural subjects, is amended by striking out "\$27,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$28,500". The last sentence of section 4 of such Act, as amended, relating to allotments for teacher training, is amended by striking out "\$98,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$105,200".

(3) Paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, relating to definition of States and Territories, is amended by striking out "the Territory of Hawaii."

(4) Subsection (e) of section 210 and subsection (a) of section 307 of such Act, relating to definition of State, are each amended by striking out "Hawaii."

##### School construction assistance in federally affected areas

(1) Paragraph (13) of section 15 of the Act of September 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 967), as

amended, relating to definition of State, is amended by striking out "Hawaii."

##### School operation assistance in federally affected areas

(d) (1) The material in the parentheses in the first sentence of subsection (d) of section 3 of the Act of September 30, 1960, as amended, relating to determination of local contribution rate, is amended to read: "(other than a local educational agency in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, or in a State in which a substantial proportion of the land is in unorganized territory for which a State agency is the local educational agency, or in a State in which there is only one local educational agency)".

(2) The fourth sentence of such subsection is amended by striking out "in the continental United States (including Alaska)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands)" and by striking out "continental United States" in clause (ii) of such sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "United States (which for purposes of this sentence and the next sentence means the fifty States and the District of Columbia)". The fifth sentence of such subsection is amended by striking out "continental" before "United States" each time it appears therein and by striking out "(including Alaska)".

(3) The last sentence of such subsection is amended by striking out "Hawaii," and by inserting after "for which a State agency is the local educational agency," the following: "or in any State in which there is only one local educational agency."

(4) Paragraph (8) of section 9 of such Act, relating to definition of State, is amended by striking out "Hawaii."

##### Land-grant college aid

(e) Notwithstanding the last sentence of subsection (b) of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4; Public Law 86-3), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the State of Hawaii the sum of \$6,000,000. Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall be held and considered to be granted to such State subject to those provisions of the Act entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts", approved July 2, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 301-308), applicable to the proceeds from the sale of land or land scrip.

##### IMPORTATION OF MILK AND CREAM

SEC. 16. Subsection (b) of section 9 of the Act of February 15, 1927 (44 Stat. 1103), as amended, is amended to read:

"(b) The term 'United States' means the fifty States and the District of Columbia."

##### OPIUM POPPY CONTROL

SEC. 17. Section 12 of the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, as amended, is further amended by deleting therefrom the words "the Territory of Hawaii."

##### HIGHWAYS

SEC. 18. (a) The definition of the term "State" in title 23, United States Code, section 101(a), is amended to read as follows:

"The term 'State' means any one of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico."

(b) Sections 103(g) and 105(e) of title 23, United States Code, are repealed.

(c) Section 103(d) of title 23, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The Interstate System shall be designated within the United States, including the District of Columbia, and it shall not ex-

ceed forty-one thousand miles in total extent. It shall be so located as to connect by routes, as direct as practicable, the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers, to serve the national defense and, to the greatest extent possible, to connect at suitable border points with routes of continental importance in the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico. The routes of this system, to the greatest extent possible, shall be selected by joint action of the State highway departments of each State and the adjoining States, subject to the approval by the Secretary as provided in subsection (e) of this section. All highways or routes included in the Interstate System as finally approved, if not already coincident with the primary system, shall be added to said system without regard to the mileage limitation set forth in subsection (b) of this section. This system may be located both in rural and urban areas."

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of expediting the construction, reconstruction, or improvement, inclusive of necessary bridges and tunnels, of the Interstate System, including extensions thereof through urban areas, designated in accordance with section 103(d) of title 23, United States Code, as amended by section 1 of this Act, the sum of \$12,375,000 shall be apportioned to the State of Hawaii out of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the Interstate System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, under the provisions of section 108(b) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 374), as amended by section 7(a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 89), such apportionment to be made at the same time such funds are apportioned to other States. The total sum to be apportioned under section 104(b) (5) of title 23, United States Code, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, among the States other than Hawaii, shall be reduced by said sum apportioned to the State of Hawaii under this section. The Secretary of Commerce shall apportion funds to the State of Hawaii for the Interstate System for the fiscal year 1963 and subsequent fiscal years pursuant to the provisions of said section 104(b) (5) of title 23, United States Code, and, in preparing the estimates required by that section, he shall take into account the apportionment made to the State of Hawaii under this section.

(e) Section 127 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "With respect to the State of Hawaii, laws or regulations in effect on February 1, 1960, shall be applicable for the purposes of this section in lieu of those in effect on July 1, 1956."

##### INTERNAL REVENUE

SEC. 19. (a) Section 4262(c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the definition of "continental United States" for purposes of the tax on transportation of persons) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.—The term 'continental United States' means the District of Columbia and the States other than Alaska and Hawaii."

(b) Section 2202 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to missionaries in foreign service) is amended by striking out "the State, the District of Columbia, or Hawaii" and inserting in lieu thereof "the State or the District of Columbia".

(c) Section 3121(e) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to a special definition of "State") is amended by striking out "Hawaii."

(d) Sections 3306(j) and 4233(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (each relating to a special definition of "State") are amended by striking out "Hawaii, and".

(e) Section 4221(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to a special definition of "State or local government") is amended to read as follows:

"(4) STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'State or local government' means any State, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia."

(f) Section 4502(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of "United States") is amended by striking out "the Territory of Hawaii."

(g) Section 4774 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to territorial extent of law) is amended by striking out "the Territory of Hawaii."

(h) Section 7653(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to shipments from the United States) is amended by striking out ", its possessions or the Territory of Hawaii" and inserting in lieu thereof "or its possessions".

(i) Section 7701(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of "United States") is amended by striking out ", the Territory of Hawaii."

(j) Section 7701(a)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of "State") is amended by striking out "the Territory of Hawaii and".

(k) The amendments contained in subsections (a) through (j) of this section shall be effective as of August 21, 1959.

#### JUDICIARY

SEC. 20. Title 28, United States Code, section 91, and the Act of June 15, 1960 (64 Stat. 217), as amended, are each amended by striking out the words "Kure Island."

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

SEC. 21. (a) Subsection (g) of section 11 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, relating to definition of "State", is amended by striking out "Hawaii."

(b)(1) Subsections (h) and (i) of such section, relating to definition of allotment percentages and Federal shares for purposes of allotment and matching for vocational rehabilitation services grants, are each amended by striking out "continental United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "United States" and by striking out "(including Alaska)".

(2) Paragraph (1) of such subsection (h) is further amended by striking out "the allotment percentage for Hawaii shall be 50 per centum, and" in clause (B).

(3) Subsection (h) of such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(3) Promulgations of allotment percentages and computations of Federal shares made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe for Alaska an allotment percentage of 75 per centum and a Federal share of 60 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgations and computations, Alaska shall not be included as part of the 'United States'. Promulgations and computations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available from the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years.

"(4) The term 'United States' means (but only for purposes of this subsection and subsection (1)) the fifty States and the District of Columbia."

(4) Subsection (1) of such section is further amended by striking out "the Federal share for Hawaii shall be 60 per centum, and" in clause (B).

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#### LABOR

SEC. 22. (a) Section 3(b) of the Act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 114), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Hawaii, Alaska."

(b) Section 13(f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Alaska; Hawaii."

(c) Section 17 of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "the District Court for the Territory of Alaska."

(d) Section 3(a)(9) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act is amended by striking out the word "Hawaii."

#### NATIONAL GUARD

SEC. 23. Title 32, United States Code, section 101(1), is amended by striking out the words "Hawaii or".

#### WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

SEC. 24. (a) (1) Subsection (h) of section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, relating to Federal share for purposes of program operation grants, is amended by striking out "continental United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "United States", by striking out "(including Alaska)", and by striking out, in clause (B) of paragraph (1), "for Hawaii shall be 50 per centum, and".

(2) Such subsection is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(3) As used in this subsection, the term 'United States' means the fifty States and the District of Columbia.

"(4) Promulgations made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe a Federal share for Alaska of 50 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgations, Alaska shall not be included as part of the 'United States'. Promulgations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available for the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years."

(b) Subsection (d) of section 11 of such Act, relating to definition of "State", is amended by striking out "Hawaii."

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SEC. 25. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 988), is amended by striking out the words "the several States" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the States of the continental United States, excluding Alaska".

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 26. (a) Title 38, United States Code, section 624(a), is amended by striking out the words "outside the continental limits of the United States, or a Territory, Commonwealth, or possession of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "outside any State".

(b) The first sentence of title 38, United States Code, section 903(b), is amended to read as follows: "In addition to the foregoing, when such a death occurs in the continental United States or Hawaii, the Administrator shall transport the body to the place of burial in the continental United States or Hawaii."

(c) Title 38, United States Code, section 2007(c), is amended by striking out the word "Hawaii."

#### DAVIS-BACON ACT

SEC. 27. Section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1494), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words ", the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii,"

and the words ", or the Territory of Alaska, or the Territory of Hawaii".

#### FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT

SEC. 28. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) striking out the words "continental United States (including Alaska), Hawaii," in section 3(f) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "States of the Union, the District of Columbia,";

(b) striking out the words "continental United States, its Territories, and possessions" in section 211(j) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "States of the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States";

(c) striking out the words "continental limits of the United States" in section 404(c) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "States of the Union and the District of Columbia"; and

(d) striking out the words "and the Territory of Hawaii" in section 702(a).

#### BUY AMERICAN ACT

SEC. 29. Section 1(b) of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520), as amended, is amended by striking out the word "Hawaii."

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 30. (a) Subsection (f) of section 2 of the Public Health Service Act, relating to definition of State, is amended by striking out "Hawaii."

(b) The first sentence of section 331 of such Act, relating to receipt and treatment of lepers, is amended by striking out ", Territory, or the District of Columbia". The fifth sentence of such section is amended by striking out "the Territory of Hawaii" and inserting in lieu thereof "Hawaii".

(c) Subsection (c) of section 361 of such Act, relating to regulations governing apprehension and detention of persons to prevent the spread of a communicable disease, is amended by striking out ", the Territory of Hawaii."

(d) (1) Clause (2) of subsection (a) of section 631 of such Act, relating to definition of allotment percentage for purposes of allotments for construction of hospitals and other medical service facilities, is amended by striking out "the allotment percentage for Hawaii shall be 50 per centum, and".

(2) Such subsection is further amended by striking out "continental United States (including Alaska)" and inserting in lieu thereof "United States".

(3) Subsection (b) of such section, relating to promulgation of allotment percentages, is amended by striking out "continental United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "United States". Such subsection is further amended by inserting "(1)" after "(b)" and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) The term 'United States' means (but only for purposes of this subsection and subsection (a)) the fifty States and the District of Columbia;

"(3) Promulgations made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe an allotment percentage for Alaska of 50 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgation, Alaska shall not be included as part of the 'United States'. Promulgations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available from the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years;"

(4) Subsection (d) of such section, relating to definition of State, is further amended by striking out "Hawaii."

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

SEC. 31. (a) (1) Paragraph (8) of subsection (a) of section 1101 of the Social Security Act, relating to definition of Federal percentage for purposes of matching for public assistance grants, is amended by striking out "continental United States (including Alaska)" and inserting in lieu thereof "United States".

(2) Subparagraph (A) of such paragraph is further amended by striking out "(i)" and by striking out ", and (ii) the Federal percentage shall be 50 per centum for Hawaii".

(3) Such paragraph is further amended by adding after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraphs:

"(C) The term 'United States' means (but only for purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph) the fifty States and the District of Columbia.

"(D) Promulgations made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe a Federal percentage for Alaska of 50 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgations, Alaska shall not be included as part of the 'United States'. Promulgations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available from the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years."

(b) (1) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 524 of such Act, relating to the definition of allotment percentages and Federal shares for purposes of allotment and matching for child welfare services grants, are each amended by striking out "continental United States (including Alaska)" and inserting in lieu thereof "United States".

(2) Such section is further amended by adding after subsection (c) the following new subsections:

"(d) For purposes of this section, the term 'United States' means the fifty States and the District of Columbia.

"(e) Promulgations made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe a Federal share for Alaska of 50 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgations, Alaska shall not be included as part of the 'United States'. Promulgations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available from the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years."

(c) (1) The last sentence of subsection (i) of section 202 of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "forty-nine" and inserting in lieu thereof "fifty".

(2) Subsections (h) and (i) of section 210 of such Act relating to definitions of State and United States for purposes of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, are each amended by striking out "Hawaii". Such subsection (h) is further amended by striking out the comma after "District of Columbia".

(d) (1) Paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 1101 of such Act, relating to definition of State, is amended by striking out "Hawaii and".

(2) Paragraph (2) of such subsection, as amended, relating to definition of "United States", is amended by striking out "Hawaii".

(e) Subparagraph (C) and (G) of paragraph (6) of subsection (d) of section 218

of the Social Security Act, as amended, are each further amended by striking out "the Territory of" and "or Territory" each time they appear therein.

(f) Subsection (p) of such section is amended by striking out "Territory of".

(g) The last sentence of subsection (a) of section 1501 of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "Alaska, Hawaii".

#### SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

SEC. 32. The Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1044), as heretofore and hereafter amended, shall apply to the State of Hawaii.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SEC. 33. Section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 617), as amended, is further amended by striking out the word "Hawaii".

#### FEDERAL REGISTER

SEC. 34. Section 8 of the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 502), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "continental United States (including Alaska)" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "States of the Union and the District of Columbia".

#### HOME PORTS OF VESSELS

SEC. 35. Section 1 of the Act of February 16, 1925 (43 Stat. 947), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Alaska, Hawaii, and".

#### MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

SEC. 36. (a) Subsection (a) of section 505 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'continental limits of the United States' includes the States of Alaska and Hawaii."

(b) Section 606 of such Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "For the purposes of this section, the term 'continental limits of the United States' includes the States of Alaska and Hawaii."

(c) Section 702 of such Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "For the purposes of this section, the term 'continental United States' includes the States of Alaska and Hawaii."

#### COMMUNICATIONS ACT

SEC. 37. Section 222(a) (10) of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by striking out the words "the several States and the District of Columbia" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the District of Columbia and the States of the Union, except Hawaii".

#### AIRCRAFT LOAN GUARANTEES

SEC. 38. Section 3 of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 629), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Territory of Hawaii" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "State of Hawaii".

#### REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 39. Section 43(c) of the Act of August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 636), as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "United States, Hawaii," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "States of the Union, the District of Columbia".

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE

SEC. 40. Section 16(b) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the word "Hawaii".

#### REPORTS ON FEDERAL LAND USE

SEC. 41. The President shall prescribe procedures to assure that the reports to be submitted to him by Federal agencies pur-

suant to section 5(e) of the Act of March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 6), providing for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, shall be prepared in accordance with uniform policies and coordinated within the executive branch.

#### HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION LANDS

SEC. 42. Section 5(b) of the Act of March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 5), is amended by inserting, immediately following the words "public property" the words ", and to all lands defined as 'available lands' by section 203 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended."

#### LEASE BY UNITED STATES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY OF HAWAII

SEC. 43. Until August 21, 1964, there shall be covered into the treasury of the State of Hawaii the rentals or consideration received by the United States with respect to public property taken for the uses and purposes of the United States under section 91 of the Hawaii Organic Act and thereafter by the United States leased, rented, or granted upon revocable permits to private parties.

#### TRANSFER OF RECORDS

SEC. 44. (a) There are hereby transferred to the State of Hawaii all records and other papers that were made or received by any Federal or territorial agency, or any predecessor thereof, in connection with the performance of functions assumed in whole or in substantial part by the State of Hawaii. There are hereby also transferred to the State of Hawaii all records and other papers in the custody of the Public Archives of Hawaii that were made or received by any Federal agency.

(b) There are also hereby transferred to the State of Hawaii all books, publications, and legal reference materials which are owned by the United States and which were, prior to the admission of Hawaii to the Union, placed in the custody of courts, libraries, or territorial agencies in Hawaii in order to facilitate the performance of functions conferred on such courts or agencies by Federal law.

#### USE OF G.S.A. SERVICES OR FACILITIES

SEC. 45. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to make available to the State of Hawaii such services or facilities as are determined by the Administrator to be necessary for an interim period, pending provision of such services or facilities by the State of Hawaii. Such interim period shall not extend beyond August 21, 1964. Payment shall be made to the General Services Administration by the State of Hawaii for the cost of such services or facilities to the Federal Government, as determined by the Administrator.

#### PURCHASES OF TYPEWRITERS

SEC. 46. Title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960, is amended by striking out the words "for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the purchase within the States of the Union and the District of Columbia of any typewriting machines".

#### FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

SEC. 47. Section 18(a) of the Act of March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 12), providing for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, is amended by striking out the words "or is conferring" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or as conferring".

#### TARIFF ACT OF 1930

SEC. 48. Section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309(a)), is amended by inserting "or between Hawaii and any other part of the United States or

between Alaska and any other part of the United States" immediately after "possessions" wherever it appears.

#### EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 49. (a) The amendments made by section 15(a)(2)(A), by section 24(a), by paragraphs (1), (2), and 3 of section 30(d), by subsection (b), and paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a), of section 31, and, except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, by section 21(b) shall be applicable in the case of promulgations or computations of Federal shares, allotment percentages, allotment ratios, and Federal percentages, as the case may be, made after August 21, 1959.

(b) The amendments made by paragraph (2) of section 31(a) shall be effective with the beginning of the calendar quarter in which this Act is enacted. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, as soon as possible after enactment of this Act, promulgate a Federal percentage for Hawaii determined in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (B) of section 1101(a)(8) of the Social Security Act, such promulgation to be effective for the period beginning with the beginning of the calendar quarter in which this Act is enacted and ending with the close of June 30, 1961.

(c) The amendment made by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) and paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (d) of section 15 shall be applicable in the case of fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1960.

(d) The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 15(a) shall be applicable, in the case of allotments under section 302(b) or 502 of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1960, and, in the case of allotments under section 302(a) of such Act, for fiscal years beginning after allotment ratios, to which the amendment made by paragraph (2) of section 15(a) is applicable, are promulgated under such section 302(a).

(e) The amendment made by section 31(c)(1) shall be applicable in the case of deaths occurring on or after August 21, 1959.

(f) The amendments made by subsection (c), paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b), and paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of section 15, by section 21(a), by section 24(b), by subsections (a), (b), and (c), and paragraph (4) of subsection (d), of section 30, and by subsection (d), and paragraph (2) of subsection (c), of section 31 shall become effective on August 21, 1959.

(g)(1) The allotment percentage determined for Alaska under section 11(h) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended by this Act, for the first, second, third, and fourth years for which such percentage is based on the per capita income data for Alaska shall be increased by 76 per centum, 64 per centum, 52 per centum, and 28 per centum, respectively, of the difference between such allotment percentage for the year involved and 75 per centum.

(2) The Federal share for Alaska determined under section 11(i) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended by this Act, for the first year for which such Federal share is based on per capita income data for Alaska shall be increased by 70 per centum of the difference between such Federal share for such year and 60 per centum.

(3) If such first year for which such Federal share is based on per capita income data for Alaska is any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1962, the adjusted Federal share for Alaska for such year for purposes of section 2(b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act shall, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3)(A) of such section 2(b), be the Federal share determined pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(4) Section 47(c) of the Alaska Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-70) is repealed.

(h) The amendment made by section 48 shall apply only with respect to articles withdrawn as provided in section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF PALMYRA, MIDWAY, AND WAKE

SEC. 50. Until Congress shall provide for the government of Palmyra Island, Midway Island, and Wake Island, all executive and legislative authority necessary for the civil administration of Palmyra Island, Midway Island, and Wake Island, and all judicial authority other than that contained in the Act of June 15, 1950 (64 Stat. 217), as amended, shall continue to be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner and through such agency or agencies as the President of the United States may direct or authorize. In the case of Palmyra Island, such person or persons may confer upon the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii such jurisdiction (in addition to that contained in such Act of June 15, 1950), and such judicial functions and duties as he or they may deem appropriate for the civil administration of such island.

#### OTHER SUBJECTS

SEC. 51. The amendment by this Act of certain statutes by deleting therefrom specific references to Hawaii or such phrases as "Territory of Hawaii" shall not be construed to affect the applicability or inapplicability in or to Hawaii or other statutes not so amended.

#### SEPARABILITY

SEC. 52. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second is considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, H.R. 11602, might be accurately described as an epilogue to statehood. Until 2 years ago the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs handled a great many bills dealing with the then Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. Congress, in its wisdom, in these last 2 years has voted to bring those Territories into the Union as States.

A year ago as a result of the granting of statehood to Alaska we approved here the so-called Alaska omnibus bill. Now we come before the House with the Hawaii omnibus bill.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation is necessary because of the numerous changes which must occur when an area passes from Territorial status to that of statehood. The basic purpose of this bill is to accomplish those changes in Federal laws which have become necessary and desirable because of Hawaii's admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatsoever.

The President noted in his 1961 budget message to Congress that, "As in the case of Alaska, comprehensive legislation will

be necessary to enable Hawaii to take its place as the equal of the other 49 States."

Mr. Speaker, this is a bulky bill but many of the sections are technical and merely change the status of Hawaii to that of any other State under existing law.

I think the committee, which conducted full hearings and which reported this bill out unanimously, has prepared and submitted to the House a conservative and reasonable bill which will do the job and which will enable Hawaii to take its full place as the 50th State in the Union.

The cost of the omnibus bill is slightly in excess of \$6 million, compared with the \$10 million cost of the Alaska omnibus bill. The principal item of cost in this measure is \$6 million in lieu of land grants. As we know, when each of the other States came into the Union they were given land in place of land scrip, and the moneys evolved from those grants were used to support their land-grant colleges, agricultural colleges.

Hawaii comes before Congress in a rather unusual position. We do not have the vast land holdings which were in being at the time the other States were admitted.

The land which does exist in Hawaii is owned in large measure by private enterprise or by the Federal Government. It would be impossible to devise a bill under which we could give to Hawaii the kind of land grant that we gave to Alaska and to the other States which came into the Union. The very zealous and hard-working, capable Representative from Hawaii, Congressman INOUË, came before the committee and proposed that we follow a formula. He suggested that in the past we have given to each new State the equivalent of 30,000 acres for each Representative in Congress. That would spell out to 90,000 acres in the present instance. Well, we do not have the acres—so he took the 90,000 acres and multiplied that by the fair valuation of land in Hawaii and came up with a figure of \$36 million. The committee considered his request, and then decided unanimously to reduce that sum to one-sixth or \$6 million. I would like to point out that of all of the 50 States in the Union, Hawaii is the only State that has not been granted any land in place or in scrip for the specific purpose of establishing a college for the teaching of the agricultural and mechanical arts. May I say, Mr. Speaker, in that connection, the establishment of such a college and the development of such a college in Hawaii would be of tremendous benefit not only to the rest of the Nation but to the friendly peoples in the Pacific, many of whose young people study at the University of Hawaii. They would be able to acquire agricultural and mechanical skills which could be used, in my opinion, much more effectively than some of the moneys that we have granted to countries under the heading of Foreign Aid or Mutual Aid. I believe that this \$6 million would be a splendid investment. I believe it is a fair compromise



in view of the fact that we have given other States land in place of script.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, would my colleague from New York yield?

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I think it should be understood that the State of Hawaii does not get an outright grant, but that the money is placed in trust and the investment interest of the money is at the discretion of the State of Hawaii for this particular project; is that not correct?

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. The gentleman is very correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. While I am on my feet, Mr. Speaker, may I congratulate my distinguished friend and coworker on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for the fine work he has done in this field. In his operations and labors in the Congress, he has been indefatigable. His decisions have been worthy of commendation, effective, and constructive. I wish also to join in the fine compliment he has paid to our new Congressman from Hawaii, Mr. INOUE.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. I thank the gentleman. I would restate what the chairman of the full committee has said, that this money is not an outright grant. It must be placed in trust and only the income can be used for the purposes of an agricultural college.

Mr. Speaker, there are many other matters in this legislation, but I assure the House that virtually all of them are changes which must be made in connection with the transformation from Territorial to statehood status. There is no great degree of controversy that I know of about the other provisions of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE].

Mr. INOUE. Mr. Speaker, on August 23, 1959, I stood before you in this well to take the oath of office as the first U.S. Representative from the new and sovereign State of Hawaii. At that moment I was extremely tempted to address this distinguished body to express the deep and warm gratitude of the people of Hawaii for your action in granting statehood to Hawaii. Although belated, may I now take this opportunity to express to you, in behalf of the people of Hawaii, our "mahalo" and warm "aloha." "Mahalo" means thank you, and "aloha" means many things—it means a friendly hello, a fond farewell, but above all, it means warm love and friendship.

Today, this body is considering H.R. 11602, a bill to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, and for other purposes. The distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Territories of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Honorable LEO W. O'BRIEN, has most adequately explained the provisions of this bill. This bill is a supplement to the action taken by this body in granting statehood to Hawaii.

It provides for certain benefits long denied us because of our Territorial status, and also because of our geographic

separation from the continental United States. Furthermore, it provides for the restoration of certain benefits which we enjoyed as a Territory, but subsequently denied us upon the granting of statehood.

The initial drafting of this measure was done by the Budget Bureau under the supervision of Dr. Harold Seidman. I wish to, at this time, express my gratitude to Dr. Seidman and his staff for carrying on the monumental project of preparing this Hawaii omnibus bill.

I would also like to express the gratitude of the people of Hawaii to the very distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, the Honorable WAYNE N. ASPINALL; to the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Territories, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable LEO W. O'BRIEN; and to the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable JOHN P. SAYLOR; and to all of the members of the distinguished committee. The people of Hawaii will be forever indebted to the distinguished members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for their compassion and understanding in advocating greater self-government and self-determination to the proud people of Hawaii.

I have looked forward to this day for a long time. The several months I have spent with you have been most enjoyable and encouraging. I shall never forget your many courtesies and your kindnesses. I am indeed very proud to be one of your colleagues.

Thank you.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. INOUE. I shall be very happy to yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I would like to ask the gentleman if I correctly understand the purpose of this \$6 million proposition. That is, that you get certain lands, like other States have gotten, for educational purposes.

Mr. INOUE. Under the Morrill Act of 1860, every State was given 30,000 acres of land for each Representative in Congress. Because of the land situation in Hawaii, I have asked the committee to grant the State of Hawaii money in the sum of \$6 million—in lieu of a land grant. But as the chairman stated, we will not receive this grant of \$6 million but we will receive the interest on it.

Mr. COLMER. In other words, instead of getting the land you are getting money in the form of a revolving fund?

Mr. INOUE. That is correct.

Mr. COLMER. I wondered why you could not get land. Can you give us some light on that subject?

Mr. INOUE. As the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN] stated, we have no public domain where we can have 90,000 acres of land available for such purpose. Most of the Federal lands are used for military purposes.

Mr. COLMER. I just wanted to get that straight in my own mind. Of course, as one who opposed the admission of Hawaii as a State, I still think that having been admitted as a State, it is entitled to the same treatment that all other States of the Union received.

May I say in this connection that I am also very happy the gentleman who is now addressing the Chamber is and has the great honor of being the first Representative from Hawaii. I happen to know that the gentleman is quite a war hero, if I may say that without embarrassment to him. I knew about him long before he came to Congress. He trained in my State of Mississippi and rendered valiant service to the cause of our great common country of which he is now a part. I welcome him to this Chamber and congratulate the people of Hawaii on their wisdom in selecting him to be their first Congressman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. INOUE. I shall be very happy to yield to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] on the able presentation he has made here on this bill which means so much to the State and the people of Hawaii.

The gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] has made an outstanding record already in this body and enjoys the confidence and respect of his colleagues. He serves his people in a manner which reflects the greatest credit upon them. They are justified in feeling proud of the gentleman and the character of public service he renders.

Mr. INOUE. I thank my leader for his compliments.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. INOUE. I am happy to yield to my colleague from Alaska.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 11602, known as the Hawaiian omnibus bill, introduced by our distinguished colleague, DANIEL INOUE, of Hawaii. At the outset I wish to compliment the gentleman from Hawaii upon the fine job he is doing for our 50th State, and to express my pleasure in his friendship and in serving with him in this great legislative body.

My work last year in behalf of the Alaska omnibus bill, in association first with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, the able and dedicated gentleman from New York, LEO O'BRIEN, and then with the chairman of the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, WAYNE ASPINALL, and the other fine members of the committee, highlighted the need of an omnibus bill for a new State. The very fact of a grant of Statehood to an erstwhile Territory compels provisions for an orderly transition from Territorial status to full-fledged State operations. Also required are amendments to numerous Federal statutes making them applicable to the new

State on an equal footing with the other States, and many technical amendments to the United States Code deleting inappropriate references and otherwise bringing the United States Code in conformance with the new situation.

This bill, first drafted by the Bureau of the Budget along the lines set forth in the Alaska omnibus bill enacted a year ago, has been painstakingly considered by the subcommittee and the full committee of which I am a member, and is, in my opinion, admirably suited to meet the need, and constitutes legislation which I unqualifiedly recommend to this House for passage.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, the action we are taking today might be called the windup of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. During the 55th Congress and the 1st session of the 86th Congress, the House and the Senate in their wisdom overwhelmingly admitted into the sisterhood of States these two great Territories.

Last year the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee brought to the floor for consideration and adoption a bill which would wipe out all the inequities and inconsistencies in existing laws affecting the new State of Alaska. This year there has been introduced and there is presented now for your consideration a bill which will do the same thing for the new State of Hawaii. If you will examine carefully the report which came to our committee from the Bureau of the Budget you will be surprised to find that the bill was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Speaker and Parliamentarian could have assigned this bill to any one of a number of committees, Banking and Currency, Education and Labor; in fact, he could have assigned it to every committee of the House except the Committee on Rules, and I think they might even have found a rule to allow it to go to the Rules Committee, because this bill covers some phase of jurisdiction of each one of those committees. But under the procedure adopted by the Speaker it was referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] because, even though this was referred to our committee he directed a letter to the chairman of each of the other committees of the House calling their particular attention to the section of the bill affecting their jurisdiction and asked them for any comments or changes they wanted to make in this legislation.

It shows the manner in which this great House operates, because the Chairman and the staffs of the respective committees all cooperated with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to make this bill possible.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I commended the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN] and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], and I wish to commend also the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for his cooperative approach and effective aid in the consideration of legislation leading to the approval of the status of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and the necessary legislation needed to bring these two States in a full relationship with the other States. I extend a like commendation to my friend and colleague from Washington [Mr. WESTLAND].

At this time I would like to advise the House that Mr. SISK, Mr. MCGINLEY, Mr. WESTLAND, Mr. O'BRIEN of New York, and Mr. INOUYE traveled extensively throughout the Pacific area last fall on a committee assignment from my committee, paying attention to the problems treated in this particular legislation as well as those in the Pacific area described as the American Samoan Islands, the Island of Guam, and the trust territory over which our Government presently has jurisdiction. They rendered a difficult and valuable service for the Federal Congress and the citizens of the United States.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 91]

Alexander	Farbstein	Meador
Alford	Fino	Morrow
Anderson,	Flynn	Mitchell
Mont.	Fogarty	Montoya
Anfuso	Forand	Moorhead
Ashley	Frazier	Morris, Okla.
Ayres	Garmatz	Nix
Barden	Giaino	Osmers
Barry	Gilbert	Pilcher
Bass, N.H.	Glenn	Pillion
Bentley	Granahan	Porter
Blatnik	Gray	Powell
Bolling	Green, Oreg.	Quigley
Bonner	Griffin	Rogers, Tex.
Bow	Griffiths	Roosevelt
Brewster	Halpern	Rostenkowski
Brown, Mo.	Hays	Santangelo
Buckley	Healey	Scott
Cahill	Hébert	Short
Canfield	Hemphill	Smith, Kans.
Cederberg	Holland	Staggers
Chelf	Irwin	Steed
Coffin	Jackson	Stratton
Corbett	Johnson, Colo.	Stubblefield
Curtis, Mass.	Kearns	Sullivan
Curtis, Mo.	Keogh	Taylor
Davis, Tenn.	Kilburn	Teller
Dent, Pa.	Kilday	Thompson, N.J.
Devine	Kluczynski	Van Pelt
Diggs	Lafore	Walter
Dingell	Landrum	Williams
Dorn, N.Y.	Lesinski	Wilson
Dulski	McDowell	Wolf
Durham	McGovern	Zelenko
Fallon	Macdonald	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 327 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### AMENDING CERTAIN LAWS CONCERNING STATE OF HAWAII

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question or two with reference to section 48 of the bill, amending section 309(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930. There is a justifiable concern with regard to this on the west coast and in the Rocky Mountain area, due to soft market conditions in the petroleum and petroleum-products industry in these regions and the possibility of this amendment aggravating that situation. Am I correct in my understanding that there is an amendment under consideration with reference to this section to exclude petroleum products from the operation of the amendment?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct. It was called to our attention, and the reason this amendment was placed in it was to make sure that the carriers have the same privilege with regard to the tax on cigarettes, liquor, and playing cards that their competitors have in the same trips with ships which would leave either the east-coast ports or the gulf-coast ports and go to Hawaii. It was never intended to do as far, apparently, as the amendment does. It is one of the things that was called to the attention of the other body, and I am sure it will be corrected when it gets there.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. At the present time, as the gentleman has indicated, it is impossible under the rules and procedures of the House to amend the bill, but the other body does have it under consideration. With the understanding that an amendment has been offered in the other body to exclude petroleum products and that it will be supported by the House conferees, I am not going to oppose this legislation at this time. Unless such action is taken, though, I would oppose it as it comes from conference.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER. The question is: Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Legislative Oversight Committee may sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1960

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2611) to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes, with amendments.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1960".

Sec. 2. As used in this Act, unless otherwise indicated, references to "the Act" are to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as approved August 21, 1958 (72 Stat. 689).

Sec. 3. Section 103 of the Act is amended by deleting the paragraph numbered (4) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following: "the term 'State' includes the several States, the Territories and possessions of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia."

Sec. 4. Subsection 301(d) of the Act is amended by deleting the paragraph thereof numbered (9); and by respectively redesignating the paragraphs thereof numbered (10) and (11) as (9) and (10).

Sec. 5. Subsection 302(b) of the Act is amended by deleting the first word and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(a) (1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, shares".

Sec. 6. Section 304 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

#### "PROVISION OF EQUITY CAPITAL FOR SMALL-BUSINESS CONCERNS"

"Sec. 304. (a) It shall be a function of each small business investment company to provide a source of equity capital for incorporated small-business concerns, in such manner and under such terms as the small business investment company may fix in accordance with the regulations of the Administration.

"(b) Before any capital is provided to a small-business concern under this section—

"(1) the company may require such concern to refinance any or all of its outstanding indebtedness so that the company is the only holder of any evidence of indebtedness of such concern; and

"(2) except as provided in regulations issued by the Administration, such concern shall agree that it will not thereafter incur any indebtedness without first securing the approval of the company and giving the company the first opportunity to finance such indebtedness.

"(c) Whenever a company provides capital to a small-business concern under this section, such concern shall have the right, exercisable in whole or in such part as such concern may elect, to become a stockholder-proprietor by investing in the capital stock of the company 5 per centum of the amount of the capital so provided, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator."

Sec. 7. Title 26, chapter 6, section 26-610 of the District of Columbia Code, 1951 edition, is amended by inserting after the word "associations" the following: ", small business investment companies licensed and operating under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

A second was considered as ordered.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. It makes two substantial changes. It provides that the small business investment organization may make direct purchases of stock from the borrowing corporation. It authorizes small business investment companies to purchase stock in small business concerns and relieves the small business concern from compulsory purchasing of stock in the investment company.

I think that will encourage the investment of equity capital in small businesses. They are in need of equity capital and long-term loans. We hope that this will stimulate small business. Small business is essential to the economy of our Nation. Without small business we could not have the free competitive enterprise system. If we destroy small business our economy will be controlled by a few great corporations. It would be a concentration of power that would be disastrous to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our country.

I hope that this bill will be passed. It came out of the committee without a dissenting vote, and I am sure there can be no opposition to the bill in the House.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I have no proposed amendments. Neither do I have any serious objection to this bill. This is a proposal by the House Banking and Currency Committee to expand and increase the facilities of small business in all parts of the Nation. One of the things that I think is extremely beneficial in this proposal to expand small business is that it will supplement and provide a means for employment. This should be a vehicle where depressed areas can be improved by this small business organization expanding manufacturing facilities and retail facilities and service organizations in areas where employment may be low at the present time, and do it on a free enterprise basis, without the type of legislation that was passed in the House recently.

We are not opposing the bill, but I wanted to make this point while we were debating it.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I do not think I will use the entire 5 minutes. I merely wanted to comment in passing that the amendments to the Small Business Investment Act being considered today were almost identical to the recommendations that flowed from the Subcommittee No. 1 of the Select Committee on Small Business.

Rather extensive hearings were held under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS], who is on the floor; and we are glad indeed the Banking and Currency Committee saw fit to agree to the recommendations of Subcommittee No. 1 of the Small Business Committee. We support the amendments and urge the passage of this bill.

The amendments to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 as incorporated in the bill presently under consideration—S. 2611—are consistent with the steady progress and improvement which has characterized Executive and congressional action on the Small Business Act since its inception.

May I mention the fact that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOORE], who also serves on Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Small Business Committee, introduced on June 11, 1959, the original bill—H.R. 7691—which contained amendments recommended to our subcommittee by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration at the subcommittee hearings held in May 1959. The bill before us is substantially in keeping with Mr. MOORE's bill and the recommendations of the administration. Mr. MOORE and I also had the pleasure of supporting this legislation before Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which subcommittee is presided over by the chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], who I understand will speak in support of the bill later this afternoon.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, this act to amend the Small Business Investment Act is another one of many alleged Federal aids to the small businessman, in this instance to help secure equity capital for investment. Does this act, and do any of the other Federal aids, actually provide the basic help needed? Is a tax cut not what the small businessman really needs? Suppose, for example, the small businessman could keep the money he earns that he now pays out in taxes. Would this not provide the additional equity capital needed for business expansion? Now, suppose, on the other hand, we build the Federal bureaucracy through various alleged Federal aids for the small businessman, all of which machinery and personnel costs more money, that is more taxation. So we tax the small businessman more to pay for these services offered him. Are we not actually hurting him, not helping him, by imposing a greater tax-load?

It is my firm conviction that the way to help the small businessman is not to increase the Federal bureaucracy but cut back Government spending and, as quickly as we can, cut down the taxation of all our citizens, including the small businessman. This would be the greatest thing we could do for a small businessman.

From another standpoint, this bill is questionable. Small businessmen know where and how to get loans without Federal aid.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in 1958 the Congress enacted the Small Business Investment Act to encourage the establishment of privately owned small business investment companies. This legislation was enacted in recognition of the

fact that existing financial institutions such as commercial banks were not prepared or designed to satisfy the needs of small business for equity capital and long-term loans. The act authorized the Small Business Administration to assist the proposed new Small Business Investment Companies to get started. We have now had about 20 months of experience operating under the 1958 act and 95 of these investment companies have been licensed. While this is a start, there is general agreement that some amendments to the 1958 act are needed if this new program is to meet the needs of small business properly. S. 2611 would make some changes in the 1958 act which I hope will make this program operate more effectively.

The first change the bill would make would be to open up new ways in which small business investment companies may furnish equity capital to small business concerns. Under the 1958 act as it stands today the only way this can be done is for the small business investment company to buy debentures of the small business concern which are convertible at the option of the investment company into the small business concern's stock. S. 2611 would provide instead that the small business investment company may furnish this capital in other forms to be authorized by the Small Business Administration regulations—such as by directly buying stock in the small business concern, or by buying debentures with detachable stock rights.

S. 2611 would also repeal the requirement of the 1958 act that a small business concern must purchase stock in any small business investment company from which it gets equity capital. This requirement has proved objectionable to the small business concerns who look upon it as an additional expense of obtaining equity funds. S. 2611, as reported by the committee, would repeal this mandatory requirement but preserve for the small business concern the option of buying stock in the investment company up to 5 percent of the amount of capital furnished.

The bill would also make certain other changes in the law again designed to increase the effectiveness of this new program. Further experience under the program may reveal additional changes which should be made but I am hopeful that the bill will prove a big step forward in providing small businesses with the equity capital that they need so sorely if they are to play their proper role in our expanding economy.

The report of our committee is inserted herewith:

**SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1960**

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2611) to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "1959" and insert "1960" in lieu thereof.

Page 2, strike out all of lines 12 through 19 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 6. Section 304 of the Act is amended to read as follows:

**"PROVISION OF EQUITY CAPITAL FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS**

"(a) It shall be a function of each small business investment company to provide a source of equity capital for incorporated small-business concerns, in such manner and under such terms as the small business investment company may fix in accordance with the regulations of the Administration.

"(b) Before any capital is provided to a small-business concern under this section—

"(1) The company may require such concern to refinance any or all of its outstanding indebtedness so that the company is the only holder of any evidence of indebtedness of such concern; and

"(2) except as provided in regulations issued by the administration, such concern shall agree that it will not thereafter incur any indebtedness without first securing the approval of the company and giving the company the first opportunity to finance such indebtedness.

"(c) Whenever a company provides capital to a small-business concern under this section, such concern shall have the right, exercisable in whole or in such part as such concern may elect, to become a stockholder-proprietor by investing in the capital stock of the company 5 per centum of the amount of the capital so provided, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator."

**PURPOSE OF THE BILL**

The primary purpose of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is to make equity-type capital and long-term credit more readily available for small business concerns, through encouraging the establishment of privately owned small business investment companies (referred to in this report as SBIC's). S. 2611 would amend this 1958 act in order to remove certain obstacles which have impeded the realization of this goal. The bill was ordered reported by unanimous vote of your committee, and it has the support of the Small Business Administration.

Under the 1958 act, each SBIC must have a minimum initial paid-in capital and surplus of \$300,000, of which \$150,000 may be supplied by the Small Business Administration through purchase of subordinated debentures of the SBIC. SBA may also make loans to any SBIC, up to 50 percent of its capital and surplus. Today an SBIC can supply funds to a small business concern in two ways: (1) By having the small business concern's unsecured debentures, convertible into stock in the concern, at sound book value as determined at the time the debentures are issued; or (2) by making term loans (not involving equity interest) of 5 to 20 years.

S. 2611 would open up new methods by which SBIC's may furnish equity capital to small businesses. Under the 1958 act, as indicated above, this can be done only by purchasing convertible debentures. S. 2611 would allow SBIC's to furnish capital in other forms to be authorized by regulation of the Small Business Administration (such as by directly buying stock in small business concerns, or by buying debentures with severable or detachable stock rights).

S. 2611 would also repeal the requirement that a small business concern must purchase stock in any SBIC from which it gets equity capital. Instead, the bill as reported would grant the small business concern an option (exercisable in whole or in part) to buy stock in the SBIC equal to 5 percent of the capital supplied. Other provisions of S. 2611 would authorize a bank that is a

subsidiary of a holding company to invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in any SBIC (this is now prohibited where the SBIC is a subsidiary of the same holding company); would extend the act to possessions of the United States, such as Guam; would exempt SBIC's in the District of Columbia from the District of Columbia small loan law; and would make certain other technical amendments, explained below in the section-by-section summary of the bill.

**BACKGROUND OF THE BILL**

In the 20 months that have passed since Congress enacted the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Small Business Administration has licensed 95 SBIC's. While this represents a hopeful beginning, it falls short of SBA's own expectations, and there is general agreement that some changes in the act are needed to remove restrictions that have deterred formation of SBIC's.

The following is a more detailed summary of the status of SBA actions on SBIC applications as of May 6, 1960:

Total proposals (preliminary applications received in Washington office)-----	189
Total initial capital and surplus-----	<sup>1</sup> \$78,360,504
Federal funds requested through purchase of subordinated debentures under sec. 302 of the act-----	\$20,280,550
Notices to proceed (conditional approval)-----	54
Amendments or additional information requested-----	10
Under current active review--	19
Notice of insufficiency or withdrawn-----	11
Licenses issued (final SBA approval)-----	95
Having a total initial capital-----	\$33,895,681
With subordinated debentures (included above)-----	\$9,540,050
Total actual capital (including proceeds from additional stock sold after licensing)-----	\$51,535,168
Total actual capital, plus amounts of public offerings in progress or contemplated in registration statements filed with SEC-----	<sup>1</sup> \$81,715,168
Total capital plus public offerings (as above) and potential sec. 303 loans giving effect thereto-----	<sup>1</sup> \$122,572,752

<sup>1</sup> These figures do not take into account an additional proposed public offering of \$10,000,000 of securities by firm commitment with underwriters, for which registration statement has been filed at SEC by company not yet licensed.

(Based on their present capital, licensees are eligible to borrow maximum of \$25,768,000 from SBA under sec. 303 of the act but have actually borrowed only \$550,000. Upon completion of public offerings in progress or in registration at SEC, the loan potential will increase by \$15,090,000.)

Names, locations, and capital structure of licensed SBIC's, as of May 6, are shown below, together with financial participation in them by SBA. SBA's participation may take the form of initial contributions to capital, through purchase of subordinated debentures of the SBIC's, as shown in the third column. It may also be in the form of loans to SBIC's on their securities (under sec. 303 of the 1958 act) as shown in the fourth column.

Licensed small business investment companies as of May 6, 1960

Name of licensee	Total initial capital and surplus	Subordinated debentures		303 loans		Name of licensee	Total initial capital and surplus	Subordinated debentures		303 loans	
		Committed	Disbursed	Committed	Disbursed			Committed	Disbursed	Committed	Disbursed
Business Assistance Corp., Boston, Mass.	\$301,000	\$150,000				The Small Business Investment Co. of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio	\$307,500	\$140,000	\$140,000		
First Small Business Investment Corp. of New England, Boston, Mass.	325,000					Techno-Fund, Inc., Columbus, Ohio	303,000	150,000	150,000		
Industrial Small Business Investment Corp., Boston, Mass.	301,500	150,000	\$150,000			Badger Small Business Investment Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	302,100	150,000			
Massachusetts Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.	414,000					Bloomington Small Business Investment Co., Bloomington, Ill.	301,000	150,000	150,000		
Narragansett Small Business Investment Co., Providence, R.I.	301,000	150,000				Businessmen's Small Business Investment Co., Chicago, Ill.	301,100	149,850	90,000		
Prudential Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.	300,600	150,000	150,000			Evansville Small Business Investment Corp., Evansville, Ind.	300,000				
The Small Business Investment Corp. of Western Massachusetts, Worcester, Mass.	301,500	150,000				First Chicago Small Business Investment Corp., Skokie, Ill.	300,000	150,000	150,000		
Business Equity Corp., New York, N.Y.	330,000					First Milwaukee Small Business Investment Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	302,000	142,000			
Eastern Small Business Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y.	307,575	150,000				First Wisconsin Investment Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	300,000				
Empire Small Business Investment Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.	2,500,000					General Equity Investment Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.	304,000	150,000			
The First Connecticut Small Business Investment Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	310,000	150,000				Great Lakes Small Business Investment Corp., Tipton, Ind.	301,000	150,000	150,000		
Franklin Small Business Investment Corp., Franklin Square, New York, N.Y.	305,000					Marine Business Investment Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	301,000	150,000			
Louisiana Equity Corp., New York, N.Y.	310,000					Morris Plan Business Investment Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	302,000	150,000			
Royal Small Business Funds, Inc., New York, N.Y.	305,000					Thorp Small Business Investment Corp., Thorp, Wis.	301,000	150,000			
Small Business Capital Corp., New York, N.Y.	310,000	150,000	150,000			Wisconsin Capital Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	303,500	150,000			
Upstate Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.	301,000	147,000	125,000			Fidelity Small Business Investment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	305,000			\$250,000	
Frankford Grocery Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	301,700	149,700				First Bancstock Small Business Investment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	300,000				
Keystone Small Business Investment Co., Scranton, Pa.	367,500					First Midwest Small Business Investment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	315,000				
The Small Business Investment Co. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	301,050	150,000				Northwest Equity Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.	300,000				
Watkins Investment Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	302,295	150,000				ComTrustCo Investment Co., Kansas City, Mo.	300,000				
Allied Small Business Investment Corp., Washington, D.C.	302,000	137,000	137,000			Alliance Business Investment Co., Tulsa, Okla.	303,000	150,000	60,000		
Avionics Investing Corp., Washington, D.C.	305,000	145,000				Bankers Small Business Investment Corp., Dallas, Tex.	997,044				
Baltimore Business Investment Co., Baltimore, Md.	305,000	145,000	145,000			Dallas Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.	300,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	\$150,000
Charles Small Business Investment Corp., Baltimore, Md.	301,000	150,000	25,000			First Business Investment Corp., Dallas, Tex.	301,500	150,000			
Citizens Small Business Investment Corp., Washington, D.C.	305,000	150,000				First Small Business Investment Co. of New Orleans, Inc., New Orleans, La.	303,000	150,000	150,000		
General Business Investment Corp., Washington, D.C.	304,510	150,000				First Texas Investment Co., Sulphur Springs, Tex.	301,500	150,000			
Greater Washington Industrial Investments, Inc., Washington, D.C.	332,571					Fort Worth Capital Corp., Fort Worth, Tex.	300,450	150,000			
Hanover Small Business Investment Co., Charlotte, N.C.	304,000	150,000	67,500			First United Capital Corp., Houston, Tex.	306,000	150,000			
Inter-State Business Investment Co., Baltimore, Md.	303,500	148,500				Small Business Investment Co. of the Southwest, Dallas, Tex.	408,000				
Merchants Investment Corp., Charleston Heights, S.C.	305,000	150,000	150,000			Small Business Investment Co. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.	329,400				
Mid-Atlantic Small Business Investment Co., Baltimore, Md.	500,000					So-Tex Investment Corp., Alice, Tex.	300,000	150,000	75,000		
Small Business Investment Corp. of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	348,750					The First Small Business Investment Co. of Louisiana, Inc., New Orleans, La.	310,000	150,000	50,000		
Southern Growth Industries, Inc., Greenville, S.C.	305,250	150,000				Texas Capital Corp., Austin, Tex.	307,000				
United Small Business Investment Corp., Baltimore, Md.	501,585					Texas Continental Investment Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.	300,000	150,000	150,000		
West Virginia First Small Business Investment Co., Huntington, W. Va.	310,000	150,000				Agri-Supply Finance Co., Lathrop, Calif.	301,000	150,000			
Central Small Business Investment Co., Miami, Fla.	305,000	150,000				Continental Capital Corp., San Francisco, Calif.	303,000	150,000	150,000		
The Citizens & Southern Small Business Investment Co., Atlanta, Ga.	325,000					Equity Capital Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.	301,950	150,000			
First Miami Small Business Investment Co., Miami Beach, Fla.	301,000	150,000	150,000			Northern California Small Business Investment Co., Palo Alto, Calif.	305,000	150,000			
First Small Business Investment Co. of Tampa, Inc., Tampa, Fla.	305,000	147,500	147,500			Small Business Enterprises, San Francisco, Calif.	1,500,000				
First Southern Investment Co., Inc., North Miami Beach, Fla.	400,000					Western Small Business Investment Co., San Rafael, Calif.	300,000	150,000	150,000		
Florida Capital Corp., West Palm Beach, Fla.	302,000	150,000	150,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	Columbia Small Business Investment Co., Portland, Oreg.	305,000				
Lincoln Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Miami Beach, Fla.	301,000	150,000				Small Business Improvement Co., Billings, Mont.	303,000	150,000			
Standard Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.	305,000	150,000				Capital for Small Business, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.	303,000				
Tennessee Investors, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.	333,500					Electronics Capital Corp., San Diego, Calif.	318,501				
The Third's Small Business Investment Co., Nashville, Tenn.	305,000	145,000	50,000			First Small Business Investment Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif.	315,000				
Cleveland Small Business Investment Co., Cleveland, Ohio	302,500	145,000				South East Small Business Investment Co., South Gate, Calif.	300,000	150,000			
Ohio Security & Small Business Investment Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio	303,500	148,500				Regional Building Investment Corp., Detroit, Mich.	303,000	150,000	150,000		
						Central Investment Corp. of Denver, Denver, Colo.	303,750	150,000			
						<b>Total</b>	<b>33,895,681</b>	<b>9,540,050</b>	<b>3,512,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>

S. 2611 passed the Senate late in the last session of this Congress. In March of this year, Subcommittee No. 3 (Hon. WALTER PARMAN, chairman) of the House Committee on Banking and Currency held hearings on the Senate-passed bill and other proposals for increasing the effectiveness of this program, including amendments proposed by Hon. JOE EVANS, on behalf of the Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives, and Hon. JOHN SPARKMAN, chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business of the Senate. At the conclusion of these hearings, Subcommittee No. 3 agreed upon certain amendments to S. 2611, and reported the bill favorably to the full Banking and Currency Committee, with these amendments, on April 20. The full committee agreed with the recommendations of Subcommittee No. 3, and ordered the bill, as so amended, reported to the House, by a unanimous vote.

#### FLEXIBILITY IN TYPES OF EQUITY INVESTMENT

Under existing law small business investment companies may provide equity-type capital to small business concerns through the purchase of convertible debentures. Such debentures, which are unsecured promises to repay, are callable at par upon any interest payment date upon 3 months' notice by the issuing company. The debentures are convertible at the option of the SBIC, or a holder in due course, up to and including any call date, into stock of the small business concern at the sound book value of such stock at the time of issuance of the debentures.

Most witnesses who appeared during the hearings expressed the belief there should be more flexibility in types of equity investment that SBIC's could make in small business concerns. The SBA reports that it likewise has been told by people potentially interested in forming SBIC's that greater latitude in the form such investment could take would stimulate the flow of funds to small business concerns. It was pointed out, for instance, that SBIC's could tailor securities to meet the eligibility requirements of trust funds, endowment funds, pension funds, and insurance companies and thus enhance the ability of the investment companies to either borrow money against securities held or permit the sale of such securities to these private secondary markets.

Your committee believes it would be desirable to provide greater flexibility in the types of equity investment that SBIC's may make in small business concerns. Accordingly, section 6 of the bill would broaden equity investment authority granted so that the investment company and the business concerned can arrive at the form the investment should take so long as the financing is in accordance with regulations of the Administrator. In other words, within the limits of publicly known acceptable procedures and subject to SBA regulations, the investment company and the small business concern through open negotiations can decide the type or types of equity investment that would be most desirable for the particular case.

The bill as it came to the committee contained a provision permitting even greater latitude in choice of type of equity investment in that the approval by SBA could be "by regulation or otherwise." Your committee was of the opinion the words "or otherwise" granted too broad and indefinite approval authority and accordingly deleted these words. SBA's regulations will provide definite, ascertainable limits permitting all parties at interest to know in advance what can and what cannot be done in their negotiations as to choice of the investment type or types to be used. At the same time, SBA will have authority through its regulations to protect the interests of small businesses

in these negotiations; for example, as SBA indicated during the hearings, it plans to draw its regulations so as to preclude the use of certain types of equity financing which might be patently unfair to small concerns.

In considering this amendment granting wider flexibility, your committee was concerned over the possibility of abuses of this flexibility by some SBIC's which might seek to use it to take control of promising small business concerns. This is a difficult problem to deal with, because absolute prohibitions against SBIC's obtaining control of small business concerns may unduly restrict legitimate operations in some situations where it could be necessary for an SBIC to take a control position. But your committee is pleased to note the testimony of the SBA Administrator that he will not license an SBIC which has as its objective taking control positions in small business concerns, and that SBA will exercise care to prevent abuses. Your committee expects SBA to continue to watch this situation carefully.

SBIC's may also assist small business concerns by making long-term loans not involving equity rights, under section 305 of the 1958 act. This loan authority is not affected by the revisions the bill would make in section 304.

#### ELIMINATING MANDATORY STOCK PURCHASE REQUIREMENT

The bill eliminates the present requirement that small businesses which receive capital from an SBIC under section 304 must purchase stock of the SBIC in an amount equal to 2 to 5 percent of the capital provided. All witnesses agreed that this mandatory requirement is unpopular both with the SBIC's and the small businesses concerned. The SBIC's do not welcome the prospect of gradual dilution of their ownership, and the small business concerns look upon this requirement as an unnecessary loading charge that deprives them of the full amount of capital furnished. Your committee agrees that this mandatory requirement may create a major obstacle to the program, and that it should be repealed.

Your committee agrees with the House Select Committee on Small Business, however, that the small business should have the option to buy stock if it wishes to do so. We feel that the small businesses themselves should have an interest in SBIC's and in their operation. Accordingly, your committee adopted an amendment to the Senate-passed bill to give the small business concern the option, exercisable in whole or in part, to buy stock in the SBIC in an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount of capital supplied.

#### BANK HOLDING COMPANY SUBSIDIARIES

Under existing law, a bank holding company may invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in an SBIC, but none of its subsidiary banks may invest in an SBIC that is a subsidiary of the same bank holding company. This restriction has prevented banks affiliated with holding companies from participating fully in this new program. The bill would remove this restriction, so as to permit such an affiliated bank to invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in an affiliated SBIC. Your committee concluded that this limited participation would not conflict with the essential purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and would stimulate investment in small business through the new program.

#### OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Section 3 of the bill eliminates obsolete references to the "Territories" of Alaska and Hawaii, and extends the operation of the act to possessions of the United States, such as Guam. The speaker of the legislature of Guam, Hon. A. B. Won Pat, testified during the hearings on this bill that the extension

of the act to Guam "will not only serve the crying needs of small businesses but will enhance the general economy of the territory of Guam."

Section 4 of the bill repeals a provision that now authorizes SBIC's to act as depositories or fiscal agents for the Government when designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. This provision serves no purpose and has caused difficulties in establishing SBIC's in some States.

Section 7 of the bill exempts SBIC's operating in the District of Columbia from the District of Columbia small loans law (D.C. Code, sec. 26-601 et seq.). This act prohibits any company subject to it from making a loan of over \$200. Although it was obviously not intended to apply to SBIC's, it does apply to them literally and constitutes an obstacle to effective operations of SBIC's in the District of Columbia. The bill grants the same exemption for SBIC's that is now written into the law for commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and real estate brokers.

#### HOW THE REPORTED BILL DIFFERS FROM THE SENATE BILL

As explained above, the Senate bill authorizes SBIC's to make such equity investments as SBA shall approve "by regulation or otherwise." The bill reported by your committee requires that this be handled by regulation only.

The Senate bill omits from existing law certain provisions restricting additional borrowing by small business concerns to which an SBIC has supplied capital under section 304. None of the witnesses who appeared during the hearings expressed any complaint about the way these provisions are working today, and many letters were received indicating that their omission from the revised section 304 would be misunderstood. To the extent that the SBIC's investment under section 304 takes the form of a debt instrument, it should have some control over additional debt incurred by the borrower. Your committee concluded, therefore, that it would be best to leave these provisions as they are in existing law. They appear as subsection (b) of section 304 of the 1958 act, as it would be rewritten by the reported bill.

The Senate bill repeals the existing requirement that small business concerns purchase stock in SBIC's which supply them with equity-type capital. The reported bill also repeals this mandatory requirement, but it replaces it with an option, exercisable in whole or in part by the small business concern, to buy stock in the SBIC equal to 5 percent of the capital supplied.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

The first section of the bill provides that the act may be cited by its short title (the Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1960).

Section 2 provides that references within the bill to the act are to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

Section 3 eliminates obsolete references to the "Territories" of Alaska and Hawaii, and extends the operation of the act to possessions of the United States, such as Guam.

Section 4 repeals a provision that now authorizes small business investment companies to act as depositories or fiscal agents for the Government when designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. This provision serves no purpose and has caused difficulty in establishing SBIC's in some States, because it has raised questions whether they must comply with the State banking laws.

Section 5 relates to bank holding companies and grows out of an interpretation of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board interprets that act, in combination with the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as permitting

a bank holding company to invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in an SBIC. At the same time, it ruled that a bank holding company's subsidiary bank cannot invest in an SBIC, where the SBIC is or will become a subsidiary of the bank holding company. The bill would allow a bank that is a holding company subsidiary to invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in any SBIC even though the SBIC is a subsidiary of the same holding company.

Section 6 does away with a number of restrictions now in section 304 of the 1958 act, relating to SBIC's providing equity capital for small business concerns. Section 6 amends section 304 to provide that SBIC's may furnish equity capital to incorporated small business concerns "in such manner and under such terms as the small business investment company may fix in accordance with the regulations of the (Small Business) Administration." Thus, the following changes are made in existing law:

(1) Equity capital may now be furnished only in the form of convertible debentures, callable by the borrower on 3 months' notice. The bill would allow SBIC's to furnish capital in other forms to be authorized by SBA regulation (such as by directly buying stock in the small business, or by buying debentures with severable or "detachable" stock rights).

(2) Section 304 now says it "shall be a primary function" of each SBIC to provide equity capital for small business. The bill strikes out "primary." This will confirm SBA's present practice of allowing SBIC's to engage solely in the business of making long-term loans, without actually offering equity capital in any form, so long as their charters contain authority for engaging in, and they are thus available for, both types of operation.

(3) The act now requires a small business concern to purchase stock in any SBIC from which it gets equity capital. The bill eliminates this requirement, but grants the small business concern an option (exercisable in whole or in part) to buy stock in the SBIC equal to 5 percent of the capital supplied to it.

Section 7 exempts SBIC's from the District of Columbia small loan law (D.C. Code, sec. 26-601 et seq.). Commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and real estate brokers are now exempt from this act.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, Subcommittee No. 3 of the Banking and Currency Committee of which I have the privilege of being chairman, held hearings on this bill and made a report to the full committee. The full committee adopted the report of Subcommittee No. 3. Subcommittee No. 3 in conducting the hearings relied heavily upon an investigation that had been made by a subcommittee of the Small Business Committee of which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] was the chairman.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I merely want to supplement what he said as chairman of the Subcommittee on Banking and Currency. He has brought forth recommendations for needed amendments to the Small Business Investment Act. As the gentleman has indicated, this bill was passed in 1958. At that time there was hope and great expectation as to what the bill might do to aid the small

business economy of the Nation. Several months later the very first hearing on the operation of the act was held by my Subcommittee No. 1 of the Select Committee on Small Business.

At that time there were only one or two small business investment companies which had been chartered. During the course of that hearing some five or six more were chartered. Since the hearings and the streamlining of the procedure, following the hearings and also talks with Mr. Duncan Read of the Investment Division of the Small Business Administration, there have been some 97 companies chartered throughout the United States. The report of the Committee on Banking and Currency contains a list of these companies. I think the membership would be interested in knowing their location.

Mr. PATMAN. For the gentleman's information, I am inserting in connection with my remarks the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency which includes the information the gentleman has just referred to.

Mr. EVINS. I thank the gentleman. Certainly the committee is to be commended for bringing this legislation out, because it is needed and necessary. All the witnesses who testified before our committee, and incidentally we were unanimous in our report, stated that the amendments were needed if the act was to be made effective to implement the full purposes of the Congress. The committee under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] has wanted this legislation to work, and these amendments will provide the necessary convertibility of credit and loans that are needed. I merely want to support what the gentleman has said and urge passage of the legislation at this time. It was unanimous in our committee, and I understand unanimous in the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Our colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN, chairman of the Subcommittee on Banking and Currency, held extensive hearings on the bill during March of this year. As all of you know, Mr. PATMAN is also chairman of the House Small Business Committee. Also, our colleague Congressman MULTER, of New York, is a member of both the House Small Business Committee and the House Banking and Currency Committee. These capable gentlemen who down through the years have shown their dedication to the welfare of the small business economy of the Nation, have done an excellent job in bringing this bill to the House for our consideration. They are fully capable of carrying the ball in this matter. However, as chairman of Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Select Committee on Small Business, which has jurisdiction and oversight of the operations of the Small Business Administration, I want to address myself very briefly to the bill.

During May and August of last year, my subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee—Subcommittee No. 1—held extensive hearings into the organization and operation of the Small Business Administration and gave particular emphasis to the work of the In-

vestment Division of the SBA. Up until that time the spotlight of congressional inquiry had not been focused on the implementation of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. Our subcommittee paid special attention at these hearings to this act.

Based upon these hearings and subsequent investigations by the subcommittee's staff, Subcommittee No. 1 filed a report—House Report No. 1252, 86th Congress—which was submitted to the Speaker on February 8, 1960. In this report it was pointed out that the program was not progressing as expeditiously as had been expected. At the time the proposed hearings were announced on March 7, 1959, only two small business investment companies had been licensed by the SBA. This was approximately 7 months after the act was passed. When the hearings began on May 11, the SBA announced that seven companies had been licensed. When the hearings closed on August 6, nearly a year after the act was passed, 24 small business investment companies had been licensed. On January 15, 1960, nearly 17 months after the act was passed, only 67 companies had been licensed under the act. The total capitalization of these companies to January 15, 1960, was \$41,868,000.

Today, after a call to Mr. Duncan Read, Deputy Administrator for the Investment Division of the SBA, I am pleased to advise that 97 small business investment companies have been licensed to date. It is very possible that before the end of this week there will be more than 100 investment companies licensed throughout the United States for the purpose of providing equity capital and long-term loans to small businesses. It is our hope that the work of our subcommittee may have been helpful in assisting the SBA in eliminating red-tape and clarifying the procedures under this new act.

Although the program has been slow getting off the ground, the full purpose of the act may yet be effectively achieved. Great hope still exists for this important act to be of real service to our economy.

The hearings before our subcommittee indicated that certain amendments would be proper and in order and these amendments are recommended in the report of Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Small Business Committee. In fact, most of the amendments incorporated in the Senate bill—S. 2611—were recommended in principle in our report. On last July 6, I introduced a bill—H.R. 8096—which contained similar amendments. The amendments recommended in our report were unanimously approved. These amendments are reasonable and should assist in effectuating the originating purposes of the act. The SBA says they need these amendments. The small business investment companies say they need these amendments. In principle they are good. It may be that some other amendments in time might be necessary. However, the Banking and Currency Committees of both bodies have done an excellent job and the amendments here proposed are now necessary and they should be approved.

It is hoped that the bill will be expeditiously passed and that the minor changes from the Senate version will be approved by the Senate in order to put the tools in the hands of the SBA and the small business investment companies which each say they desire to make the act more workable and effective.

It is hoped that the SBA will accelerate its program in order that more capital will be made available to the small business firms of the Nation in the public interest. The original purpose of this act was good and is still good. But it is also realized that changes are sometimes desired and necessary. I feel that the changes proposed in S. 2611 are reasonable and proper.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF S. 2611

Sections 1 and 2 are technical and introductory.

Section 3 would define the word "State" to permit possessions such as Guam to come under the provisions of the act and delete obsolete references to the territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

Section 4 would delete subsection 301(d)(9) of the act which gives the small business investment companies power to act as depositories and fiscal agents of the United States. This power is not needed, and has, in some States, given rise to suggestions that SBIC's must be chartered under the banking laws.

Section 5 would amend subsection 302(b) of the act by freeing bank purchases of an SBIC's securities authorized in this section from the provisions of subsection 6(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. This amendment would enable a bank which is a subsidiary of a bank holding company to invest the full 1 percent of its capital and surplus in an SBIC, without regard to whether or not such SBIC is, or would become, a subsidiary of the parent company.

Section 6 would rewrite section 304 of the act to eliminate the restriction in the act that equity capital can be furnished a small business concern by an SBIC only through the medium of convertible debentures. This amendment is designed to give more flexibility to the forms of securities and the terms covering their issue. This flexibility would aid the SBIC in finding a secondary market for these securities. This amendment would also eliminate the statement that it is the primary purpose of an SBIC to furnish equity capital to small businesses. This places long-term loans and equity capital on an equal footing.

Another very important amendment in section 6 is one that eliminates the requirement that when equity capital is furnished to a small business concern such concern will purchase from 2 to 5 percent of such amount of stock in the SBIC, and makes this optional rather than mandatory.

Section 7 would amend title 26, chapter 6, section 26-610 of the District of Columbia Code, 1951 edition. This act imposes licensing requirements and other restrictions on persons engaged in lending money in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

*To the Congress of the United States:*  
In accordance with the provisions of section 5(a) of Public Law 307, 73d Congress, approved June 12, 1934, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the National Capital Housing Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

#### EMPLOYEE TRAINING FOR BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The Government Employees Training Act (Public Law 85-507) directs the Civil Service Commission to submit annually to the President for his approval and transmittal to the Congress a report with respect to the training of employees of the Government under the authority of the act. I am transmitting to you with this letter the Commission's report entitled "Employee Training for Better Public Service."

It is my firm conviction that training has long been essential for the successful operation of Federal agencies. Today's demands, however, bring a new urgency to training, especially for our career managers. I have, therefore, recently asked all agency heads to strengthen their programs for the selection, development, and training of these key officials. This directive is in addition to that issued in 1955 which supported all types of training.

The action of the Congress in broadening authority to train Federal employees

was a healthy and progressive move. The Commission's report shows that Federal officials have made intelligent use of their authority under the act and that it has helped to meet an urgent need. I was particularly interested in the Commission's comments on "The Future," which point out two important areas needing improvement—planning, and budgeting and scheduling for training activities.

The Commission's report is encouraging and its suggestions to the agencies sound. A good beginning has been made under the authority granted by the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

#### NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am enclosing for the consideration of the Congress a report of the National Monument Commission submitted as directed by the act of August 31, 1954. I have requested the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Congress a proposed bill embodying the Commission's recommendations.

The Commission's report recommends an approved design for the Freedom Monument, asks that the Commission be authorized to erect the Monument, suggests that the number of private citizens serving on the Commission be increased from four to eight, asks the Congress to authorize the appropriation of \$12 million as the Federal share of the cost of construction, and requests that the Commission be authorized to solicit private contributions for the remaining cost of the Monument.

The act of August 31, 1954, created the National Monument Commission for the purpose of securing designs and plans for a useful monument to the Nation symbolizing to the United States and the world the ideals of our democracy as embodied in the five freedoms—speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition—sanctified by the Bill of Rights adopted by Congress in 1789 and later ratified by the States.

I believe it important that the story of the noble ideas which shaped our country's beginning, its course, its great moments, and the men who made it possible, be ever present in the minds of Americans. This purpose can be furthered in a variety of ways, but the simplest and most effective of all methods in my judgment is to present it impressively in visual form. The erection of the Freedom Monument would accomplish that objective. The National Capital area is adorned by a galaxy of memorials to individuals but nowhere in the Nation's Capital or this Nation can one find a memorial to the principles



and ideals upon which our Government is based.

The Commission, since its creation, has placed the ideas I have mentioned on the drawing board. It is intimately acquainted with the problems involved in the erection of the Monument; it has advanced the memorial; and I recommend that the Commission be authorized to complete the task.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 390)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return herewith, without my approval, H.R. 7947 entitled "An act relating to the income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to Federal National Mortgage Association."

When a financial institution sells a mortgage to the Federal National Mortgage Association, the institution is required to purchase shares of Association common stock at par value in an amount equal to 2 percent of the unpaid principal of the mortgage. The market price for this common stock has been appreciably lower than its par value. H.R. 7947 permit the financial institution to deduct as a business expense the difference between par value and market value when it sells the common stock it was required to purchase.

I am sympathetic with the objectives of the bill. But it provides for the retroactive application of the proposed amendment in a highly discriminatory manner. This is a defect which is sufficiently serious to require my disapproval. Generally, changes in the tax laws should only apply prospectively, for retroactive amendments result in substantial administrative problems. Wholly apart from this, however, the particular provision for retroactivity in H.R. 7947 would benefit only those taxpayers who previously claimed the deduction contrary to the announced position of the Internal Revenue Service; the bill would not permit refund or credit to those taxpayers who accepted the position of the Internal Revenue Service and paid their taxes. I cannot approve such discrimination.

In view of this defect, I withhold my approval from H.R. 7947.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION ACT

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10777) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, KILDAY, DURHAM, RIVERS of South Carolina, ARENDS, GAVIN, and VAN ZANDT.

UNIVERSAL TRADES, INC.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 389)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I return herewith, without my approval, H.R. 1456, a bill for the relief of Universal Trades, Inc.

The Renegotiation Board, in 1955, ordered Universal Trades, Inc., to refund to the Government \$50,000 in excessive profits subject to applicable Federal tax credits. The law provides a 90-day period, after the conclusion of the Renegotiation Board proceeding, in which to apply for a review of the case by the Tax Court of the United States. Universal Trades did not file such a petition.

Under H.R. 1456 jurisdiction would now be conferred on the Tax Court—some 5 years after the expiration of the 90-day period.

Universal Trades claims that income of \$92,481.54 was improperly included in its 1952 renegotiation proceeding. A change in the company's accounting method did move this income from 1952 to 1953 for income tax purposes, but for renegotiation purposes no such transfer was made. This treatment was equitable, appropriate for renegotiation purposes, and in accordance with the Renegotiation Act.

Finally, no valid justification appears for the corporation's failure to file a petition with the Tax Court within the prescribed 90-day period. At all times before and after issuance of the Board's order, Universal Trades was in full possession of the facts pertaining to the accounting method used by the Board.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1960.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

POSTPONEMENT OF ROLLCALLS UNTIL THURSDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on May 12 I submitted a unanimous-consent request, which the House graciously granted, that any rollcalls on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday be postponed until Thursday. It was my intention that any rollcalls asked for today or tomorrow would go over until Thursday. If Calendar Wednesday is exercised, it would not apply to that particular day because there would be no necessity of it. My purpose in asking that rollcalls go over until Thursday was that if Calendar Wednesday is exercised there would be freedom on the part of those exercising their rights under the Calendar Wednesday rule. So, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous-consent that so much of my unanimous-consent request as applied to Wednesday be withdrawn. I have discussed this matter with the distinguished minority leader.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that means that if there are rollcalls on Calendar Wednesday, they will be had on that day.

Mr. McCORMACK. On the legislation that day, yes; but rollcalls that might be ordered today or tomorrow will go over until the following Thursday.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE DAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, further legislation for today was the military construction appropriation bill for 1961. At the time that was programed it was overlooked that the authorization bill has not yet been enacted into law. Therefore that bill cannot very well come up today. I just wanted the Members of the House to understand that that bill will not be brought up today and cannot be brought up until the authorization bill comes out of conference, is passed, and, I assume, signed. In any event, it will not come up until a later date.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Then what is the business for the remainder of the day?

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no further business. I scheduled certain bills for the latter part of the week, but I do not feel justified in bringing them for-

ward. I made up a program which at the time justified my action, but I note, in looking over what I said with reference to the program, that I left myself no flexibility. So I am bound by the program that I announced the other day.

#### MORE DISCRETION IN SPENDING

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from three communications received in my mail this morning.

A Connecticut Yankee writes:

You have been quoted as saying, "I don't like the idea of spending a million dollars" for a memorial to Teddy Roosevelt. To that I am sure T. R. would say, "Bully." A lot of taxpayers, facing mounting costs for everything, feel Congress is altogether too free with our money, that in fact some Congressmen have lost the perspective of the dollar, tossing millions hither and yon. I'm quite sure T.R. would be happy with his place in history as it is, without further cluttering up Washington with memorials which should have been stopped with Washington and Lincoln.

A lady in Canton, Ohio, writes:

I ask the question because I am trying to understand. What possible justification can there be for spending around \$1 million for a memorial of that sort?—

Referring to the proposed memorial to the late President Theodore Roosevelt—

Why not put that money to use for the living where there is greater need? Perhaps scholarships for students of government, donation to research in diseases, aid to colleges and universities and give in his name? By the way, where does that money come from?

And, finally, a letter from the 10th District in Missouri, which I am privileged to represent:

I am writing you as you seem to be one of the few in Washington who would like to keep the Government from going completely wild in spending. According to the papers the white collar Government workers are about to get another 10 percent raise. If they do we will have still another big shot of inflation. Doctors and hospitals and all other necessary services and goods will of course go up again, and the farmers and businessmen will take it on the chin again and pay the bills. In my own case I've taken it on the chin about all I can. I own and operate about 300 acres of land and a small hardware store. I work about 70 hours a week and I still don't clear any more actual money than some of these Government boys who put in 40 hours with paid vacations, hospitalization, and other benefits including retirement pensions. In my opinion what the Government is actually doing is taking what some of us have saved over the years and giving it to this group who do very little work and give very little thought and concern to what is happening to this country.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we will give some thought to the opinions expressed by these people, and begin to exercise just a little more discretion in how we

spend the taxpayers' money. Let us spend a little more time in figuring out how we can save a dollar here and there.

#### MASSACHUSETTS FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, some of the severest northeast storms, with consequent tidal flood problems, strike at the Nahant, Winthrop, and Revere coastal areas in Massachusetts.

A beach-erosion control project was authorized for Lynn-Nahant Beach by the River and Harbor Act of September 3, 1954. Construction of the project is awaiting action by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Any work done on the authorized Federal project will be eligible for Federal aid equal to one-third the first cost of construction, contingent upon appropriation of funds by Congress. Reimbursement on projects of this type is generally made after the construction is completed and funds have been appropriated by Congress.

Specific Federal aid for this project was authorized for the purpose of "protecting the shores of publicly owned property." Safety improvements were not mentioned in this authority or under subsequent public laws.

However, Public Law 71, 84th Congress, the hurricane survey authority, gives broader coverage, including protection of lives, for long-range coastal protection based on the disaster element of great hurricanes. Where the hurricane problem is present, tidal flood damages caused by storms like that of December 29, 1959, can also be taken into account, according to the division engineer, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Waltham, Mass.

Furthermore, if protection is found to be economically feasible, for specific localities, projects could be recommended that would protect against hurricanes and other severe storms. If the hurricane threat is not severe, there is some question as to whether the Corps of Engineers has the authority to study and recommend projects for protection against storm damage and flooding. Northeast storms are likely to be more severe than hurricanes in many areas on the New England coast.

The purpose of my bill is to remove that doubt from the language of the law, and to make this exposed coastal area of Massachusetts eligible for projects for protection against storm damage and flooding.

We do have our share of hurricanes, but northeast storms are a chronic fact of life that we must contend with along the New England coast. They are frequently more damaging than hurricanes. But as Public Law 71, 84th Congress, gives broader coverage based on the disaster element of hurricanes, but neglects to provide for those areas that suffer similar damage from northeast

storms, it is my purpose to correct that oversight.

My bill will "authorize the Secretary of the Army to make surveys with respect to floods aggravated by intense and unusual storms in the areas of Winthrop, Nahant, and Revere, Mass." This will include floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects.

#### SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, I notice in the whip notice that the school construction bill will be up under Calendar Wednesday rules this week.

This brought to my mind an article that appeared in the Harrisburg Patriot on March 17. This article announced that a vast education study was launched to discover the State's 10-year needs. This was a statement from the office of the Governor of Pennsylvania in which he said this commission of 63 would be formed as a bipartisan group. They are going to make an exhaustive study of the education situation from all angles and will report back to the Governor on January 31, 1961. A copy of the article will appear at the end of my remarks and you will note, under school construction, they are quite up in the air as to what may be done. Personally, in my district, the various school boards, in connection with the general State authority, have built well and much. In fact, in the city of Harrisburg, by a population readjustment, I understand that our schools are not crowded.

There is another point that is quite interesting. I have made sort of a sketchy survey and checked with bond salesmen in my community and they agreed with me in this statement that the general State authority of Pennsylvania and its communities can at this time borrow money cheaper than the Federal Government.

There is another item that I think should be considered seriously as they are doing in Miami, Fla., and that is making fuller use out of schoolrooms. At the present time they say the facilities are only being used 75 percent of the time. Our Harrisburg Patriot also commented editorially on this situation on March 18, 1960.

Another point is the most current report of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, supplied to Senator McNAMARA. The classroom shortage in Pennsylvania really only averages about eight per county and I know personally in my district many more than this are now being built.

In summation, I do not feel in good conscience I could vote for the present bill in light of the situation in my own district. I will be interested in seeing

what the Governor's committee reports and how the debate on this matter turns out.

The article follows:

**VAST EDUCATION STUDY LAUNCHED TO DISCOVER STATE 10-YEAR NEEDS**—LT. GOV. JOHN DAVIS HEADS WIDE OPEN REVIEW OF PROGRAM

(By John H. Baer)

A sweeping review of Pennsylvania's billion-dollar-a-year education program in the light of today's needs projected through the next 10 years was launched Wednesday by Governor Lawrence.

The Governor appointed Lt. Gov. John Morgan Davis to head a 35-members special Committee on Education and named 28 others to the bipartisan group. The State council of education has allocated \$300,000 from the school fund to finance the committee's work.

Six more appointments will be made later, the Governor explained. Some of those he wants to serve are out of the country at present and could not be reached for confirmations.

#### TO COVER ALL PHASES

The Governor told a special press conference the study is wide open. It is expected to cover everything from kindergarten to college, and include the question of public junior colleges, senatorial scholarships, and school financing.

A committee report is due next January 31, along with legislative proposals where law changes are needed to put the recommendations of the study into effect.

Leaders in the fields of business, labor, the professions and government were included in the committee. But the Governor said he especially avoided naming school administrators, such as the presidents of colleges to the panel. The group will convene here during the first week of April.

#### DR. CHRISTIE NAMED

Dr. Robert A. Christie, on leave as director of methods and planning in the office of administration, has been assigned by the Governor as executive director for the committee, which will have its headquarters in the State education building.

George Mohlenhoff, former educational director of the American Friends Service committee, and an aid in the office of administration, will serve as chief assistant to Dr. Christie. He also will be on leave for the duration of the special project.

In naming the committee, the Governor said:

"For many years we have recognized that Pennsylvania's educational program has not measured up fully to our community or national needs, or for that matter, to the capacity of the young people it serves.

"We have tried to meet our shortcomings on a hit-or-miss basis attacking specific problems without relating them to the program as a whole," the Governor added.

Noting that a special session of the legislature had been suggested as one means of attacking the education problem, the Governor said it was decided that the study would be a better approach toward legislation.

#### KEY MATTERS LISTED

Among specific subjects to be probed by the group are curriculum, school district organization, teacher training and relations, school administration, counseling and guidance, school construction, and higher education.

Past policies and procedures in Pennsylvania will be compared to practices in other sections of the country and related to the aims and goal "which we can legitimately establish to give Pennsylvania the best possible education program," Governor Lawrence declared.

Eight research and administrative subcommittees known as task forces will be assigned. Much of the research in the project will be supplied by public service organizations with a strong interest in education.

The eight task forces and their chiefs of staff, all selected so far from the department of public instruction, are:

**Curriculum:** To deal with matters such as pupil grouping, course content, and length of the school day and year. Dr. Richard A. Gibboney, director of curriculum development.

**School district organization:** To determine what is the most desirable and efficient size of school districts, to weigh the advantages of various degrees of district consolidation, and to decide how the State may encourage the best type of organization. Dr. Clarence E. Ackley, director of special school audit.

**School construction:** To examine and make findings on new school building needs, the types of school buildings needed, their cost, the best means of financing them, and to what extent they can be standardized. Dr. James S. Tresslar, director of school buildings.

**Teacher education and relations:** To set forth the best means of educating and certifying teachers including types of courses they need; hiring and advancing teachers; salary scales including retirement benefits, and coordination between teachers and school administrators and school boards. Dr. Catherine Coleman, director of teacher education.

#### ADMINISTRATION STUDY

**School administration:** To suggest how schools can be administered best at every level, including studies of office, professional personnel, and pupil administrative techniques. Dr. Robert A. Mellman, director of curriculum administration.

**Guidance and counseling:** To suggest the best way to identify and train various pupil talents to assure that pupils receive a full and proper education. Dr. Kathryn Dice, director of special pupil services.

**Higher education:** To study and make recommendations on the proper and fair means of maintaining adequate facilities, including new types of schools, and to look into public and private financing. Dr. Richard F. Schier, deputy superintendent for higher education.

**School finance:** To survey the cost to the State, its localities and to the average taxpayer of the present system; to decide whether or not we make the most efficient use of education money and to determine if the present State subsidy system is actually working. Gage the cost of recommendations of the other task forces for 1961 and the next revenues needed for the overall program. A task force chief will be selected from an outside agency.

Superintendent of public instruction, Dr. Charles H. Boehm, said the cost of education in Pennsylvania is now edging the billion-a-year mark, with the State currently paying about 56 percent of the tab in subsidies.

#### ISRAEL

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on May 16, the first legislative day following May 14, to express here once more my congratulations to the State of Israel on a record of unparalleled achievement and my own faith in the

continued economic, political, and spiritual growth of that strong new country. Such knowledge of achievement, such appreciation of future potential is based on three personal visits which I have made to Israel, in 1955, 1957, and 1959. The progress witnessed on the successive visits bespeaks, indeed, the purpose and vitality on the part of Israel, for which the free world may well be grateful.

On May 14, 1948, in Tel-Aviv, the Provisional State Council proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel in Palestine, following the United Nations sanction of the establishment of a Jewish State, an Arab State, and an International Zone of Jerusalem on November 29, 1947.

The doors of Israel were quickly opened to the persecuted and homeless Jewish people of the world, hundreds of thousands who came from 70 different nations to find sanctuary and fulfillment of their lives. Within 10 years the population of Israel trebled.

The development, growth, and progress of this small State, about the size of Massachusetts, is indeed phenomenal. The desert land, which provides few natural resources, has been reclaimed; an expanding economy has been developed; and social and cultural institutions have been successfully established.

When the new state was put into being, almost 75 percent of its agricultural needs had to be imported; today, 80 percent of those needs are supplied by Israel itself. The cultivated area has increased from less than 400,000 acres to over 1 million acres. Agricultural exports have more than trebled.

Nineteen hundred and forty-seven found little organized industry in the State of Israel. Today, an essentially agrarian community has been transformed into an intensive industrialized economy. The increase in productive capacity underlies the miraculous absorption of the newcomers. New industries have been established, many of them using local raw materials to a great extent and some using them exclusively. A tremendous housing program has been instituted, through Government and private effort. Over 1,000 miles of roads have been added, railroad mileage has been increased, and merchant shipping expanded. Exports have increased considerably in the small span of 12 years.

The expansion of Israel's educational system was the direct consequence of the Education Act of 1949, which provided that all children between the ages of 5 and 14 must have free elementary education. Six institutions of higher learning are also included.

Great strides have been made in health services, particularly in the field of child welfare. Among the many agencies so engaged, I would mention in particular the work of the Hadassah Medical Service, which has been dramatic. With the increasing demands of an expanding population, Hadassah is meeting the challenge by providing needed hospital facilities, establishing added health centers in various communities, and developing teaching functions and medical research. Hadassah is also a partner in

child rescue work, rehabilitation, land rebuilding, and other humanitarian endeavors.

The efforts of Israel to provide education, employment, housing, and social services for her growing population have been accompanied by cultural efforts to build and strengthen a united nation.

The State of Israel, in a critical frontier area, is carrying the message of democracy to new nations of Asia and Africa, with which it has entered into economic and cultural exchange. The survival and further development of this new state, dedicated to the cause of freedom and peace, is an essential component of the strength of the Middle East and, indeed, of the world.

#### WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS OFFICERS HONOR LT. COL. MARY ALICE HALLAREN ON THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, May 14, 1960, marks the 18th anniversary of the establishment of the Women's Army Corps of our U.S. Army. I feel a special interest and pride in this splendid organization, for it was I who, on May 28, 1941, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States.

There were two basic reasons why I— together with many others—was so vitally interested in the establishment of a women's service in our Army. The first was to alleviate the acute shortage of manpower. The second was to answer an undeniable demand from American women that they be permitted to serve their country, together with the men of America, to protect and defend their cherished freedoms and democratic principles and ideals.

During the past 18 years, the thousands of women who have served and who are now serving in the Women's Army Corps have more than justified the creation of that organization. Their outstanding performance of duty during World War II resulted in the passage by Congress in June 1948 of legislation making the Women's Army Corps a permanent and integrated part of the Regular Army and of the Army Reserve.

Their primary mission is to constitute a nucleus of trained military women upon which expansion of the corps would be based in time of national emergency. They also contribute voluntarily the womanpower needed to help meet military manpower requirements.

During the Korean war, they accomplished their primary mission in a superior manner. Many WAC reservists were called to active duty and served with distinction. Enlistments of women

were increased, and the increased training requirement was efficiently met.

Now, in peacetime, a well-trained nucleus is being maintained. Present strength of the corps is more than 9,000. These women are contributing to the Army each day their voluntary services in the occupational skills required in the modern army. They are adding to the splendid record of dedicated and loyal service which began 18 years ago.

I am proud of the Women's Army Corps. I am proud of the part I played in bringing it into existence.

On Saturday evening, May 14, in the Crystal Room, Patton Hall, Fort Myer, the WAC officers held a reception in honor of the 18th anniversary of the Women's Army Corps and in honor of their former Director, Lt. Col. Mary Agnes Hallaren on the occasion of her retirement. Colonel Hallaren and lovely mother are beloved and respected friends of mine. She was one of the most beloved teachers that Lowell, Mass., has ever had. We are very proud of each one of her many accomplishments and of every honor paid to her. She has been a tower of strength to the Women's Army Corps and to the Army. Her duty often took a great deal of courage. She was in dangerous zones during the war. No task was too great for her to perform. I am pleased to include here an outline of her impressive record of service in the U.S. Army:

#### LT. COL. MARY A. HALLAREN, U.S. ARMY ASSIGNMENTS

Officer Candidate School, WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 7, 1942.

Recruiting, Baltimore, Md., September 15, 1942.

Commandant, First WAC Separate Battalion, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Daytona Beach, Fla., October 1, 1942.

Army Air Corps WAC Staff Adviser, England and France, July 15, 1943.

WAC Staff Adviser, European Theater of Operations, Germany, July 16, 1945.

Chief, Civilian Employee Relations, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater, March 23, 1946.

Deputy Director, Women's Army Corps, Washington, D.C., June 20, 1946.

Director, Women's Army Corps, Washington, D.C., May 7, 1947.

J-1, Headquarters U.S. European Command, May 6, 1953.

Office of Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve), Washington, D.C., May 1957.

#### AWARDS

Croix de Guerre avec l'Etoile de Vermeil, August 17, 1945.

Legion of Merit, June 29, 1945.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Legion of Merit, April 20, 1946.

Bronze Star Medal, November 14, 1944.

European-African-Middle Eastern Theater (EAME) Campaign Ribbon, July 20, 1943.

Women's Army Corps Service Medal, July 29, 1943.

Commendation Medal, May 31, 1946.

Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant (Oak Leaf Cluster), April 19, 1957.

#### PROMOTIONS

Second Lieutenant, August 29, 1942.

Captain, December 23, 1942.

Major, January 1, 1944.

Lieutenant colonel, March 8, 1945.

Colonel, May 7, 1947.

#### CIVILIAN EXPERIENCE

Born in Lowell, Mass.

Taught school for 15 years.

Traveled summers in Europe, Near East, Latin countries, South America, Alaska, and the United States (for 16 summers).

#### IMPOSITION OF STATE USE TAXES ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to limit the imposition of State use taxes on sales and other business activities in interstate commerce and to authorize a study by appropriate committees looking toward definitive regulation of this problem. Senator PRESCOTT BUSH is introducing a companion bill in the Senate.

This bill is prompted by the recent Scripto, Inc., against Carson decision of the Supreme Court—1960, 361 U.S. Manufacturers and businessmen in Connecticut have brought to my attention some of the repercussions this decision is likely to have in the growth and conduct of interstate commerce.

This new problem is similar to that posed by the Stockham Valves and Fittings, Inc., decision of a year ago. That case concerned the constitutionality of State net income taxes levied on foreign corporations. As a result, Congress, in its first session, enacted Public Law 86-272 halting such taxation and authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate to make full studies leading to uniform Federal standards to be observed by the States.

My bill would amend this public law to bring the subject of sales and use taxes within the definition of such studies and to halt further imposition and collection of such use taxes until the studies are made.

I think we are all aware of the problems at all governmental levels in paying for the wide range of services and activities expected by their citizens. This need is growing with the population. The rapid growth in population, plus general increases in prices and living standards make it unlikely that the pressure for revenues will decrease. This pressure has already pushed State debt levels to new and sometimes record highs.

As a result, States have been casting about for new sources of revenues. The general property tax has long been inadequate to meet the major share of local expenditures. Today, few sources of revenue at the local level have been left untouched. The present principal sources of State tax revenues include sales, motor fuels, income, motor vehicle, liquor and tobacco taxes. And the States are still looking.

It was inevitable that they should come to activities conducted within their borders, but by out-of-State concerns. Like the popularity of tariff and customs duties, these revenues afford a source of income without the painful necessity of taxing residents, and if the ultimate cost

is borne by the consumer, it is not quite so obvious as a direct tax.

This does violence to the unity of the Nation, and to the concept under which our forefathers made this one free-trade territory, with no State barriers. We have, in recent decades, urged this course upon other nations, convinced that the larger the market, and the more freedom to develop it, the greater the benefits. We are seeing some fruitful results from this policy.

Yet we are doing damage to it at home as the States and other subdivisions, in their admitted need for revenue, approach interstate commerce. It could well be, as Mr. Justice Frankfurter warned, that all States of the Union would hasten to follow the policies of Minnesota and Georgia with respect to the imposition of State income taxes on out-of-State corporations, unless some minimum Federal standard is adopted. And the imposition of sales and use taxes on out-of-State sellers also offers new possibilities to harrass such commerce.

It is well within the power of Congress to relieve sellers who maintain no fixed establishment within a taxing State from the obligation of collecting use taxes imposed upon consumer residents from whom the sellers have solicited and filled orders. I believe such relief is justified.

For one thing, thousands of relatively small or moderate sized corporations doing exclusively interstate business spread over several States may be subject to such a tax. They could be required to keep books, make returns, store records, and engage legal counsel, all to meet the diverse and various tax laws of thousands of city and State taxing authorities. The problem is already tremendous, with many such authorities levying quarterly tax requirements, and is growing constantly.

For another, the Congress has been occupied over the years with many difficult and intricate problems affecting economic fields such as railroads, communications, and power which overlap State lines. Trying to devise formulas has proven a difficult and wearing task. The problem of the Scripto decision suggests that this could well spread to many other types of businesses if a Federal study is not now authorized. To quote from the dissent of Mr. Justice Frankfurter:

The problem calls for solution by devising a congressional policy. Congress alone can provide for a full and thorough canvassing of the multitudinous and intricate factors which compose the problem of the taxing freedom of the States and the needed limits on such State taxing power (*Williams v. Stockham Valves & Fittings, Inc.* (358 U.S. 450)).

To me, the arguments of the Stockham case apply with equal pertinence to the Scripto case. Most likely to suffer under the Scripto dictum are the hundreds of thousands of small businesses, the smaller companies without the staff to process the required bookkeeping.

When this matter first came to my attention, at least five States were contemplating extended use of the sales tax field: Kentucky, Virginia, Colorado, Vermont, and Massachusetts. I fully appreciate the feeling at the State level

that greater exploitation of tax sources is necessary. I believe, however, that we must sharply define now the limits of such taxation if we are to adhere to the constitutional concept of interstate commerce.

My bill would not prevent States from levying use taxes on resident consumers. It would free business from harassment, from paperwork, and from rigged formulas intended to favor local manufacturers against other Americans. It would meet the long standing judicial interpretation of the commerce clause that—

The States \* \* \* are not allowed "one single tax worth of direct interference with the flow of commerce."

I believe it is necessary legislation, preliminary to the establishment of a firm congressional policy on the limits of taxation.

#### SUPPORT LEVELS FOR MANUFACTURING MILK

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to increase the support levels for manufacturing milk to \$3.25 per hundred-weight and to 60 cents per pound for butterfat. This modest increase would help assure an adequate supply of dairy products for our own domestic needs and for the very important job of feeding hungry people in nations abroad. While I would like to see dairy price supports returned to the 90 percent of parity level and feel that dairy farmers are entitled to this support price, I do not think it realistic to press for a higher figure at this time.

It is true that milk and butterfat have been selling above the present support price of \$3.06 for milk and 56.6 cents for butterfat. However, with dairying going into the flush season, the price trend is again heading downward. In February of this year, farmers were receiving \$3.26 for milk and 59.2 cents for butterfat. April figures show farmers receiving \$3.17 for milk and 58.7 cents for butterfat.

For several years, the dairy industry has been faced with increasingly severe price and supply problems. Production has moved to new high levels, and domestic consumption has fallen off.

Mr. Speaker, income of dairy farmers has declined each year for the past 8 years, while farm operating costs have risen steadily, setting new records year by year. Under the regime of Secretary Benson and President Eisenhower, the support price for dairy products has been slashed from 90 percent to 77 percent of parity. During this same period, the prices received by farmers for their milk have dropped almost 25 percent, while the cost of family living items has gone up 6 percent. The result has been a devastating cost-price squeeze which has

forced many hundreds of thousands of dairy farmers out of business. In some of the major dairy-producing areas, farm families have been putting in as much as 3,300 hours of labor a year and an investment of some \$32,000 in plant and equipment to earn an hourly wage rate of 56 cents an hour.

The dairy industry is made up of some 1,200,000 farmers and over 10,200 creameries, milk-drying plants, condenseries, and other processing and distributing firms. These dairy plants are vital industries in their home communities, employing more than 250,000 workers and carrying an annual payroll of more than \$500 million. They all make an important contribution to our national economy and deserve a fair return on their labor and investment.

Mr. Speaker, in these days of ever-increasing world tensions, we have a powerful instrument for good will in the products of our dairy farms. The children's milk program has been most successful in bringing nutritious milk to children in our own schools. But we have not licked the problem of the hungry and ill-fed people in our own country, and we have made only a beginning in sharing our food with the underprivileged peoples abroad.

The familiar CARE packages have brought nutrition and comfort to countless peoples in the free world. Schoolchildren in many foreign countries are learning what milk is through the school milk program operated under Public Law 480. We all remember too well the concern last November when the Department of Agriculture ran out of nonfat dry milk for oversea relief right at the height of the Christmas season of good will and giving to the needy.

I sincerely believe that the modest increase in support levels called for in this legislation would not only help provide a greater degree of economic stability to our dairy farmers, but would also help assure an adequate supply of healthful dairy products for schoolchildren and needy in both our country and overseas.

#### SACRILEGE BEHIND THE CLOAK OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEROUNIAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, on or about April 13, past, one of my constituents, incensed by a recent humanities class assignment at the State University College on Long Island, at Oyster Bay, N.Y., gave me a copy of the poem that was the subject of the assignment by the instructor, Merrill G. Rodin.

Profoundly disturbed by the poem, I wired the Governor of the State of New York, the New York State Board of

Regents, the New York State Commissioner of Education, and the dean of the State University College on Long Island, asking an immediate investigation. The poem and my action are related in the following release from my office:

**DEROUNIAN BLASTS BEATNIK SACRILEGE**

Representative STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN, Republican, of New York, "shocked and greatly disturbed" that "under the guise of teaching the humanities" there was distributed to a class of the State University College on Long Island, at Oyster Bay, N.Y., a "cheap, tawdry, and insolent beatnik poem ridiculing and deriding the most solemn and sacred event in Christian belief—the crucifixion of Christ," has wired Governor Rockefeller, the New York State Board of Regents, the New York State Commissioner of Education, and the dean of the State University College of Long Island, asking an immediate investigation.

"Is such blasphemy part of the education the taxpayers are paying for?" the legislator asked.

"This is the kind of class assignment I would expect in a university in the Kremlin where it is taught that belief in God is an 'opiate.'" Congressman DEROUNIAN said. "All our efforts, everything we strive to accomplish in the United States is for one purpose—to build a better world for our children. Of what value are our labors if mandatory assignments in public schools arrogantly belittle and degrade Christianity? I resent this outrageous episode, as should every Christian."

"If there is a concentrated and planned effort to try to destroy Christian belief, under the guise of education, we should know it," DEROUNIAN stated, "so immediate corrective action can be taken."

The excerpt from "A Coney Island of the Mind: No. 5," distributed to the class in humanities, on or about April 5, for analysis and discussion on April 7, follows:

**"A CONEY ISLAND OF THE MIND: No. 5**

(By Lawrence Ferlinghetti)

"Sometime during eternity  
Some guys show up  
And one of them  
Who shows up real late  
Is a kind of carpenter  
From some square-type place  
Like Galilee  
And He starts walling  
And claiming He is hep  
To who made heaven  
And earth  
And that the cat  
Who really laid it on us is his Dad.  
And moreover  
He adds  
It's all writ down  
On some scroll-type parchments  
Which some henchmen  
Leave lying around the Dead Sea somewhere  
A long time ago  
And which you won't even find  
For a couple thousand years or so  
Or at least for  
Nineteen hundred and forty-seven  
Of them  
To be exact  
And even then  
Nobody really believes them  
Or me  
For that matter.  
You're hot  
They tell Him  
And they cool Him.  
They stretch Him on the Tree to cool  
And everybody after that  
Is always making models  
Of this Tree  
With Him hung up

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And always crooning His name  
And calling Him to come down  
And sit in  
On their combo  
As if He is the king cat  
Who's got to blow  
Or they can't quite make it  
Only He don't come down  
From His Tree  
Him just hang there  
On His Tree  
Looking real petered out  
And real cool  
And also  
According to a roundup  
Of late world news  
From the usual reliable sources  
Real dead."

Dean Leonard K. Olsen, State University College on Long Island, replied, and I wrote him further:

APRIL 19, 1960.

The Honorable STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN,  
Member of Congress, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DEROUNIAN: Your telegrams and statements concerning the content of a poem discussed in one of our humanities classes recently have prompted us to make an inquiry into the facts so that the circumstances can be made clear.

I am sure that you did not mean to infer that our college is antireligious, but I regret that we did not have an earlier opportunity to explain this matter and avoid any misunderstandings. It certainly was not the intention of any member of our instructional staff to offend any student or to deride his religious beliefs.

Perhaps we can best understand the event which occurred if we review the purpose of the humanities course at our college which is similar to basic humanities courses in other institutions.

The primary focus of the course is upon works which have won an established and recognized place in the tradition of great literature. These represent values set forth from a wide variety of points of view and modes of expression. Among authors studied for example are St. Thomas Aquinas, Lincoln, Shakespeare, Donne, Milton, Father Hopkins, Yeats, Plato, etc. The students have read such works as "God's Grandeur," by Father Gerard Manley Hopkins, Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality," and St. Thomas Aquinas' "Proofs for the Existence of God."

These works are not studied for themselves, simply, but also for the purpose of developing in the student the disciplined ability to understand and appreciate other comparable works which he will encounter elsewhere in college and in adult life. It is inevitable and desirable that many students will encounter positions with which they cannot agree, but it is the obligation of a university to inquire into and to examine impartially and broadly rather than protect students from views other than their own.

In following the purposes of a humanities course, the program in literature is not antireligious or partisan. The poem to which you refer is not included in the regular program, but was discussed in response to requests from students. In permitting discussion of the poem by an author whose works are not considered antireligious, the instructors assumed both the freedom and the responsibility which traditionally belong to a member of a university faculty. Students were afforded an opportunity to use their newly acquired skills of literary analysis on something considered modern and unconventional and to agree or disagree as they saw fit.

We appreciate your interest in the program and teaching at our college and will

be glad to discuss them with you in detail at your convenience.

Sincerely,

LEONARD K. OLSEN,  
Dean, State University, College on  
Long Island.

APRIL 26, 1960.

Dean LEONARD K. OLSEN,  
State University,  
College on Long Island,  
Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.

DEAR DEAN OLSEN: I appreciate your letter of April 19, which arrived while I was in California on committee business.

You have missed my point completely. Apparently you do not agree with me that a faculty member of a tax-supported college should have, also, the attributes of common sense and judgment, in teaching his students.

I have no objections to the study of beatnik poetry but I do feel very strongly that a captive student audience should not be subjected to perverted proselytizing of the most sacred belief of Christianity. You have been quoted as saying that the poem in question is "deeply religious"; you must know that in the beatnik vocabulary words like "square" and "dead" are words of absolute derision.

Following your line of thought, pornography would be regarded as a respected art and worthy of discussion, in this light, by a class of freshmen students, because the teacher in charge so assigned it.

Sincerely yours,

STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN,  
Member of Congress.

Newspapers reported that both the dean and instructor thought the poem "deeply religious," and the author was quoted in the April 19 issue of Newsday, as follows:

What the poem is saying is that the way the world acts, you'd think that Christ is dead and that's what it says. As far as I'm concerned, it is not blasphemous and does not have any blasphemous intent. I used hip language, sure, but I'm not making a parody of the Crucifixion just for the hell of it. All I'm saying is how the spirit of Christ ain't with us no more.

The voice of the people is expressed in this editorial, which appeared in the April 15 issue of the New York World-Telegram and the Sun:

**SICK SACRILEGE**

If the so-called beatniks of our time (in another day they'd have been called just bums) want to trudge through life unbathed, looking like unmade beds, mumbling their drab jargon and committing it to verse for their mutual commiseration, we suppose that's their business. The Nation has survived worse.

And if they choose to parody religious history with flip irreverence, we suppose that's also to be expected—and endured, and ignored.

But when an English teacher at the State university college at Oyster Bay devotes classroom time to a discussion—and apparently an admiring discussion—of a beatnik Crucifixion poem by an upper echelon San Francisco beatnik, that's just about too much. Christ, in this blank-minded verse, is described as "kind of a carpenter from some square-type place like Galilee." It gets progressively worse, such as "Him just hang there on His tree looking real petered out and real cool."

That's enough. To quote further from this sick sacrilege would be inappropriate on Good Friday.

A girl in one of the classes complained to her parents about this. Word reached her

Congressman, then Albany, and an investigation was on.

We say that any faculty member who provides a forum for sacrilegious trash is unfit for his post.

And what an ironic counterpoint to the barring of even a nondenominational prayer in a public-supported school.

His Excellency, Walter P. Kellenberg, D.D., bishop of Rockville Centre, a distinguished leader of Christianity, has written me:

MAY 11, 1960.

The Honorable STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN,  
Congress of the United States,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DEROUNIAN: Thank you for your very cordial letter of April 26, 1960, enclosing an excerpt from "A Coney Island of the Mind: No. 5," together with a copy of your comments and evaluation of it.

May I state unequivocally that I concur fully with your reaction to this blasphemous mockery and your request for immediate corrective action.

I have invited the comments of five members of my faculty of St. Pius X Preparatory Seminary and I quote the consensus of opinion: "Whatever the intentions of the author might have been, the work he produced lacks both reverence and good taste.

"Religious truths can be conveyed even to children's minds provided that the teacher presents this sacred doctrine with the reverence it merits. This author presented a sublime truth irreverently.

"No one here thought the work had any literary merit. It seems that the author was trying to make up for lack of insight by originality of language. The result achieved shows confusion of ideas and forced artificiality of expression.

"It is extremely blasphemous and certainly most insulting to the sacred religious belief of millions of God-fearing and God-loving Christians throughout the world."

May I commend you for the action you have taken in this regard.

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER P. KELLENBERG, D.D.,  
Bishop of Rockville Centre.

An investigation by the State University of New York is continuing, despite efforts to sweep under the rug of "academic freedom" this disgraceful episode in education, as indicated in Dean Olsen's letter.

It should be increasingly clear to all thoughtful and fair-minded educators that if we are to preserve our Nation and our way of life, we need above all harmony among our citizens and the respect of each for the rights and beliefs of others and to attain the same we must train our young people in such respect for such rights and such beliefs. I am forcibly reminded of Judge Learned Hand's words:

A society in which men recognize no check upon their freedom soon becomes a society where freedom is the possession of only a savage few, as we have learned to our sorrow.

#### FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINES] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAINES. Mr. Speaker, on May 10 I introduced H.R. 12153, which provides, among other things, for several amendments to the Federal National Mortgage Insurance Association, designed to permit that agency to serve more effectively its statutory objectives. This bill will be the subject of public hearings before the Subcommittee on Housing beginning May 16.

On Friday, I introduced, by request, another bill on the subject, which also relates to the Federal National Mortgage Association. This bill represents the study and efforts of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Association of Home Builders, and the Mortgage Bankers' Association. Representatives of these three trade associations have held several meetings, and there appears to be general agreement that the changes proposed in this legislation will provide additional sources of mortgage money.

I introduced this bill in order that the subcommittee, representatives of these three associations, Housing Agency officials, and others may direct testimony toward its provisions.

While I have introduced legislation relating to the Federal National Mortgage Association, I am, of course, not wedded to specific amendments. Certainly the combined efforts of these three associations are deserving of serious study by the Subcommittee on Housing.

#### THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ENDORSES "HIGHLY IMPORTANT" CHEMICAL PESTICIDES BILL, H.R. 11502, INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE LEONARD G. WOLF, OF IOWA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in its editorial of May 10 the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune called the chemical pesticides coordination bill, H.R. 11502, introduced by Representative LEN WOLF, of Iowa, "little noticed but highly important." This bill was recently considered by the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, of which I am a member.

His sponsorship of this desperately needed legislation is an excellent example of the keen mind of LEN WOLF and his constant delving deep below the surface to discover ways in which he can protect and fight for the public interest.

The chemical pesticides bill is just one of many fine examples of the splendid contribution which LEN WOLF is making in the Congress of the United

States in the interest of all of the people.

I met LEN WOLF on his first day in Congress and since that day have always been impressed by his dynamic fighting spirit which has so greatly influenced so much of the significant legislation before Congress.

Few freshmen in the history of Congress have made as great an impact on the legislative activity of this great body. Few freshmen are better known, better liked, or more respected by their colleagues. Let us hope that LEN WOLF will be returned to Congress again and again to continue his hard work and leadership on behalf of the people, and his great contribution to Government.

Under unanimous consent I insert into the body of the RECORD at this point the Chicago Tribune editorial referred to:

#### TOO MUCH POISON

The House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation has just concluded hearings on a little noticed but highly important bill introduced by Representative LEONARD G. WOLF of Iowa. His proposal, called the Chemical Pesticides Coordination Act, is a moderate and sensible move to impose some restraint upon the enthusiastic pesticide spreaders of the Department of Agriculture.

WOLF's bill provides that no Federal agency shall embark on chemical biological controls without first consulting with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the corresponding State agencies in the areas involved. Exceptions may be made by the Secretary of the Interior for projects of demonstrably little danger to wildlife. The Fish and Wildlife Service is authorized to report to Congress if its advice is disregarded.

The most striking example of the need for such legislation has been the fire-ant control program in the Southeastern States. Here 10 to 12 million dollars, most of it Federal money, has been spent to kill an imported insect which the National Wildlife Federation has called "a nuisance, but nothing more." Yet the Plant Pest Control Division of the Department of Agriculture dosed tens of thousands of acres with 2 pounds per acre of heptachlor or dieldrin. The dosage was so destructive of wildlife that the pest control sprayers retreated to two applications of one-fourth pound per acre, spaced 3 or 4 months apart.

The fire-ant poison campaign was so potent that residents in affected areas were advised to keep children off the ground for days, to cover their gardens, and to keep milk cows out of pasture for a month. In one area in Texas, bird populations were reduced 85 percent. In 9,900 acres in Alabama, the quail population was down 88 percent.

On Long Island, prominent citizens including Robert Cushman Murphy, the ornithologist, and Archibald B. Roosevelt sought an injunction against Department of Agriculture spraying against the gypsy moth. While their suit was pending, the contested spraying was done. Because the Government said it did not intend to repeat the dosage at that place, the court of appeals held the question moot. There is no existing legal barrier to keep a demonstrably irresponsible agency from dumping any amount of poison it pleases into anyone's backyard.

Dr. George J. Wallace of the Michigan State University faculty, who has seen robins eliminated from his campus after tree spraying, has stated, "The current widespread and ever-expanding pesticide program

poses the greatest threat that animal life in North America has ever faced—worse than deforestation, worse than market hunting and illegal shooting, worse than drainage, drought, or oil pollution, and possibly worse than all of these decimating factors combined."

Since human beings are bigger and harder than birds and fish, the toxic effects of pesticides on man are less evident. Robins get the tremors and keel over dead in areas where people are not visibly affected. But even small amounts of poison are not good for the health. The Pure Food and Drug Administration has declared a zero tolerance in human foods for heptachlor, used in the fire-ant program. The National Cancer Institute has listed DDT and other pesticides as carcinogens, and has incriminated some of the petroleum products in which the pesticides are often dissolved.

Certainly chemical poisons are dangerous materials to spread about wholesale. Ill considered applications of these poisons have been made before now, and will be made again and again unless measures are taken to prevent it.

#### A MATTER OF PRECEDENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of this week the House will have before it a modest proposal from the Committee on Education and Labor to authorize a program of Federal financial assistance to the States for classroom construction.

During the debate we shall hear the tired old argument that such a program does violence to our traditional concept of educational finance; that the Federal Government has no responsibility to public education.

Mr. Speaker, this argument is not only tired and trite, it is completely invalid, as a look at the record will indicate. The record is documented in detail in a study on Federal educational policies, programs, and proposals, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, by Charles A. Quattlebaum, and published as a committee print by the Committee on Education and Labor. My remarks from this point forward rely largely upon extractions from this study.

The Federal Government's interest in, and financial responsibility for, public education predates the Constitution. In 1785 an ordinance, adopted by the Congress of the Confederation for the disposal of public lands in the Western Territory, reserved one section of every township for the endowment of schools within that township. Two years later, in the Ordinance of 1787 providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, the Congress made the clear declaration of policy that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Federal responsibility to public education has been assumed since the beginning of our present Government under the Constitution.

President George Washington, in his first annual address to Congress said:

There is nothing more deserving your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. \* \* \*

Whether this desirable object will be best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the installation of a national university, or by any other expedients will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the Legislature.

Alexander Hamilton, a patron saint of today's conservatives, held that whatever concerned the general interests of learning was within the Federal jurisdiction "as far as regards an application of money."

The great Thomas Jefferson, a patron saint of today's liberals, held that Congress could appropriate public lands for the support of education, and in 1806 he proposed to use import duties for education, among other public improvements.

Most new States admitted to the Union subsequent to 1789 were first organized as Territories by the Congress. In so doing, Congress established a school system which was taken over by the new State upon its admission. Thus, the Federal Government itself is responsible for the very existence of public school systems of a large number of States.

During the administration of President Andrew Jackson, in 1836, and nobody will deny that he was one of the patron saints of the liberals, the Government found itself with a surplus of \$47 million in the Treasury. Congress passed a law allocating this money to the 38 States that were then members of the Union to use that money for the purpose of constructing school buildings. All of the 38 States accepted the Government appropriation and used the money to build school buildings. I make the point, therefore, that we are not setting a precedent by proposing that the Government spend money for school classroom construction. That precedent was set as early as 1836.

This grant was not an isolated case. During the first part of the last century, Congress made many monetary grants, principally from the sale of public lands, which were frequently used to support education. In most instances the land and monetary grants were for education in general. It has been pointed out that funds from such grants were the sources of the first stable support for free schools in more than half of the States.

During the depression years, the Federal Government spent many hundreds of millions of dollars on educational projects, ranging from literacy classes, nursery schools, to building construction grants and loans.

President Herbert Hoover appointed the National Advisory Committee on Education in 1929. Its mission, as stated by President Hoover on December 3, 1929, in his message to Congress, was to "investigate and present recommendations" relative to Federal policy with respect to education.

This committee made its report in 1931. It said it found in the Constitu-

tion 14 warrants for Federal activities in education.

It is significant that none of these provisions authorizes the Federal Government to exercise any control over State and local school systems. Neither H.R. 10128, nor any other bill which I have endorsed, or ever will, authorizes any such control. This finding by President Hoover's handpicked committee makes more valid our contention that the Federal Government may provide financial support to public education without imposition of Federal controls. It is within the pattern suggested by Alexander Hamilton.

In fact, if anything might be construed as unconstitutional, it would be Federal control, but certainly not Federal assistance.

It is interesting to note that this earlier Hoover Commission found that there are national responsibilities for education which only the Federal Government can adequately meet. The American people, the report said, are justified in using their Federal tax system to give financial aid to education in the States.

It is extremely significant, in view of the position taken today by General Eisenhower, that this committee appointed by an earlier Republican President found that to require the matching of Federal money grants with State or local funds is an undesirable policy in the field of education.

In 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed an Advisory Committee on Education to consider the whole matter of Federal-State-local relationships in education.

In essence, this committee found that past Federal participation in education has been required by the fact that locally supported programs of education have never been adequate to accomplish all vital national purposes. Their relative inadequacy is increasing, not because the local programs do not improve but because they do not improve rapidly enough to meet increasing needs.

The ability of the States and local communities to provide education has always been unequal. That inequality has been magnified, however, by the recent great changes that have taken place in social and economic conditions. At the same time, education has become increasingly important.

In providing funds to more nearly equalize educational opportunity, the more efficient taxes are the Federal taxes on incomes and estates. These taxes are collected chiefly in the richer areas, where the resources available to local taxation are more than adequate for the support of schools. There are definite limits on the extent to which any individual State can use taxes based upon ability to pay, such as the income and estate taxes. These are the taxes which, above all others, should be used to provide funds for equalization purposes. They can be applied effectively on a large scale only by the Federal Government.

This committee recommended a broad program of Federal assistance, including



general aid to elementary and secondary education.

The Congress, in an act dated June 7, 1939, established the National Resources Planning Board. Part I of its report for 1943, entitled "Postwar Plan and Program" recommended that equal access to elementary and high school education be made available to all children and youth. The NRPB also recommended that most of the increases in expenditures for education in the postwar period must be financed principally, if not entirely, by Federal funds.

The first Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, appointed by President Harry S. Truman in accordance with an act of Congress, was concerned primarily with administrative procedures. The Task Force on Public Welfare, however, observed that past aid programs had been beneficial, that the argument that Federal aid would lead to Federal control was only a screen to make other reasons for opposing Federal aid, and that Federal financial assistance and leadership of a noncoercive nature, while leaving basic control of and responsibility for education as a State and local function, is desirable.

These observations were made in connection with recommendations to coordinate all programs within the Office of Education.

The second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, appointed by President Eisenhower, had a stated primary purpose to seek reductions in expenditures. Its recommendations were concerned only with then existing programs.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower also appointed a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, headed first by Clarence E. Manion and later by Meyer Kestnbaum. This Commission suggested shrinking existing programs, and opposed further Federal activity. No criticism was made on the grounds of Federal control.

President Eisenhower called a White House Conference on Education, which was concluded during late November 1955. This conference agreed that the Federal Government should increase its financial participation in public education.

Most recently there was a White House Conference on Youth, called by President Eisenhower. This conference, by resolution, also called for Federal financial assistance for public education.

Mr. Speaker, the record is quite clear; the Federal Government has been concerned with public education since before the Constitution; and has supported education with grants of money and land since its beginning.

Two early day leaders—Hamilton and Washington—who were members of the Constitutional Convention, recognized a Federal responsibility to education and proposed financial support.

Jefferson, the strict constructionist, who was responsible for the first 10 amendments proposed Federal financial assistance to the States. It might be well to remind Members that the 10th

amendment is the one most quoted by those who oppose adequate financial support for public education; yet its author, Jefferson, favored programs of Federal financial assistance to education.

Such conservatives as Hamilton and the late Senator Robert A. Taft have favored the proposition. A bill passed by the other body had Senator Taft's cosponsorship.

Committees and commissions appointed by Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, and Truman, and conferences called by President Eisenhower have not only recommended programs of Federal financial assistance, but one committee found 14 warrants in the Constitution to support the proposition.

The Federal Government is itself responsible for the establishment of public school systems in the majority of the 37 States admitted to the Union after the original 13. Grants of land and money gave first stability to the financial foundation of public schools in more than half of the States.

The record shows that Federal financial assistance to public education is traditional, constitutional, and without Federal control.

This makes the issue clear cut. When we vote on a school bill, we either vote for our boys and girls or we vote against them.

We either want good education, or we do not.

#### FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, the aid-to-education bill to which my distinguished colleague [Mr. BAILEY] has just referred is, to my mind, the most important piece of legislation to come before this session of Congress. Our strength as a nation, both now and in the future, rests on a well-educated populace. There once was a time when education was necessary to make democracy work, to strengthen our economy, and to guarantee that America maintained her forward surge of progress. I say that today all of these things are just as essential, but today the very survival of our Nation rests on expanding our educational system.

I am gratified that my beloved colleague, the indomitable dean of our West Virginia delegation, has made this statement today. He has effectively demolished the opposition arguments against aid to education. He has stated the positive benefits which will accrue from the bill which will be considered on Wednesday. I pay tribute to CLEVE BAILEY, who has fought so hard and so courageously down through the years so that America's most precious resource—her children—receive the education they deserve, and from which the Nation will profit.

I hope and trust that when this body convenes on Wednesday the Members will consider their solemn obligation to the future and, within the dictates of their conscience, will support this compromise bill which will play a major role in our survival as a free nation.

#### MIAMI-JACOBS BUSINESS COLLEGE, DAYTON, OHIO

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to share with you and my fellow Members of the House of Representatives the pride we in the Third Congressional District of Ohio feel in a college that is this year rounding out a century of educating young men and women for business pursuits. It is the Miami-Jacobs Business College, founded in Dayton, Ohio, in 1860, a year when the now heavily populated industrial metropolis boasted of a total of 20,000 residents. Our city, even then, was showing signs of rapid growth in the field of invention, manufacturing, and commercial enterprises of all kinds and it was in this atmosphere that Edwin D. Babbitt opened his one-room Miami Commercial School. Higher education at the university level was a privilege enjoyed by a select few from the wealthier families and many ambitious youths were glad to take advantage of this type of training for the office jobs arising in the community.

We have come a long way from the days when a commercial school prepared its students to write a good hand and keep the books. In 1865, one of the school's more successful students, A. D. Wilt, took over as its president and for 52 years he dedicated himself to developing a new type of business education, replacing the old emphasis on the mere mechanics of office routine and accounting with good, basic business principles, methods, and management.

Throughout the years of its existence since 1860, this college has shown a steady and remarkable growth. It merged with another excellent business school in the city, headed by a man from Pennsylvania, H. L. Jacobs, and it was then that it became known as the Miami-Jacobs Business College. From 1916 to 1954 the college flourished under the presidency of William E. Harbottle, and became one of the leading schools of its kind in the country. The curriculum has gradually broadened in scope; the school now has its own fine building in the heart of the downtown business district of the city; it is fully equipped with the most modern machines and facilities; and its teachers are competent, dedicated individuals eager to give their students the most comprehensive education possible during the 2 years required for obtaining a junior college degree. It is one

of 24 such colleges recognized by the U.S. Office of Education as an approved, accredited agency for this type of higher education. Charles Harbottle succeeded his father to the presidency in 1954 and he has continued to maintain the school's high ideals and its reputation as one of the most progressive educational institutions for business training in the country.

One of the most vital and necessary bulwarks of our country's defense in these critical times is economic productivity. Another is, of course, the education of our youth in all areas of learning. Miami-Jacobs is meeting both these needs by furnishing the industries of the area with the finest type of employees drawn from the ranks of its graduates. At this point in the school's long and remarkable history, its 100th anniversary, I congratulate its administrators, its teaching staff, and all its students and alumni fortunate enough to have had the advantage of its influence and training in good business techniques and administration.

#### A BILL PROVIDING DOLLARS FOR EDUCATION WITHOUT ANY FEDERAL DIRECTION OR CONTROL

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, according to the announced schedule, H.R. 10128, the so-called Thompson bill for school construction, will be called up this week under the Calendar Wednesday rule.

I oppose any legislation for an expanded program of aid to education which could involve control and eventual domination of our public school system by the Federal Government. But my interest in providing quality education is second to none. In this latter connection, many competent witnesses have testified that the Federal Government must assume a greater share of the financial support of schools.

There may be an emergency, but first things should come first, and the more important decision at this time is not with regard to the Nation's classroom shortage nor the adequacy of teachers' salaries. Our first job, as I see it, is to establish a method which would absolutely assure that if financial assistance is rendered it would entail no Federal controls or any opening wedge which could lead to diminishing of local responsibility and authority for the administration and type of education available to the children of America. Any system of aid must be foolproof. Priority should be given the question of how to help, not how much to help.

Can anyone who has studied the history of our Government and has witnessed the expansion of our Federal bureaucracy not recognize that under a program of general Federal aid to schools

local control would inevitably be relinquished? Can anyone study education in Japan, Germany, and Italy prior to World War II and not find that centralized control of education is dangerous? The Soviet Union today uses its school system to mold its youth to Communist Party doctrine and control. So it could be here in America.

Therefore, I have taken the firm position that if assistance is necessary it should be in the form of encouragement to the individual States without any strings.

The legislatures and local school authorities must retain the basic right to finance and control its own educational system without any Federal direction or dictation.

The current effort to secure from the Congress funds for public education includes H.R. 22, the so-called Murray-Metcalf bill for school construction and teachers' salaries. It would provide \$1.1 billion for fiscal 1960 and each of 3 succeeding years. There will be an attempt, as I understand, during House consideration of the Thompson school construction bill under the Calendar Wednesday rule to substitute the Murray-Metcalf provisions so as to include teachers' salaries.

To me this bill has nose under the tent Federal controls and besides, of course, any such move is a disservice to education because if such a bill went to the President, most certainly it would be vetoed and that would not help the schools.

Another school measure is S. 8, a construction and teachers' salaries bill, which passed the Senate and would provide \$916 million the first year. That bill contains the same implications as H.R. 22 and if passed would meet the same fate because both of these bills are opposed by the administration and besides, as I said, contain provisions which could lead to diminished local responsibility.

Another likely supposition is that an attempt will be made to substitute the provisions of what is called the administration's proposal. Under this legislation the Federal Government would pay half of the debt service charges, the principal and interest, on school bond issues in needy districts to provide the cost of new school buildings.

Such a program would be easy on the budget momentarily but my preference would be for a plan which would be free from any threat whatsoever of toe-in-the-door approaches and keeping the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare completely out of the situation.

I have introduced just such legislation. Unfortunately, there is a question as to whether it would be germane and as such, as a substitute for the Thompson school construction bill, on a point of order I may be prevented from offering it as an amendment.

My proposal nevertheless has great merit because it embraces, in my opinion, the one system of assisting schools in which danger of Federal control is completely absent. My bill contains the one

method, and possibly the only one, which could draw support from certain Members of Congress from States which under other bills would contribute to the cost but receive little or no benefit and thereby my bill could represent the only legislation of all the bills which could be enacted into law.

My bill would return to the respective States for education three-quarters of the Federal cigarette tax collected by the Federal Government. There would be no Federal agency, or employees, or red-tape involved. There would be only 50 checks each year to 50 States from the Treasurer of the United States to the respective State treasurers. The total disbursement would be approximately \$1 billion, and the distribution to each State would be in the same ratio to the total as each State's school-age population bears to the total school-age population of all the States.

My bill then would strengthen State finances so each State itself would be better able to provide an adequate education to every child residing in that State.

The bill clearly declares that responsibility for and over education as set forth by the 10th amendment of the Constitution is reserved to the States. However, in accordance with the Ordinance of 1787 adopted by the Confederation Congress, the bill reaffirms that education shall forever be encouraged.

That is the spirit and essence of H.R. 12093, which I would like to substitute for the Thompson bill. I hope it will not be ruled out on a point of order. But if I am prevented from offering it as an amendment, and if the other measures fail, then I hope consideration will be given to my bill.

Meanwhile, for the information of interested friends of the public schools and those who desire to assure a quality education to every child, I include the text of my bill, and following that I offer a tabulation showing the estimated amount of funds which would be returned to each State.

#### H.R. 12093

A bill to strengthen State governments, to provide financial assistance to States for educational purposes by returning a portion of the Federal taxes collected therein, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress hereby finds and declares that responsibility for and control over education is one of the powers not delegated to the United States but reserved to the States or to the people under the tenth amendment to the Constitution.*

(b) The Congress hereby reaffirms and reenacts a portion of article III of the Ordinance of 1787, adopted by the Confederation Congress, July 13, 1787, as follows: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

(c) The Congress further finds that continued encouragement of the means of education requires the strengthening of State governments.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, and for each fiscal year thereafter, to each State, to be used by such State for any current expenditure for elementary or secondary school purposes for which educational revenues derived from State or local sources may legally

and constitutionally be expended in such State, an amount equal to 75 per centum of the Federal tax on cigarettes (computed as provided in this Act).

(b) For the purposes of this section the term "State" includes the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall allot for each fiscal year to each State, from the total amount appropriated for such year pursuant to section 2, an amount which bears the same ratio to such total as such State's school-age population bears to the total school-age population of all the States.

Number of pupils enrolled in full-time public elementary and secondary schools, together with estimated Federal allotments for educational purposes to individual States under H.R. 12093

	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Allotments		Total	Elementary	Secondary	Allotments
Total, United States (50 States and District of Columbia)	35,286,177	24,034,381	11,251,796	\$1,058,585,310					
North Atlantic	8,263,670	5,246,610	3,017,060	250,910,100	Southeast—Continued				
Connecticut	460,311	331,015	129,296	13,809,330	Florida	919,491	548,155	371,336	\$27,584,730
Delaware	77,761	45,399	32,362	2,332,830	Georgia	930,624	655,272	275,352	27,918,720
Maine	197,035	150,239	46,796	5,911,050	Kentucky	610,992	441,252	169,740	18,329,760
Maryland	583,015	349,121	233,894	17,490,450	Louisiana	701,000	545,000	156,000	21,030,000
Massachusetts	829,327	555,278	274,049	24,879,810	Mississippi	560,000	447,000	113,000	16,800,000
New Hampshire	102,421	71,157	31,264	3,072,630	North Carolina	1,089,742	828,006	261,736	32,692,260
New Jersey	1,012,000	766,000	246,000	30,360,000	South Carolina	573,084	376,135	196,949	17,192,520
New York	2,735,000	1,616,000	1,119,000	82,050,000	Tennessee	779,928	596,489	183,439	23,397,840
Pennsylvania	1,948,985	1,156,749	792,236	58,469,550	Virginia	820,578	576,081	244,497	24,617,340
Rhode Island	128,406	75,727	52,679	3,852,180	West Virginia	451,875	283,080	108,795	13,556,250
Vermont	72,822	52,108	20,714	2,184,660	West and Southwest	8,371,299	5,877,502	2,493,797	251,138,970
District of Columbia	116,587	77,817	38,770	3,497,610	Arizona	280,369	220,318	60,051	8,411,070
Great Lakes and Plains	9,835,913	6,782,097	3,053,816	295,077,390	California	3,230,000	2,200,000	1,030,000	96,900,000
Illinois	1,663,001	1,258,431	404,570	49,890,030	Colorado	378,000	238,000	140,000	11,340,000
Indiana	940,000	573,400	366,600	28,000,000	Idaho	155,890	92,443	63,447	4,676,700
Iowa	567,253	376,340	190,913	17,017,590	Montana	142,850	96,313	46,537	4,285,500
Kansas	458,000	345,000	113,000	13,740,000	Nevada	60,279	40,494	19,785	1,808,370
Michigan	1,641,167	1,050,336	590,831	49,235,010	New Mexico	211,334	127,137	84,197	6,340,020
Minnesota	676,800	413,800	263,000	20,304,000	Oklahoma	535,000	322,000	213,000	16,050,000
Missouri	805,000	610,200	194,800	24,150,000	Oregon	379,699	267,078	112,621	11,390,970
Nebraska	274,262	194,977	79,285	8,227,860	Texas	2,084,540	1,631,095	453,445	62,536,200
North Dakota	130,173	96,954	33,219	3,905,191	Utah	228,826	138,332	90,494	6,284,780
Ohio	1,832,479	1,249,673	582,806	54,974,370	Washington	609,024	454,989	154,035	18,270,720
South Dakota	147,778	110,986	36,792	4,433,340	Wyoming	75,488	49,303	26,185	2,264,640
Wisconsin	700,060	502,000	198,000	21,000,000	Alaska	39,449	32,465	6,984	1,183,470
Southeast	8,635,355	6,011,393	2,623,962	259,060,650	Hawaii	140,491	84,314	56,177	4,214,730
Alabama	775,981	474,777	301,204	23,279,430	Outlying parts:				
Arkansas	422,060	240,146	181,914	12,661,800	American Samoa	5,720	3,691	2,029	171,600
					Canal Zone	10,893	6,266	4,627	326,790
					Guam	13,585	10,530	3,015	407,850
					Puerto Rico	567,162	390,330	176,832	17,014,860
					Virgin Islands	6,318	4,298	2,020	189,540

**TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF REA**

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, we had an unusual anniversary on Wednesday last—the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration on May 11, 1935.

The bare statistics of the achievements of the REA are impressive. If we try to list them, they turn out to be lengthy. Even in summary form they reveal what can be done through the active and informed operations of a Government agency working intelligently with the people to help meet the needs of people.

When the REA was started a quarter of a century ago, fewer than 10 percent of America's farmers enjoyed the blessings of electricity. Today, more than 96 percent of the farms are electrified.

This means higher production. A farmer with modern machinery can handle his cattle, his dairy herds, his silage, his feeding and cleaning problems more cheaply and more efficiently.

Electrification also means comfort and leisure. A farm wife in the pioneer days may be a romantic figure as we look back through the lens of fiction, but her life was hard and rigorous. When the

day came that she could buy soap instead of making her own, she still had to get her meals and clean her house by drudgery. The daily chores were a grinding burden on her family.

There is electricity in the homes of the farm wives today, and they have vacuum cleaners and food freezers and electric stoves. Most of the back-breaking chores are performed by power-driven mechanisms. There is television and radio. There is a different light on the land.

What has been responsible for this vast change? It has been, very plainly, the result of a decision made to create the REA and to use Federal Government money to furnish the capital needed to take electricity to the farm.

This Government money, let it be remembered, has been furnished in the form of loans—not gifts. The farmers got access to a system whereby they were encouraged to organize cooperatives and let the co-ops borrow Federal money to create electric systems and then repay the Government, with interest, out of the earnings.

The system has worked. It has been one of history's most remarkable achievements.

As a Member of this House, it is a matter of pride to me to realize that the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration was underwritten by Congress and given statutory sanction.

The REA was created by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935, in an Executive Order based upon an emergency relief law.

Many of our people today cannot recall what the depression was like—what mass joblessness was and what daring steps were needed to help overcome the depression and lay the foundations for a better society.

After President Roosevelt set up the REA, it was given a permanent status by act of Congress. It has become an institution in our land.

I confess I do not understand the attitude of mind that has placed the REA under attack in the last several years by those who would rather quibble about alleged flaws than recognize the solid accomplishment. It is sufficient to observe that the attack has occurred—that REA interest rates, for example, are called "too low" by doctrinaires who cannot bring themselves to acknowledge good in what the Federal Government did when it was infused with an active desire to serve the general welfare.

The attacks have been beaten back, and I am sure they will be beaten back as often as necessary in the future.

I salute the REA. It has spread good across the land, and we pay our tribute to those who built well before us when we celebrate the anniversary of the great work they set in motion.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. GEORGE), for today, May 16, on account of official business.

Mr. SHORT (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for week of May 16, on account of death in his family.

Mr. DURHAM (at the request of Mr. FOUNTAIN), for 10 days, on account of illness in the family.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. DEROUNIAN, for 15 minutes, today.  
Mr. BAILEY, for 10 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DORN of South Carolina and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ASPINAL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ALLEN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SAYLOR and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RABAUT.

Mr. PHILBIN.

Mr. ALGER.

Mr. PUCINSKI in three instances.

(At the request of Mr. McCORMACK, and to include extraneous matter, the following:)

Mrs. GRIFFITHS.

(At the request of Mr. ROBISON, and to include extraneous matter, the following:)

Mr. ARENDS.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 910. An act to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 602. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in May of 1960 in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on May 14, 1960,

present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1607. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anne Morgan;

H.R. 8042. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to resell any two of four C1-SAY-1 type vessels to the Government of the Republic of China for use in China trade in Far East and Near East waters exclusively;

H.R. 9449. An act to amend certain sections of title 14, United States Code, relating to personnel matters in the U.S. Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10474. An act to authorize construction of modern naval vessels;

H.R. 11510. An act to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 352. Joint resolution to authorize preliminary study and review in connection with proposed additional building for the Library of Congress.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 17, 1960, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2146. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1961 involving an increase in the amount of \$32,500,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission (H. Doc. No. 387); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2147. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 11, 1960, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a survey of Gleason Creek, Robinson watershed, at and in the vicinity of Ely, White Pine County, Nev., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950 (H. Doc. 388); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

2148. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material) relative to a proposal by the Department of the Navy to transfer *Flamingo* (MSCO-11), to Jansen-Richardson Post No. 488 of the American Legion, Ellsworth, Mich., pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 7308; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2149. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the use of surplus grain by the States for emergency use in the feeding of resident game birds and other wildlife, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2150. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on the progress of the liquidation of the national defense, war and reconversion activities of Reconstruction Finance Corp., to comply with the provisions of the RFC Liquidation Act (Public Law 163, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 280, 281), as amended, and

with Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (22 F.R. 4633); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2151. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to supplement and amend the act of June 30, 1948, relating to the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, and to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior issued under the act of June 22, 1936"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2152. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office, U.S. Courts, transmitting a report of statistical tables reflecting the business transacted by the bankruptcy courts and other pertinent data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, pursuant to section 53 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 81); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2153. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 507 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to the preservation of basic compensation in downgrading actions"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2154. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 10, 1960, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on the economic justification of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, Saline River, Kans., in response to an item in Public Law 505, 84th Congress, 2d session, approved May 2, 1956; to the Committee on Public Works.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1960, the following bills were reported on May 13, 1960:

Mr. SHEPPARD: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 12231. A bill making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1606). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. NORRELL: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 12232. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1607). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1960, the following bill was reported on May 14, 1960:

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 2611. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1608). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted May 16, 1960]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. PFOST: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 1214. An act to amend the act of March 11, 1948 (62 Stat. 78), relating to the establishment of the De Soto National Memorial, in the State of Florida; with amendment (Rept. No. 1609). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1960, the following bills were introduced May 13, 1960:

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H.R. 12231. A bill making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H.R. 12232. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

[Introduced and referred May 16, 1960]

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 12233. A bill relating to the recovery from liable third persons of the cost of medical care and treatment furnished by agencies and departments of the United States to persons authorized by law to receive such care and treatment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROCK:

H.R. 12234. A bill to amend section 406 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, so as to eliminate authority for the payment of subsidies for domestic trunk air transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 12235. A bill to amend the act of September 14, 1959, with respect to sales and use taxes imposed by States in sales and other business activities in interstate commerce, and authorizing studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 12236. A bill to provide Federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices leading to a solution of the Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LANE:

H.R. 12237. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make surveys with respect to floods aggravated by intense and unusual storms in the areas of Winthrop, Nahant, and Revere, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 12238. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to the level of price support for milk for manufacturing purposes and for butterfat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland:

H.R. 12239. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease-and-desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER:

H.R. 12240. A bill to amend sections 4504, 4511, 4520, and 4549 of the Revised Statutes, related to shipping articles; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 12241. A bill to amend section 376 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 12242. A bill to amend the Flood Control Act of 1958 with respect to certain reservoir projects in Texas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. EVINS:

H. Res. 529. Resolution to name and dedicate the three House Office Buildings; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation increasing the compensation of postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H.R. 12243. A bill for the relief of Inconata Raffia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 12244. A bill for the relief of Joe Ho Kwong and Alverne Joe (Goon) Kwong, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOOLEY:

H.R. 12245. A bill to admit the oil screw tugs *Barbara*, *Ivatee*, *Lydia*, and *Alice*; and the barges *Florida*, *DB 8*, *No. 220*, and *No. 235* to American registry and to permit their use in the coastwise trade while they are owned by Standard Dredging Corp., a New Jersey corporation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 12246. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Woman's Party, Inc., in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H.R. 12247. A bill for the relief of Keith K. Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

464. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the chief clerk, the Council of the City of New York, New York, N.Y., relative to requesting passage of House Concurrent Resolution No. 39, with respect to the submission of a peace formula by the President of the United States during the next summit conference between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to request the U.S. Treasury Department to mint a sufficient number of half dollars commemorating Old Ninety Six Star Fort; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## We Shall Beat Them With Ingenuity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

## HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently I had occasion to discuss the present world situation, particularly the increasing pressure that America is experiencing from foreign imports, with one of the Nation's most successful businessmen, who got his start in my district and continues to have his central store in my district.

I was most encouraged to hear Mr. Sol Polk, whose merchandising techniques have attracted nationwide attention and who is now celebrating his 25th anniversary as a retailer, assure me that America will find an answer to the problems which now confront us.

"We shall beat them with ingenuity," was Mr. Polk's confident rejoinder.

I think this is a powerful slogan which we Americans ought to adopt throughout our Nation.

There are few people I know who are more qualified to make this statement with such confidence than Sol Polk. From a very humble beginning, Sol Polk and his family have been able to build a highly impressive retailing institution. I think we all know how thoroughly competitive is the retailing field. Yet, by using the full scope of ingenuity, initiative, and dedication to the highest principles of retailing, Sol Polk today stands out as one of the Nation's most successful businessmen.

I am very concerned that so many Americans look to the future with grave fear and apprehension. The spirit of confidence and dedication, which exemplifies Sol Polk, is too frequently being replaced in many people by an attitude of despair and lethargy.

If all of us, as Americans, will recognize the full depth of the statement—

"We shall beat them with ingenuity"—I feel that we can recapture that precious attribute which has distinguished us as free Americans from all other social orders.

It is true that the world is growing ever smaller. We are now engaged in a great race for conquest of outer space. As a Nation, we are also confronted with a world that is experiencing an industrial revolution. Many areas of the world, which for centuries have remained dark and totally undeveloped, are today seeing the magic of light. Nations which for centuries have relied on primitive methods of production and satisfied themselves with only an agrarian economy, today are becoming bastions of industrial development.

Many nations whose industrial potential was totally destroyed during World War II, are today again competing for world markets. It should come then as no surprise that competition in our country from foreign imports will mount in an ever increasing degree.

I find comfort in Sol Polk's confident prediction that "We shall beat them with ingenuity," because I believe we can, if we exercise our traditional American initiative.

The aura of fear and uncertainty in this country must be replaced with confidence that we have the ability to solve our problems with ingenuity. It was this ingenuity which has helped make the United States the greatest Nation in the world today. It was this ingenuity which has given our Nation the highest standard of living anywhere in the world today. It was this ingenuity which has given us a productive capacity that has inspired the imagination of people throughout the world.

There are many problems confronting America today, but I am confident that, in the words of Sol Polk, "we will solve them with ingenuity."

Yes, Mr. Speaker, to those who would predict the collapse of America; to those who would have the world believe we are a decadent Nation; to those who would want to cast doubts about our ability to defend freedom, to those who fear other ideologies will destroy us, I should just like to send this admonition: "We shall beat them with ingenuity."

I feel confident we shall meet the challenge of the sixties not by lowering our own standard of living, but rather by inspiring the rest of the world to raise its own standard; not by surrendering our own liberties but by bringing freedom to others; not by going backward but, instead, by proceeding forward—and all of this we shall do with traditional American ingenuity.

**Senator Randolph, West Virginia's Son of the Year—Address by Senator Mansfield**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. MIKE MANSFIELD**

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Monday, May 16, 1960*

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on Saturday, May 14, I met with members of the State Society of West Virginia for the purpose of designating our distinguished colleague, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], as West Virginia's Son of the Year.

Mr. President, in meeting with these people of West Virginia, I felt both honored and humble. Their State had just been subject to much disgraceful malignment and to many irresponsible charges of bigotry and backwardness.

West Virginians have now given an answer to those who fostered this malignment, to those who made these charges. They have given an example to the rest of us of a political maturity in which such false issues as religion and sectionalism are put aside and political judgments are made on the basis of records and platforms. I sincerely hope the

rest of us, particularly the pollsters and commentators, will take this example to heart.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks in designating Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH as West Virginia's Son of the Year, delivered before the State Society of West Virginia, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESENTATION TO SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH AS WEST VIRGINIA'S SON OF THE YEAR, SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, MAY 14, 1960

(Address by Senator MANSFIELD)

I hope that West Virginia has room for many sons. In view of the warmth and friendliness of your welcome to me I am going to apply for adoption. I have no sense of being an outsider here tonight and perhaps that is understandable. For my meeting with you, topographically speaking, is a kind of meeting of the mountains. What West Virginia is to the East in that respect, Montana is to the West. Each State gives character and spine to its respective sector of the country.

I've heard somewhere that West Virginia is a wonderful State in which to work because if you get tired all you have to do is stop and lean on it. Montana is something like that except that there we can lean on it even when we are working.

Even as West Virginia and Montana share a common heritage of mountains, the two States also share a common heritage of great natural resources and for that reason they are sometimes called Treasure States. For those of us of these States, however, the real treasure is not copper or coal but fine, generous and friendly people.

We share another heritage—West Virginia and Montana—a less pleasant heritage—the heritage of grave economic problems which grow out of a heavy dependence on a single industry. This is not the occasion to detail these problems. I mention them only by way of noting that we are close not only in the sense of common joys but also common sorrows.

For, tonight, then I hope you will act favorably on my petition for adoption as a son of West Virginia. I file it because it takes an ordinary son like myself to recognize an outstanding son. And to recognize and to honor an outstanding son of West Virginia is half of the reason why we are gathered here tonight.

The man whom we honor as West Virginia's son of the year began a long time ago the work which was to merit him this great distinction. The work began as soon as he had learned enough at Salem College to teach his younger brothers and sisters. And for 7 years, as a newspaperman and educator he taught and taught well.

But that was only prelude to his coming to the House of Representatives in 1933. From his seat there which he held for a long time—I found him enthroned as a senior when I arrived as a freshman in 1943—from his seat there he carried on his work in education. Only this time he was not educating West Virginia about the rest of the country but rather the rest of the country about West Virginians. He did much, too, I may add, during his service in the House to make the District of Columbia the 56th county of West Virginia. So strenuous was his—if I may coin a word—his Westvirginianism that we in the House of Representatives in 1946 voted him the man who was doing most for his constituents.

There is one achievement to his everlasting credit which dates from his days of service in the House: Few people know of it

because it is in keeping with his modest nature not to publicize it. Yet, I believe tonight is the time to bring it to light. Back in 1936, he authored the act which established blind citizens as the operators of newsstands and snack bars in all Federal buildings. Out of his sensitive awareness of the needs of his fellow men this concept has grown until now more than 2,000 blind persons are running these small, successful businesses. Each year they do over \$35 million of business and last year they earned more than \$5 million for themselves. That is the kind of imaginative approach to public welfare in which the entire Nation can share a deep sense of achievement. We, West Virginians, can take special pride in the fact that it was our son of the year who provided the inspiration and the legislative drive in the House of Representatives which made the achievement possible.

Yet his long service in the House was also prelude, prelude to his coming to the Senate. In that body, in his work on the Labor and Public Welfare and Public Works Committees, in his work on the whole range of the questions which come before the Senate, in close partnership with your other dedicated Senator, BOB BYRD, he has pursued a diligent course of service which blends the interests of West Virginia with those of the Nation in a most responsible and helpful fashion.

West Virginia's son of the year is well chosen. It is a distinction and a privilege to make this year's presentation to Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH whose service to the State and to the Nation has extended over many years and yet is just at its beginning.

To a good, decent, honorable, and devout man it is a personal privilege to have the honor to present this citation. It is more than deserved.

**Sound Leadership Manifested by Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr.**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 16, 1960*

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the recent decision on Defense Department communications announced by the Secretary of Defense, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., on May 12, is in the pattern of conduct he has established since he took office some 6 months ago. In this period Mr. Gates has left no doubt that he not only recognizes the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense in the law and under the Constitution, but he has made it clear beyond doubt that he will meet these responsibilities head on, with timely, honest decisions. There is no question that he has sought out the problem areas, brought their issues to the surface, and moved with forceful purpose to their resolution.

The 1960 defense picture is one which opens a new era of tremendous weapons, fantastic speeds, global ranges, and technological sophistications unbelievable a few years ago. The essence of such military operations is control, and the fundamental tool of control is communications. Without communications the most modern of Armed Forces would be practically useless. The volume and

cost of long-range communications within our defense system is, thus, of great magnitude. Efficiency and economy require that we do not support unnecessary duplications in the vast and extremely expensive worldwide military communications networks. Mr. Gates' recent decision has wisely recognized this requirement and has given us a solution. His action will give us one efficiently integrated system. Wisely, it will eliminate any uncoordinated systems which might exist, and head off the future creation of any such unnecessary facilities.

Dollars, resources, and time are all vital to this Nation, and the system created by Mr. Gates will insure that we get the most out of each of these. Research and development will be pointed toward the actual requirement of our defense system, without duplication and waste. The system itself will be based only on our total needs, with no other consideration. This is truly a step in the right direction.

This action by Mr. Gates will save money, conserve our resources, and provide us with more efficient communications system—in a word, it will improve the defense and security of this Nation. It will result in dollar and materiel economy and at the same time provide enhanced military efficiency.

It is a constructive step.

It is thoroughly in keeping with the kind of sound, responsible, and exemplary leadership which has been so consistently manifested by the present Secretary of Defense, Thomas S. Gates, Jr.

### Wiley Reviews Accomplishments of Congress—Outlines Major Legislative Action Needed

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, as Congress hits the homestretch, we all recognize that there is a lot of work still to be done.

Recently, I was privileged to review over Wisconsin radio stations, some of the legislation not only of interest to the Nation, but of special significance to my home State. Reflecting on a part of the big job ahead, I ask unanimous consent to have excerpts from the address printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILEY REVIEWS ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CONGRESS—SAYS: "HARD WORK AHEAD"—OUTLINES MAJOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION NEEDED (Excerpts of address prepared for delivery by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican, of Wisconsin, over Wisconsin radio stations)

Friends, at this time, I would like to report to you on the progress of legislation in Congress.

According to current plans, this will be a short session. Why? Well, the Democratic and Republican conventions, as you know, are coming up in July. The purpose of early adjournment would be to avoid an entanglement of our legislative work with the politicking of the conventions. Even there are many efforts to play politics with issues of significance to the country.

Despite the fact that this is an election year, however, I believe Congress should stay in session as long as necessary to get its work done.

As of now, the Senate has been in session 73 days, passed 246 measures and reported about 350 measures from the committees.

#### OUTLOOK FOR FARM LEGISLATION

Question. Senator WILEY, what is the outlook for farm legislation?

Answer. Frankly, the prospects for any large-scale farm bill are extremely dim.

Question. Why?

Answer. For many reasons. Fundamentally, however, there has been real difficulty in reaching agreement—even among farmers and farm organizations—as to what should be done.

Over the years, exhaustive efforts have been made to find legislative remedies for the complex problems in agriculture. Unfortunately perhaps, because these are sometimes "politically motivated" these "patent political medicines" have not succeeded in curing the patient—that is the farm economy.

As in the past, I again stress that legislative action can only provide a temporary palliative. The basic problem must be solved in accordance with sound economic principles—that is, adopting a realistic method for creating a relative supply-demand balance for dairy and other farm products.

Question. If the outlook is dim for a so-called omnibus farm bill, what legislation has a realistic chance for enactment?

Answer. First, the conservation reserve of the soil bank will in all likelihood be extended and somewhat expanded. However, the program, I believe, should be aimed—as directly as possible—at curbing production of the major farm products in surplus, that is, wheat and corn.

In addition to attempting to deal with the surplus problem, the conservation reserve, of course, benefits the country in other ways. These include: Creating a soil bank of land of enriched fertility for the future; expanding our forest reserve by tree plantings; attempting to improve the agricultural economy by reducing surpluses at less cost than the price support program has been to the taxpayer; providing an opportunity for expanding not only soil and forest resources but also carrying on watershed projects, improving habitats for wildlife and other such purposes.

Question. What is the outlook for change in price support levels, for example, for dairy products?

Answer. Earlier this session, I joined other Senators in sponsoring legislation which would increase the price support level.

Question. Annually, there is considerable pressure for modifying the tax laws relating to co-ops as well as increasing interest rates for REA and co-op loans. How does it stand at this time?

Answer. The Ways and Means Committee—the taxwriting body of Congress—has held extensive hearings on these controversial issues. As yet, however, the views are so wide apart that such legislation—which constitutionally must originate in the House of Representatives—has not yet been forthcoming; nor does it look like it will.

Question. Are there any other legislative proposals to be considered in the farm picture?

Answer. Yes. Legislation (along the lines of a bill I introduced earlier) for extending and expanding the school milk program has been approved by Congress and signed by the President.

Currently, also, there is pending before the Senate a bill, S. 690, to expand research for utilization of farm commodities for industrial purposes. I would hope that expeditious approval be given this measure providing new use through industry utilization, which may well be one of the answers to our production-exceeding problem.

Incidentally, I am continuing to urge action on my bill for establishing a much needed dairy research laboratory at Madison, Wis., to find better ways of processing, distributing, and utilizing dairy products.

I would hope, also, that the bill I proposed for establishing a Country Life Commission would be enacted. As you may know, the purpose would be to make a long-range evaluation of the social, economic, and technological revolution in agriculture, and propose recommendations to enable the farmer to better adjust to these changes.

Question. What about the recent warnings—almost "public scares"—by the Food and Drug Administration relating to utilizing chemicals, antibiotics, and other products for animal health and crop protection?

Answer. Over the years, the American farmer has—in good faith—attempted to provide the consuming public an abundant supply of good, healthful foods. In this effort, chemicals and other products have been utilized.

According to recent investigations, however, it now appears that use of some of these may be questionable. Naturally, our first obligation is to protect the public health. However, I do not believe that the Food and Drug Administration should engage in sensationalism.

Instead, the American farmer deserves a fair break. I have contacted the FDA to stress the need for working out reasonable, effective ways to assure utilization of only safe products that will serve the purposes of our farmers; at the same time, adequately protect the public health.

#### OTHER ISSUES OF INTEREST TO WISCONSIN

Question. Now, turning to other fronts, what's the outlook for legislation in other fronts of particular interest to Wisconsin?

Answer. Well, that's a big order. Briefly, however, I'd like to review with you a few of the major issues. These include: First, authorization of a realistic rivers and harbors bill to carry forward work on flood control projects as well as deepening and improving our port and harbor facilities.

As you will recall, President Eisenhower vetoed a measure last year because he considered it too much of a "pork barrel" nature. The task now is to get enactment of a realistic piece of legislation—one that will fulfill our development needs but at the same time can avoid a Presidential veto.

In view of the real need for carrying forward such projects—many of which are now under way in our port cities, I believe that Congress should act expeditiously. Currently, the appropriations bill, H.R. 7634, is pending before the Senate Appropriations Committee. Included in this measure are authorizations of funds for work on the following projects: Menominee Harbor and River; Kewaunee Harbor; Superior-Duluth Harbor; Ashland Harbor; and Washburn Harbor.

In the 1961 budget, also, maintenance funds would be provided for the following projects: Green Bay; Manitowoc; Milwaukee; Port Washington; Racine; Sheboygan; Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan; Ship Canal; Two Rivers; and others.

Secondly, there is a need to keep close watch on the efforts to enact the so-called

water steal bill that would threaten to divert dangerously large volumes of water from Lake Michigan and thus lower the water levels of the lake.

As you may know, I have voted against the enactment of this legislation. Currently, the matter is still pending before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Question. Are there any new developments?

Answer. Yes, the "pushers" of this water-diversion legislation are now trying an end run, so to speak. Under the guise of proposing a \$12 million antipollution program for the Great Lakes generally, an effort is being made to earmark specific funds for dealing with the pollution at Chicago and in the Illinois Waterway—the same objective as contained in the water-diversion bill itself, H.R. 1.

Now I want to say this: I am fully in favor of carrying out any necessary and effective antipollution study needed in the Great Lakes. However, let's not be fooled by this ruse for attempting to increase diversion of water from the Great Lakes.

Currently, this issue is before the Senate Appropriations Committee. As a result, the pushers of the water diversion bill now have measures before two Senate committees to accomplish their objectives.

Consequently, you can well understand the need for staying "on the alert" to head off such forthright, and round-about, efforts to divert more and more water from the Great Lakes—dangerous to commerce for Wisconsin and the rest of the Lake States.

#### OTHER PROGRAMS AHEAD

Now, what is some of the other "unfinished business" of Congress?

As President Eisenhower recently urged, we should also: (1) remove—or at least "adjust"—the ceiling on U.S. Treasury bonds to enable the Treasurer to better carry on the financing for meeting the obligations of the Federal Government; and (2) we also need to strengthen our judicial system by creating about 40 new judgeships. Regrettably, Congress, for political reasons, has, for too long, been "sitting on" this proposal. In a splendid bipartisan action, however, President Eisenhower has offered to fill such judgeships with an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. Today, our Federal courts are logjammed with thousands of cases requiring up to years for consideration. The Congress, I believe, should act immediately.

#### NEEDED: PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF UNCLE SAM'S BUDGET PROBLEMS

In considering legislation—particularly spending programs—we, of course, need to adopt wise, realistic policies. Not only Congress—but each of you, as citizens, need to be aware of Uncle Sam's budgetary problems.

Often, in the vast volume of mail flowing into my office—amounting to hundreds of letters daily—I receive strangely contradictory letters: Some say: "I want this program for myself"; others say, "I want that program"; still others say, "I want this, but don't do anything for the other fellow."

However, Uncle Sam is not a fountainhead from which flows an increasing stream of gifts, handouts, and Federal support. To the contrary, every penny spent on grants or assistance programs comes out of the taxpayers' pockets—and that means you and me.

#### CONCLUSION

This, then, is a brief review of only a small part of the workload ahead of us in Congress.

As these, or other issues, in which you are particularly interested, come up for consideration, I shall, as always, be glad to hear from you to get your suggestions and recommendations on problems of significance to our State and Nation.

Thank you for listening.

## This Is Our Michigan

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the Michigan congressional delegation wishes to call attention to the book "This Is Our Michigan," copies of which have been mailed to all Members of the Congress in connection with the 1960 observance of Michigan Week, being celebrated this week.

We commend this book for your reading, for it tells the story of our water wonderland State in a way which makes clear why we do have the honor of serving it in this Congress are so tremendously proud of our State.

"This Is Our Michigan," is an easy-to-read narrative of a sturdy people who have pioneered, persevered, and prospered. It is the story of people whose productive genius in World War II made Michigan known and respected as the arsenal of democracy, and in whom the spirit of American democracy burns today with unceasing fervor.

The book is an authoritative recital of the attributes, resources, and achievements of a richly endowed and energetic State which a century ago produced the lumber to build many of America's cities and the iron ore to build its railroads, and whose automobile factories in a later era put the Nation on wheels.

It is also the story of a State whose scientific research and whose inventive and productive talents have helped prepare this Nation of the conquest of space.

The author of "This Is Our Michigan" is Willard Baird, an experienced newspaperman in our State capital at Lansing and chief of the State capital bureau for Federated Publication, Inc., which publishes the State Journal in Lansing and the Enquirer and News in Battle Creek. His years of painstaking research and compilation of data for this project culminated in a series of 59 articles written for those two daily newspapers early this year.

So great was the interest in the articles elsewhere in Michigan that Federated Publications, Inc., made the material available as a public service to all other Michigan dailies and weeklies. Altogether, it was published by more than 150 Michigan newspapers.

Now, as an additional public service endeavor, Federated Publications, Inc., has published the entire series in an attractive book which will be widely used as a reference work by the schools and libraries of our own State and, we hope, by similar institutions in other States.

In it you will find, briefly yet clearly narrated, the history of Michigan from Indian days through the French and British colonial periods, territorial times, and early statehood to the present day. You will find in it also the story of Michigan's tremendous natural resources, its industrial eminence, its impressive rec-

ords in agriculture, its fame as a tourist and resort State, and its many cultural achievements.

It is a story we in Michigan are pleased to share with the rest of the Nation, and one we hope you will enjoy reading.

THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ, First District.

GEORGE MEADER, Second District.

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, Third District.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN, Fourth District.

GERALD R. FORD, JR., Fifth District.

CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN, Sixth District.

JAMES G. O'HARA, Seventh District.

ALVIN M. BENTLEY, Eighth District.

ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, Ninth District.

ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, 10th District.

VICTOR A. KNOX, 11th District.

JOHN B. BENNETT, 12th District.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., 13th District.

LOUIS CHARLES RABAUT, 14th District.

JOHN D. DINGELL, 15th District.

JOHN LESINSKI, 16th District.

MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS, 17th District.

WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, 18th District.

## The Summit Conference

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the action of the Soviets in scuttling the summit conference and withdrawing the invitation for President Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union next month, while sensational, is not particularly surprising.

It was also most disappointing to many people who felt the conference might possibly help to ease current tensions and promote peace.

The Marxist formula, being followed by the Soviet, does not desire the easing of tensions or the establishment of peaceful conditions. It is compounded of diplomatic strategy and propaganda tactics designed to encourage and arouse as much agitation, turmoil, and disorder in the world as possible.

We are presently witnessing a large number of incidents, some of them in our own hemisphere and Nation, which indicate the widespread influence of the world Marxist movement.

It is unfortunate that some way cannot be found, through dispassionate discussion and exchange of views, to eliminate some of the basic causes of friction, but so long as the Soviets are intent upon using Marxist tactics and pursuing Marxist goals, we are not likely to develop in diplomatic councils that good faith and that sincerity of purpose which always must be indispensable ingredients of any successful worthwhile diplomatic conference.

Perhaps the breaking up of the conference at this time, if it is broken up as reported, may bring some good results. It would at least avoid a woeful waste of



time and energy on the part of our representatives and negotiators and would remove a most important source of communistic propaganda activity leveled against the free world, and particularly against the United States.

It is a real pity that the nations cannot sit down together in an earnest effort to hammer out an agreement for disarmament, control of nuclear energy through inspection safeguards, and the liberation of subject and enslaved peoples.

Until these great questions are resolved, there can be no lasting peace in the world. And Mr. Khrushchev will have to take the grave responsibility for this unhappy and dangerous situation.

There are other encouraging aspects, namely, our great military and economic power and our unwillingness to knuckle under Communist threats.

Barring constructive agreements, this power and strength will continue to be the real deterrent to large-scale war and, I hope, to small-scale ones as well.

I hope that the President will speak out strongly for freedom and let Mr. Khrushchev and the world know, by unequivocal language, that we intend to protect our security and our liberties, and we are willing to talk with any nation that honestly and sincerely wants to talk peace and justice.

### Airlift Modernization

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an interview with Representative L. MENDEL RIVERS, of South Carolina, chairman of a Special Subcommittee on the National Military Airlift, as it appeared in the Christian Science Monitor:

AIRLIFT MODERNIZATION—A CAPITAL INTERVIEW WITH REPRESENTATIVE RIVERS

(By Courtney Sheldon)

WASHINGTON.—Representative L. MENDEL RIVERS, Democrat, of South Carolina, veteran member of the House Armed Services Committee, with airplanes a special personal interest, and chairman of an influential Special Subcommittee on the National Military Airlift, says: "Everybody has been going hog wild on pushbutton warfare and forgetting what the Army has been saying. \* \* \* Everybody else has overlooked the possibility of a limited war."

He estimates "It will take a billion dollars" to modernize the Military Air Transport Service.

Question. Sir, in your report you state that "within the first 20 days of either a general war without warning or limited war under any current assumptions for planning purposes, strategic airlift capabilities are seriously inadequate." Could you elaborate on what you mean by "seriously inadequate"?

Answer. The source of this information is classified. I'll just have to say it is inadequate for the reason that we would have terrific difficulty in getting people of highest priority to the right place at the right time.

Those people would have to be carried in military aircraft because of the classified nature of their positions and of the equipment that they would have to operate. Transportation of them would tax every single thing that MATS now has. And there would be a deficiency.

Question. What has happened to MATS's capability?

Answer. They have only 31 airplanes that are modern out of 400-odd planes. I don't want to minimize what MATS is doing with their inventories. They have done a monumental job. Their exercise Big Slam-Puerto Pine was fantastic for the inventories they have. Most of their planes are from 7 to 10 years old; yet they carried out that operation without one serious casualty.

I just don't understand why we spend \$42 billion a year for defense and only possess second-class planes to do a first-class job.

Question. Well, how did we arrive at this situation of such obsolescence?

Answer. I think that everybody has been going hog-wild on push-button warfare and forgetting what the Army has been saying. The Army has been like a voice crying in the wilderness. Everybody else has overlooked the possibility of a limited war, and they have all thought that airplanes would phase out and missiles would take their place. This is the situation in a nutshell.

Question. In respect to the Army needs you just mentioned, you said in your report that STRAC (Strategic Army Corps) is one of a very few major commands in all the services that has not acquired its own airlift. Do you feel that they should have one or that some part of MATS should be pre-designated for Army airlift?

Answer. Our report says it should be MATS on equal priority with the other services. Now we have recommended that MATS' name be changed to MAC—Military Air Command. People have been shooting at MATS so long MATS has become anathema to certain ones. MATS is a command. It is part of a weapons system. People have been sniping at MATS as a competing airline. It is ridiculous. MATS is no airline.

Question. You are talking now about the complaints of the civilian aviation transport industry that MATS is unfair competition?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Now can Congress order the Pentagon to pre-designate MATS planes for Army airlift?

Answer. The Joint Chiefs of the Armed Services can do it.

Question. There is no way you can force them to?

Answer. Well, I feel confident that the Joint Chiefs will do this. Our hearings were held for the purpose of helping. This is the first time the subject of airlift has ever been heard in Congress. And the information we have obtained has been helpful to the military. The Joint Chiefs are fine men. We are all in the same business—survival.

Question. In regard to your recommendations for funds for modernizing MATS, is Congress going to support you?

Answer. The House Appropriations Committee made available \$300 million for immediate off-the-shelf procurement of planes of the type the Army has requested, the 130-B with extended range. That plane is already in production. The House has approved and the bill has gone to the Senate.

Question. What was the administration's request concerning airlift modernization?

Answer. The administration requested only \$50 million to begin development of an uncompromised cargo plane. It recommended nothing to modernize MATS at this time. This would only be the beginning of a development.

We, too, have recommended development of the plane. It takes from 4 to 5 years to develop a plane. We need planes now. It will take many more hundreds of millions

to bring MATS up to what it should be. I would venture the assertion that it would take a billion dollars to do the job.

Question. Has there been any significant opposition within Congress itself or without Congress to your recommendations so far?

Answer. I haven't found a single opponent in the Congress, not a single one. It has been remarkable how people who have been fighting MATS have joined with us and sponsored our program. I know people who have been fighting MATS terrifically, called it an airline, now they have joined us and it demonstrates a bigness of men in Congress after the facts have been obtained.

### American Mining Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the American Mining Congress held its convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the Pittsburgh-Hilton Hotel during the week of May 9.

One of the outstanding addresses delivered to that convention was made by the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Seaton's speech points out many of the items which are of grave importance, not only to the coal industry, but to the Nation during the coming years. I wish to include this address, as a part of my remarks, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FRED A. SEATON, AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS COAL CONVENTION, PITTSBURGH, PA., MAY 9, 1960

The energy market, like our economy as a whole, is a highly dynamic phenomenon. Viewing its development over the last century, two characteristics stand out with particular clarity.

1. There has been a steady and very substantial rate of overall growth.

2. Within the expanding energy market, a complicated interplay of economic forces has produced an unusually high degree of fluctuation in the demand for different fuels.

The high ratio of demand for coal came in 1901, up to 90 percent of the market, before the curve turned downward under the impact of competition from oil and gas.

It is true that today, oil provides two-fifths of the energy used; coal and natural gas, about one-fourth each; with hydropower and natural gas liquids providing the remainder.

It is also true that while your industry's production in 1901 was about 293 million tons, today it is over 430 million tons.

The congressional panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy forecasts that overall energy consumption in the United States will reach 75,000 trillion British thermal units by 1975. Other authoritative estimates are in substantial agreement.

Thus, the professional consensus is that the United States in 15 years will be using 85 percent again as much energy as 5 years ago.

For coal this could mean an increase of some 75 percent over 1955, with estimated production levels ranging up to about 750 million tons annually.

Some believe you will do even better than hold the portion of the market you now supply. This optimism is based on the assumption

tion that increased demand for fuel in the United States will be mainly for electrical energy, a field in which coal is at its best as a competitive fuel.

For the competition which is to come, you of the coal industry have already set powerful forces in motion to work in your behalf.

You have mechanized to an astonishing degree. Preliminary estimates for 1959 put the overall average output at more than 12 tons per man per day. By comparison, very few other countries have been able to reach an output level of 2 tons per man per day. Parenthetically, these few exceptions do not include Russia.

It is highly significant that at a time when your industry has progressed to the highest efficiency level in the world, you also enjoy the best record for health and safety.

The high plane of sound labor-management relations in your industry has provided a dependable supply of coal at competitive prices. It has also fostered cooperation in your industrial operations, marketing, and public relations.

Through such cooperation, notwithstanding significant increases in the cost of labor, equipment, supplies, and the general effects of inflation, the average price of coal f.o.b. the mine has been less than \$5 a ton throughout the past decade.

On the industrywide organizational front, you have made it clear that you will continue to attack your problems in an aggressive manner. Indicative of that is the work of such organizations as the American Mining Congress, which is our host today.

Important as these achievements are, the master keys to what you have been able to do, in my opinion, have been the varied and imaginative scientific and technologic research in which you have engaged, and the individual initiative you have displayed. It is obvious that without research, the degree of mechanization you now have would still be a dream, not a reality. Without mechanization it would have been absolutely impossible to hold the cost line. Without initiative and the willingness to accept change, you would now be trying to compete in a 20th century market while using the 19th century mining methods.

For an industry in a field as competitive as yours, a continuation, even an acceleration, of research activity is an absolute necessity. I assure you that the Department of the Interior wants to be both helpful and effective in your endeavors.

That pledge isn't mere talk. We mean it and our actions prove we do. The Department now has under way comprehensive analyses of coal production, distribution, and marketing methods, as well as projects ranging from geologic mapping to the development of new uses for coal.

At this afternoon's meeting, Bureau of Mines' personnel will present a film, showing preliminary work done last fall on hydraulic mining of coal. It will indicate that given certain conditions, coal can be effectively mined by the use of high-pressure, high-velocity water jets.

Recently, Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., made available to us the coal-fired gas turbine with which it had been conducting studies at Dunkirk, N.Y. The Bureau of Mines is working to adapt this equipment to stationary powerplants. If its performance lives up to our expectations, it will greatly increase powerplant efficiency and should prove to be particularly valuable in those arid regions of the West where water is in short supply.

Much as we are doing in coal research, we want to do much more. That is why I have repeatedly urged enactment of H.R. 3375, a bill now pending in the Congress to provide the Secretary of the Interior with much-needed authority to contract for coal research.

It is my firm belief that research programs of an immediate and applied nature can be carried out most efficiently through contracts with appropriate public and private organizations.

We sincerely hope this legislation is approved in this session. I have already announced that once we have the authority, a special office of coal research will immediately be established to serve as our contracting agent.

Greater activity in the field of applied research would complete the research spectrum from the long-medium range to those of the short range, of immediate benefit to the coal industry. Such a three-pronged approach would make possible a united attack of science and technology on many of the problems of the coal industry. You and I will agree that is exactly what we must have, and the sooner, the better.

In developing this new program, the Office of Coal Research will utilize fully the guidance received from advisory committees which would include representation from all segments of your industry. Our experience in this kind of activity with the Office of Saline Water has been highly successful, and we are sure that a similar operation for coal will produce equally significant results.

As you are all aware, the Department of the Interior and the coal industry share other common interests and problems.

In March of 1959, President Eisenhower ordered the imposition of a system of mandatory controls on imports of crude oil and of its principal products, including residual fuel oil. The President made it clear that the purpose of the oil import program was to insure a healthy domestic oil industry capable of exploring for and developing new oil reserves to replace those being depleted.

Understandably, your testimony has a high degree of interest in the level of residual oil imports. One obvious reason is that many industrial installations, particularly electric utilities on the east coast, are able to switch quickly from coal to residual oil to natural gas, depending upon the price and availability of these competing fuels.

I would prefer to believe that we would all agree that the program, as it applies to residual fuel oil, cannot be administered in a manner so as to cause real shortages or result in real hardships to consumers. That would be morally indefensible, even if legally possible.

In April of this year we necessarily made an upward adjustment in the level of allocations for residual imports for the period ending June 30, in order to avert a serious shortage of residual on the east coast, however, that shortage may have been caused. That adjustment, together with the unimported portion of the original allocation for the first half of the year, made the total amount available for import in the second quarter of this year almost identical to actual imports in the second quarter of 1957, the base year for the residual part of the mandatory program.

We are engaged in an import control program, and importers and consumers alike should recognize it as just that. In establishing allocation levels we have no intention of creating a set of conditions under which unlimited quantities of residual fuel oil can be imported and sold at distress prices. Nor do we have any intention of allowing the creation of an artificial set of circumstances to accomplish the same end result.

To further strengthen the administration of the program we have, as you know, recently announced a revision in the allocation period from a semiannual to a quarterly basis.

Coal has been and is now an essential element in the fuel supply picture in the United States, and it will continue to be so

in the foreseeable future. No one should forget that your industry provided the principal energy base upon which our Nation's great industrial economy was founded. No one should forget that in the face of many obstacles, you satisfied unprecedented demands for energy during two terrible and prolonged World Wars.

To me, a pound of coal means much more than a mere 16 ounces of a hard and black substance which we remove from the earth. In hundreds and thousands of ways it is important in the lives of human beings.

Coal means for those engaged in the industry, a source of livelihood for themselves and their families.

For the consumer, it means everything from heat for the home to electric power for iron lungs or television.

For those who have a role in developing our industrial might, it means a comparatively inexpensive yet reliable source of fuel for everything from chemical plants to steel mills.

For the Nation as a whole, it is one of the keystones which secures our economic system and our national defense.

No one can believe more fervently than do I that for reasons of future national security, if for no other, it is of vital importance that we work together to maintain a healthy and thriving coal industry.

There is something else I believe. At the overall rate of development and growth of this Nation, it is clear to me that we are going to need in the future all the fuel energy we can get, from whatever source.

There are obvious and clearly defined limits to the amount of hydroelectricity we can produce. There are also limits on the use of oil and gas for many purposes. And there are limits, economic and otherwise, on production and use of coal.

A thriving industry in each case is certainly desirable from a national standpoint, and I believe it is a proper function of Government to help maintain an economic environment within which efficient business enterprises may prosper and contribute to national economic strength.

But it is not, in my opinion, a proper role of government to restrict unnecessarily the right of free economic choice by American consumers of the fuels, or anything else they want to purchase and use. Any other policy can only tend to throw our private enterprise economic system out of gear, and continued in the long run, destroy it altogether.

Aside from the demands of national defense, the consumption of fuels should properly continue to be determined by such factors as relative costs at specific locations, efficiency of use, dependability of supply—in short, a combination of consumer preference and the cost per British thermal unit, delivered at the burner.

Our governmental system is one which gives equal opportunity to every citizen, according to his ability and effort. If we are to have equal opportunity, with freedom, then we cannot have an enforced or guaranteed equality without regard to ability or effort. The one is unalterably antagonistic to the other.

To me, this principle also applies to our economic system. To bind it into a strait-jacket where the strings would be pulled from Washington could at best only serve to stifle initiative and progress. The logical result would inevitably be to destroy the very flexibility which is so essential if individual initiative is to be encouraged to make its impact felt.

Admittedly, your industry has some very real problems. Nevertheless coal, as a fuel and as a source material for many other uses, has a perhaps unlimited horizon of opportunities in the future. In the best tradition of economic competition, I am sure you recognize that fact and will seize those opportunities. And again, I assure you of the

Department of Interior's sympathetic and helpful interest in your present and future economic health.

### A Firm Position at the Summit

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, following is a letter which I sent to the President of the United States regarding the summit meeting. I believe the letter is self-explanatory.

I am happy to include a reply which I received today from the White House regarding my original correspondence. They are as follows:

MAY 12, 1960.

THE PRESIDENT,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Since it is quite apparent to many of us here in Congress that you are going to the summit meeting under most difficult conditions in the light of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's activities during the past few days, I thought you would like to see the results of a survey which I have just concluded in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois.

My congressional district, I believe, reflects to a great extent the thinking of most Americans. It is a representative district of the United States, and I am sending you these results with the hope that you will find comfort and strength in the knowledge that the American people support a firm position by the United States in our dealings with the Soviet Union.

Two of the questions from my survey which deal with the summit meeting, together with the replies, follow:

1. Should the United States yield to Soviet Russia's demand that we abandon our position in West Berlin? Yes, 6 percent; no, 90 percent; undecided, 4 percent.

2. Do you believe the United States should base its dealings with the Soviet Union on a firm and decisive demand that the captive nations of Europe be given the right to free elections? Yes, 85 percent; no, 9 percent; undecided, 6 percent.

Regarding question No. 2, you will recall that the House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution urging that the subject of free elections for the captive nations be raised by you at the summit meeting.

I am happy to advise you that out of approximately 60,000 lengthy questionnaires mailed to my constituents, about 14 percent took the trouble to respond. This response includes a much larger cross section of my constituency than many professional surveys.

May I wish you Godspeed in your difficult journey? I join with my constituents in expressing a sincere hope that your mission will be successful.

Respectfully yours,  
ROMAN C. PUCINSKI,  
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D.C., May 13, 1960.

The Honorable ROMAN C. PUCINSKI,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PUCINSKI: The President has asked me to acknowledge with thanks your May 12 letter and to say that he found the

responses of your constituency to the questions on your survey relating to the summit meeting very heartening and helpful. Your thought in bringing this information to his attention and your good wishes for the success of his endeavors in Paris are warmly appreciated by the President.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,  
JACK Z. ANDERSON,  
Administrative Assistant to the President.

### Voyage of the "Triton"

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. LEO E. ALLEN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, the accomplishment of Capt. Edward L. Beach, the officers and men of the *Triton* will always stand out as one of the greatest Naval expeditions in history—in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Navy.

President Eisenhower hailed the unprecedented feat in a special White House ceremony, at which time he conferred the Legion of Merit on Capt. Edward L. Beach.

The White House proudly announced the journey, which began, February 16 and closely followed Magellan's course of 441 years ago.

This achievement gave me great personal satisfaction because it was my privilege and honor to have appointed, Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Bulmer of Sterling, Ill., to the U.S. Naval Academy. Lieutenant Commander Bulmer served as the operations officer on the nuclear submarine *Triton* on this historic voyage.

When I appointed Robert Bulmer to the Academy in 1945, I was convinced that he would not only be a credit to himself, but also a credit to the U.S. Navy. He has always justified the confidence I placed in him.

### Representative Bizz Johnson and the 1960 Winter Olympics

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CLAIR ENGLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I was delighted to read an editorial recently in the Sacramento Union commending California's able Representative from the Second District—HAROLD T. "BIZZ" JOHNSON. BIZZ JOHNSON played a very significant role in getting the 1960 Winter Olympics held in California, and the editorial commends him for not lagging in his interest in winter sports once the games were over. It makes the important point that BIZZ JOHNSON does not

regard the Winter Olympics as a fait accompli, but rather as a logical step toward popularizing the great California winter sports industry.

I take pleasure in bringing the editorial to the attention of my colleagues, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A CONGRESSMAN REPORTS

Congressman HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON of the Second District doesn't regard the winter Olympics at Squaw Valley as a fait accompli, but rather as a logical step toward popularizing the great California winter sports industry. In this viewpoint JOHNSON is to be commended.

"More than a million persons visited Squaw Valley before, during, and after the winter Olympics," declares JOHNSON, "but more impressive to me is that more than a million persons visited other snow sports areas of the State as well. I took a survey of California's national forests and parks to see what was happening in this recreation field. Everywhere officials reported the business of going down hill on skis and sleds is zooming."

Isn't this what California bargained for in underwriting the rather expensive spectacle of the winter Olympics? But here is a State investment, seemingly, which is paying off. Let JOHNSON continue:

"Many mountain areas, which once lived on summer economies, are finding the snow enthusiasts bring welcome new business. Millions of dollars have been spent in snow sports and lodge developments. And the potential still is tremendous.

"Tahoe National Forest, with the Olympics of course, led the field and Henry E. Branagh, forest supervisor, advised me that skiing was itself up 60 percent over last season with 116,500 people on the slopes. Nearly 14,000 people have used the ice rink, not counting the thousands upon thousands of spectators.

"An old standby in the winter sports field is Yosemite's Badger Pass. Superintendent John Preston writes that there have been 126,718 visitors by early April and they still were coming. An average of 500 persons use the facilities on a weekday and 1,800 to 2,600 on a typical Saturday or Sunday. This does not include 6,232 visitors who ice skated on the valley floor. Badger Pass opened in 1933 and the use has been growing constantly.

"Stanley R. Zeger, acting supervisor at Eldorado National Forest, says the year there was substandard as far as snow conditions were concerned, but that did not slow down the skiing enthusiasts. About 95 percent of the approximately 106,000 people using the Highway 50 and South Tahoe snowfields are skiers. The use was up about 7 percent. 'The last two snow seasons have been poor,' says Supervisor Zeger, 'but the trend is steadily increasing.'

"The people on the east side of the mountains are sharing in this activity and Mammoth Mountain of the Inyo National Forest is one of the fastest growing snow regions in California. Supervisor Joe Radel reports a 32 percent gain with more than 100,000 snow visits to the Inyo.

"Although skiing is a major sport at Lassen National Forest and Volcanic Park, Forest Supervisor V. A. Parker and Park Superintendent Edward Freeland say heavy family fun use attracts groups from all over northern California, including the San Francisco Bay region.

"About 22,000 traveled to Lassen Forest, half of them going just to romp in the snow with the rest doing the skiing. Another 15,000 toured Lassen Park's snowfields.

"There is a tremendous potential for future development in both the Lassen and Inyo regions as well as some of the lesser used forest lands.

"Plumas National Forest's La Porte was one of the first ski areas to develop in northern California many, many winters ago. With that facility and the new Johnsville State Park coming in, the potential winter sports development is considerable.

"I look for development of the Plumas, Cedar Pass, Union Valley, and many other regions similar to Mount Shasta's Ski Bowl in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Observing its second year of winter sports, Forest Supervisor Paul Stathem says Shasta Bowl use is up 25 to 50 percent this year over the initial season there and Snowman's Hill continues to provide an excellent community place to play in the snow, which means most of the increase consists of visitors from outside the immediate region.

"The reputation was spread this year to the benefit of all the Sierra Nevada, and everyone concerned must continue to work together to provide the facilities to meet this demand. The investment will be repaid many times."

### Washington Report

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following newsletter of May 14, 1960:

#### WASHINGTON REPORT

(By BRUCE ALGER, Fifth District, Texas, May 14, 1960)

The Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, just enacted, presented the contradictory though not too unusual spectacle of Congressmen debating and agreeing to the expenditure of public money for a program that practically everyone, for varying reasons, thought wrong, yet the bill passed handily without a record vote. The bill called for approximately \$4 billion in various agriculture subsidies. The Appropriation Committee's own report on the bill highlights the inconsistencies. Here are some quotes: "The Federal Government is now spending far more in the name of agriculture than ever before in history \* \* \* yet farm income in 1959 was at the lowest level since World War II. \* \* \* Since 1953 the following 'cures' have been offered, tried, and from the record found wanting, so far as solving the problem is concerned." Then are listed reduced price supports (lower assured prices), soil bank (to pay farmers for acreage left untilled), Public Law 480 (to give surpluses away at home and abroad), Agriculture Department personnel increase of 28 percent, appropriations increase of 300 percent, and production controls lowered (reduced acreage control). And still the problem remains unsolved. "The cost to the Federal Treasury since 1952 now totals \$25.8 billion. \* \* \* Farmers tend to increase their production as farm prices are reduced."

The soil bank failed, according to the report, because we paid farmers for land that already lay idle; further, that if 56 percent of all farms were retired at \$10 per acre per year, costing us \$2.75 billion, we would cut production only 9 percent. The problem, as the report states, "will never be solved until

Congress attacks the problem at its base, which is overproduction." The report then shows that the \$13.5 billion in food given away at home and abroad under Public Law 480 since 1954 has not eliminated the surpluses, but rather "has contributed to a constantly deteriorating situation for American agriculture by getting these huge surpluses out of sight abroad and thereby postponing action to prevent the increase in the surplus problem." Also, the report states that Public Law 480 "should be considered a foreign aid program and should be paid for in the mutual security bill." Speaking of acreage controls, the report states, "while efforts to control production through acreage controls have not been effective, it appears unwise to eliminate them." Under the heading, "Corrective Action Urgently Needed", we find, "the situation becomes progressively worse. \* \* \* It is imperative the present approaches to this problem be reversed if the agricultural industry of this country is to survive and if we are to prevent a bankrupt agriculture from pulling down the rest of our economy." Yet the bill passed perpetuates the present programs.

The forthright report stopped just short of the truth. The truth is that Federal subsidy (Federal money and Federal control) will kill private enterprise ultimately. True, to a degree, industry can live on, through accumulated productive strength, against the debilitating Federal regulation, much as a ship moves despite barnacles. True, taxpayers can survive economically despite the weight of taxation much as a strong man can carry a heavy burden and still do other tasks. But in either case or in combination of the two, subsidy and taxation, free enterprise, private initiative, and individual freedom go down the drain. We are now witnessing the struggle of a dying, free industry, originally a free industry—agriculture—because of the Federal Government. The solution? Get the Federal Government out entirely. Only then can normal market supply and demand react and result in the right prices, which in turn will result in a good income to the farmer, balanced against the costs of other commodities. So the effort of Congress should be directed toward freeing the farmer, not regulating and subsidizing him deeper into trouble. The bill passed without a record vote. I voted against it and desire to be so recorded. I predict that if Congress will not take the statesmanlike position, then the people will force action, just as happened in the labor reform bill, passed despite House leadership opposition. It would be better, and hurt the farmers less, it seems to me, if the Congress and the farm industry effected the changes voluntarily than to have it forced on them.

Russia's propagandistic blustering concerning the American "spy" was answered forthrightly by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in a floor speech. Mr. CANNON pointed out our failure to anticipate the Communists' Korean attack which cost our own unready troops dearly. So it is that for 4 years CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) by design has been sending planes over Russia to observe in order to protect ourselves, so far as possible, against buildups for surprise attacks. He likened the appropriation of funds for this work to the secret atomic work at Oak Ridge which preceded the atom bomb, unknown to all but a few of the Members of Congress. Espionage is a part of modern warfare and survival. Ours is hardly comparable to Russia's infiltration and subversive efforts. It was a refreshing statement. Russia needs to be told once and for all that we are deadly serious in our intention to protect freedom-loving nations, and if they don't like it, that's just too bad. Tough and direct action is all that blusterers understand. Only as we are strong, tough-

minded, and tough-talking, will we prevent war and strengthen and attract the only kind of allies we want, specifically those equally dedicated to preserving freedom for mankind against the godless, slave-state alternative of communism.

### Farm Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the following is a brief résumé of a talk I made to the Clinton (S.C.) Kiwanis Club's annual farmers night program, April 14, 1960:

#### FARM PROGRAM

(Address of Congressman WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN at Kiwanis Club's annual farmers night, April 14, at Clinton, S.C.)

The most serious domestic problem facing the people of the United States is the farm situation. Farm population in the United States has dropped to 11 percent of the total, the lowest percentage in the history of the United States and the lowest of any major world power in the history of the world. This is a dangerously low percentage.

The United States was founded by men with a rural philosophy. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights were largely written by rural men. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe were all outstanding farmers. The fact that Washington and Jefferson were great farmers made them good Presidents. Nearly all of the Presidents in the history of the United States were born and reared on a farm or associated with a farm. The membership of the Congress for 130 years was overwhelmingly rural. Farmers have initiative. They are independent. They think for themselves. They cannot be herded or coerced to the polls by goons and ward bosses. It is difficult to get up a mob or overthrow the Government with busy, contented landowning farmers. A man who is busy milking cows and tilling the soil is not going to lead a march on the Nation's Capitol to overthrow representative government.

We do not find Communists and Socialists engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Our rural areas are no breeding ground for juvenile delinquency. Rural people go to church and support good schools. The rural home is the bedrock of a democratic society.

Under the price-support and acreage-control programs, the American family-size farmer has been reduced to a state of peonage. One-half of the burley-tobacco growers in the United States, under this Government program, are permitted only one-half acre or less—in a nation that originated the culture of tobacco. Under these Government programs, cotton acreage has fallen off in the United States 60 percent since 1930. We have lost cotton markets at home and abroad. One-third of the cotton farmers in the United States grow 5 acres or less. The percentage is even greater in the Southeast. It is impossible for a farmer to clothe, support, and send his children to college with less than 5 acres of cotton or one-half acre of tobacco.

What opportunity is there for a young man with an ambition to be a farmer? He cannot possibly become a farmer unless he inherits a farm or marries into one with allotted acres. Farming is the only business in this

so-called free nation that a young man cannot go into—he is not permitted to do so by a government of free people. Under these Government programs, the situation gets worse and worse. Surpluses mount and the rural population decreases, with more and more people on the welfare rolls and more looking to Washington paternalism.

These farm programs could not have served Russia's purpose more if they had been written by the Kremlin's planners of world conquest. America's population is being concentrated in the great cities, easy to annihilate with the atomic bomb, easy to herd into political machines, and easily subjected to propaganda and agitation. In fact, the first farm program inaugurated in the United States was written by questionable characters—one of whom has since served a term in the penitentiary. The farm program was written by Alger Hiss, Nathan Witt, Frank Shea, Rex Tugwell, Lee Pressman, Henry A. Wallace, and Felix Frankfurter, presently a Justice of this notorious U.S. Supreme Court. These were principally bright young attorneys, most of whom knew nothing whatever about agriculture.

Under the programs these men inaugurated, we grow less and less, our farm population shrinks, while Russia grows more and more and every nation in the world increases her farm acreage. Soviet Russia since 1955 has added over 100 million new acres to agricultural production. Rhodesia exempts her farmers from land taxes to grow more and more. Turkey exempts her farmers from income taxes to grow more and more. In this country we passed a soil bank to get our farmers to grow less and less. Incidentally, the average farmer in Rhodesia plants 65 acres of tobacco; in Canada, 30 acres; and in the United States, may I repeat, half of the tobacco farmers are permitted to plant only one-half acre or less. The same is true with cotton and wheat. Foreign nations grow more, with American foreign aid, while we grow less. We send them marketing experts, fertilizer experts, and the net result is to put our own people out of business.

Under the cotton price-support loan program, in the year 1958 358 farmers in the State of California received \$50,000 or more; Arizona, 194; Mississippi, 237; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, none; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, none. Here in the Southeast we are not only being forced and tricked off the land, but we are paying the bill for others to become bigger and bigger. The atmosphere is being carefully created so that someday a campaign of land reform will explode in the United States along the lines of China's and Cuba's agrarian reform. The only segments of our farm economy holding its own, growing, free, and with hope, are those outside of Government control and price supports—for example, livestock, pine trees, citrus fruits, and vegetables.

On my farm I grow beef, pine trees, and grass, because I can do so without Government regulation.

The pressure was put on Congress to put price supports on livestock, but I am so glad today we resisted these pressure groups. The beef surplus simply vanished through increased consumption. Livestock today accounts for 54 percent of the farm income.

Yes, we need a farm program, a new farm program, a positive program, one that looks to the future, one that will offer hope to the youth of this country, one that will beckon to the teeming millions in the crowded cities, one that can assure us food and part-time employment for the unemployed during times of depression.

1. The No. 1 plank in this farm program should be gradual elimination of price supports and all acreage controls. Our free Nation cannot long survive as long as its farm population is regimented, controlled, and paid to do less and become weaker.

2. The Government subsidizes certain business operations to stay in business, to expand, grow, and to employ more people. On the other hand, we subsidize the farmer to plant less and less, to employ fewer people and to buy less fertilizer, machinery, and supplies. We are simply paying him directly to go out of business. It would be much better for the Nation if we paid the farmer to grow more, not less, and if we paid him directly to stay on the farm instead of moving toward the overcrowded cities.

3. Get rid of the surplus by promoting markets abroad and expanding our markets at home.

4. Develop new crops and new uses through expanded research and advertising. Dr. Herty kept thousands of farmers in business by research on the pine tree.

5. Expand the rural development program.

6. Give the farmer more Federal tax advantages so he can compete with the tax exempt farmers of foreign nations. Give him a break with local taxes by making him pay less for improved rural property. The policy now is to tax a farmer if he paints his house and improves the appearance of his farm. The local taxes of many farmers have doubled since improving his place by sheer initiative and effort.

7. Imports—the farm problem could be solved in one stroke by prohibiting imports of livestock, cotton goods, and other farm commodities we already have in surplus. Over 100 million new acres could be used in the United States to produce the beef, wool, sugar, cotton, tobacco, grain, and other farm commodities now imported from foreign countries.

South Carolina needs new industry, but more than anything else we need to save our old industry which consumes cotton from our farms. We need new industry, but we also need a South Carolina Planning and Development Board for Agriculture. South Carolina's agriculture development must keep pace with its industrial development. It will be tragic for the future political and social welfare of our State if we become all industrial. We must have a balanced economy. We must preserve our South Carolina rural heritage, traditions, and philosophy.

We have a great agricultural college at Clemson. Clemson's agricultural program needs the full support and backing of all of our citizens, both urban and rural.

Through research and planning, South Carolina was able to switch from indigo to rice, to cotton, and now to livestock and pine trees. South Carolina must and can continue to be largely agricultural.

### A Good Example To Follow

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the pleasure of attending what I believe was a historic meeting of Local 1031, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, in Chicago, whose president is Mr. Frank Darling.

So far as I know, local 1031 is the first union in America to provide for its retired members hospital and surgical insurance, which they otherwise could not afford and which will be paid for out of union dues.

Much has been said in the recent past about the lack of democracy in unions. On the basis of my own personal observations, no such charge could be lodged against local 1031, which used 29 voting machines to conduct a secret election on a proposal to raise the union's dues 50 cents a month with which to provide this insurance for its retired members.

The proposal was approved by an overwhelming vote of approximately 6 to 1, and it is indeed encouraging to see the members of a union show such humane concern for their retired members, who otherwise would be denied surgical and hospital care in their older years.

The membership of this union is fully aware that Congress is now studying various proposals to provide surgical and hospital care for our senior citizens. I think it can be an inspiration to all of us to see that this organization did not wait for the Federal Government to act, but rather until such time as a Federal program is agreed upon, it has undertaken the responsibility of providing for the care of its retired members through its own resources.

In discussing the proposal, Mr. Darling made it eminently clear that many small unions throughout the country are not financially capable of taking similar action and that the action of his own union was in no way intended to serve as a deterrent to the responsibility which rests with Congress to provide a plan for our Nation's senior citizens. But it is refreshing to see this union recognize its responsibility to its older members without waiting for Federal action.

I recall the many assaults against decent unions that were voiced here in this Chamber last year during the debate on the labor-management reform bill. I wish that every Member of Congress could have seen democracy at work at this meeting of local 1031, when each member's individual right to express himself in a secret ballot on this proposal was respected by the union's leadership.

I believe Mr. Darling is to be congratulated for initiating this action in his union. It was obvious to me in observing the voting on this proposal that the large turnout of members who participated in this meeting reflects the high regard the members of local 1031 have for Mr. Darling and the rest of the officers of his local.

Those who have been so severe in their criticism of the labor movement and who have repeatedly refused to acknowledge the fact that the abuses of the few in no way reflect the decent conduct of the overwhelming majority of unions in this country, could learn a great deal by observing the conduct of local 1031.

Together with my remarks I should like to include an excerpt from a bulletin put out by Harry C. Herman, of New York, entitled "Executive's Labor Report" which is published weekly for the Nation's top industrial executives. This publication caters primarily to the Nation's largest industries and could hardly be called a prolabor publication. Significantly, in this bulletin of May 2, the "Executive's Labor Report" describes Frank Darling as "one of labor's most original innovators."

Here is how this particular publication described the action of Mr. Darling's union regarding surgical and medical care for its senior citizens:

The Darling plan, which is the first to our knowledge in America for a major industrial union, provides hospitalization and medical care upon retirement for the rest of the members' lives. It starts in 1960.

But this is not the astonishing part. Here is the big twist:

The entire and complete cost of this program will be borne by the union. No dues during this time or any other costs are required.

In order to qualify to receive such hospitalization and medical care, a member must have a total membership period of 10 years or more, be employed in any local 1031 shop after reaching the age of 60, be 65 years old or more, and retire at 65 or more.

The proposed insurance coverage is to be \$15 per day hospital expense, up to \$300 surgical expense, up to \$150 for medicines, X-rays, ambulance, etc., and doctor visits of \$5 for each visit a doctor makes to either the member's home or a hospital, and \$3 for each visit the member makes to a doctor's office starting with the third such visit and with a maximum of 50 visits in any illness.

The plan will apply to any member who has paid dues to local 1031 for 10 years or more, regardless of the number of companies any such member may have worked for during that period.

It further provides that local 1031 will give any member who otherwise qualifies and retired during 1959, who was 65 or more, such an insurance policy at no cost to the retired member even though the plan does not formally go into effect until 1960.

When checking around the country for the effects of such a plan among labor leaders and industrialists, it was interesting to this observer that reaction was unanimously enthusiastic by both.

The bulletin quite appropriately includes a salute to Frank Darling, "Chicago's most unusual labor man—we need more like him."

This action taken by local 1031, I believe, will undoubtedly inspire other unions to take similar action until such time as Congress recognizes its responsibility and provides an adequate program to care for the Nation's senior citizens.

I should like to add my own warm congratulations to Frank Darling and to his membership, which showed such good judgment in solving a serious problem for its senior members. I feel confident that the action taken by local 1031 will provide a stimulus for other organizations to follow suit.

## Continental Fuels Policy

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, last week the American Mining Congress at its coal convention in Pittsburgh featured a panel discussion on a national fuels policy. My observation is that the series of presentations provided emphatic evidence of the urgent necessity

for a study to determine whether a national fuels policy is needed. If the answer is yes, then it must also be determined whether legislation is needed to adopt or implement a policy.

As one of the participants in the discussion, I was especially interested in the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], who suggested that the possibility of a continental fuels policy should be considered. With the development of Canada's rich mineral resources, and with increasing fuels traffic between the Dominion and the United States, I feel that the point raised by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs should receive careful attention.

From a selfish position, I might be inclined to stand pat on my resolution to confine the study to this Nation's energy resources, supplies, and requirements. Although already more than half a billion tons of bituminous coal have been extracted from Colorado's mines, at least 49 billion tons of minable reserves remain within our borders—enough to supply the entire Nation for more than a century at present rates of production. We have enough oil shale to provide through synthesis all the liquid and gaseous fuels that America could use in many, many years. Petroleum, natural gas, water power, and atomic energy are well represented in Colorado's soil.

Canada, and Mexico as well, have important fuel reserves. They are our good neighbors and we all want to encourage commerce among these great nations to whatever extent is mutually beneficial. I am interested in the idea of a continental fuels policy. I believe that it should be explored assiduously. I ask that Congressman SAYLOR's remarks to the American Mining Congress be inserted at this point:

AN ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS, MAY 9, 1960, BY HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

At the start I should like to congratulate Mr. Julian Conover and the American Mining Congress for making this forum possible. Discussions of this kind can go a long way toward developing a public awareness to the need for a fuels policy. Perhaps the idea will also appeal to the oil and gas industries when they hold association meetings. When all considerations—pro and con—have been thoroughly threshed out, maybe we will find that we have a common meeting ground on this issue.

I will say at the start that I have no particular pride of authorship with respect to the fuels policy study that I have introduced in the House. If someone has a better approach to the problem—be he a Democrat or Republican—from Texas, Louisiana, West Virginia, or anywhere else—you may be sure that I will go along with it. Just keep religion out of it—that's all anyone can ask.

The first mention of a national fuels policy study produced tumultuous repercussions. I was reminded of the minister describing the Day of Judgment.

"Thunder will boom," he boomed. "Lightning will strike. Rivers will overflow. Flames will shoot down from the heavens. There will be storms, floods, earthquakes."

A little girl looked up eagerly at her parent. "Mommy," she whispered, "will we get out of school?"

A representative of a competing fuels industry rushed up to my office protesting vio-

lently the idea of a fuels policy study. "We already have a fuels policy," he insisted. When I asked him if there was anything wrong in studying existing Government programs, he hesitated, then merely said that there was no necessity for it.

Acknowledging that we have a semblance of a fuels policy in the form of the various laws and agencies that effect energy production and supply, it appears that opposition to a study would come exclusively from industries, companies, or individuals fearful that the results of an investigation might serve to discomfot their own particular interests. There are three sound reasons why the proposed study should be undertaken as soon as possible. Any one of the reasons is enough to justify the project; in the aggregate they make it a mandatory undertaking. Let us examine them, although the order in which they are listed does not necessarily indicate their degree of importance.

(1) Conservation: As an admirer of Teddy Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot for many years, I have devoted considerable time in Congress to the matter of proper use of all natural resources. God was very generous in filling our cupboards with ample supplies of the raw materials that a people must have in order to make the most of human resources, inventiveness, and ambition. To use our natural resources extravagantly without considering the needs of the generations to follow is immoral.

Is America exercising proper frugality in the production and utilization of energy deposits? I think it is time that we find out. Eight years ago the President's Material Policy Commission, known as the Paley Commission, warned against extravagant use of natural gas. I have repeated this warning numerous times, because I believe that it would be unfair for us to deprive unnecessarily our children and their children of a supply of this special fuel.

Natural gas spokesmen raise a hue and cry when the suggestion is made that the principles of conservation should be applied to their relatively scarce product—natural gas. However, the Federal Government has already taken legislative steps to conserve the extremely scarce and valuable product, helium, and this has been done without any implication of undue imposition of Federal controls \* \* \* and without any allegations of damage to the free enterprise system. Natural gas is disappearing and should not be wasted. It is valuable and the same principles of conservation will eventually—why not now—have to be applied. It is my view that conservation should be exercised now, to use a metaphor, rather than in the future attempt to lock the distribution door when the natural gas horse has already been stolen.

(2) National security: Last Tuesday morning newspapers contained an item, "Dateline Tokyo," stating that Russia has 100 submarines operating in the Pacific. On many occasions we have been alerted to the fact that Red underwater craft infest Atlantic waters. Naval experts have warned us that major ports on both coasts could be demolished through coordinate enemy submarine action in the event of a major war. For that matter, oceangoing tankers would have little need for port facilities in an age when Russia has 400 submarines. Germany started World War II with only 60, yet was able to disrupt completely tanker traffic in the Gulf of Mexico as well as along the Atlantic seaboard.

So, in an emergency we could not depend upon foreign oil to help our domestic mobilization activities. To what extent the country can lean upon foreign fuel in peacetime merits close study. A Cabinet Committee looked into this phase of the defense structure and recommended the import restrictions that were the basis for the mandatory control program established by the

President last year. This control order could be regarded as a phase of a national fuels policy. I see no reason why it should remain apart from the general study which we propose.

(3) The general economy: The Natural Gas Act, another of the many Federal laws affecting the oil and gas industries, was adopted 22 years ago when the Nation was using just 20 percent of the amount of natural gas that is being consumed at the present time. Quite a few of us in Congress have asked repeatedly that this obsolete legislation be updated. From what has been appearing in the newspapers of late, a growing number of Americans agree that the Natural Gas Act should be revised to meet present day requirements.

The natural gas industry is protected by public utility status. Under present conditions, a gas transmission line may make its product available to industrial consumers at less than half the cost that residential patrons are charged. Pittsburghers are complaining about constantly increasing rates. I have some figures here which may be of interest. The last available tables are for 1958, but they are sufficiently recent to spotlight a despicable situation. The average cost of natural gas to homeowners in Pennsylvania was a little more than \$1 per thousand cubic feet in 1958. In the same year the same product was being sold to electric utilities in Pennsylvania for 31.2 cents—or less than one-third of what householders had to pay for it. Mainline industrial users were charged a little more \* \* \* they paid 47.1 cent per thousand cubic feet, but still less than half of what we the people were charged.

This discrimination is reprehensible. I think that a national fuels study could result in its elimination.

Needless to say, the practice of dumping gas into industrial markets at whatever price is necessary to undersell coal is costing the bituminous coal industry many millions of tons per year. Although we have enough coal in America to last for more than 1,000 years, at present rates of production, and though the natural gas life index is set at less than a quarter of a century, this valuable product is flowing freely into whatever industrial and utility markets will take it. As a consequence, many mines are closed, mineworkers are idled, railroaders who depend upon coal traffic for a livelihood are laid off, and economic stagnation extends in communities up and down the line. Certainly we need a fuels study.

Gentlemen, I could cite 101 cases to support my proposal for a fuels study. I assure you that I shall continue to exert every effort to induce Congress to undertake this work. I repeat that I will not stand by my own resolution if a more logical one is advanced.

As a matter of fact, I have been giving serious thought to the possibility of recommending that the fuels study be extended so that it will be continental in scope rather than limited to our own boundary. For a number of years I protested the proposal to import natural gas from Canada into the Midwest. Among other reasons, I feel that it would place our consumers at the mercy of international gas interests. Within the past several months both the Canadian Energy Board and the U.S. Federal Power Commission have issued the necessary certificates for the line from the Dominion into and through Minnesota. I noticed about 10 days ago that the National Coal Association has asked that the case be reopened, so as yet the final decision must be considered uncertain.

Unless Congress or the tariffmaking authorities in the State Department do an abrupt about-face, any gas entering this country from Canada would be duty free. In contrast, Canada imposes a 50-cent-per-ton tariff on all U.S. coal that moves northward across the border.

If there is any reciprocity in this arrangement, I do not detect it. Perhaps a continental fuels policy could also bring about a solution to this inequity.

## Michigan—Your Opportunity

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the title I have given my remarks today—"Michigan—Your Opportunity"—is also the slogan for Michigan Week, 1960. The seventh annual observation of Michigan Week commenced yesterday, May 15, and will run through the remainder of this week. In general, the purpose of Michigan Week is to promote the great State of Michigan throughout the Nation. More specifically, the purposes of Michigan Week are three: First, to advance the economic and social progress of Michigan; second, to promote among Michigan residents and the people of the United States a better understanding of the advantages Michigan offers as a place for living, working, enjoying recreation and doing business; and, third to get all Michigan residents working together to make the State an even better place in which to live, work, and enjoy life. As a native and life-long resident of Michigan, I am happy to take part in this Michigan Week effort and to assist in advancing these fine purposes which I have just enumerated.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, it is comparatively easy for me to do this because the State of Michigan is replete with such a wealth of natural resources, commercial opportunities, and other advantages that I could go on virtually ad infinitum in extolling them.

Michigan is the largest State east of the Mississippi. The Upper Peninsula alone is equal in size to Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts combined. Both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas have been richly endowed by nature. Indeed the State motto: "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you" is well justified. The economy of Michigan rests firmly upon the three main pillars of industry, agriculture, and the tourist trade. During World War II, the magnificent performance of Michigan's automotive industry earned for our State the title "Arsenal of Democracy." Our State continues today to be one of the foremost producers of military vehicular equipment and is also in the forefront of the vast new development and rapid expansion in the manufacture of ballistic missiles—awesome and terrible weapons of the new space age.

The automotive industry, however, is only one among many in which Michigan is a leader. On the basis of value added by manufacture, Michigan also ranks first in boatbuilding, output of internal combustion engines, mobile homes, steel springs, hardware, industrial

patterns, special dies and tools, and conveyors. Michigan is also known far and wide as an outstanding producer of furniture, breakfast foods, drugs and chemicals, sporting and athletic goods, steel, chemicals, salt, and paper products.

Michigan boasts of many new and up-and-coming fields. One of these is the production of chemicals. The value added by manufacture in the chemical industry is even now in the neighborhood of \$600 million. The wealth of raw materials available within the State gives every prospect of boosting Michigan to one of the Nation's top producers of chemicals. In general, overall diversification of industry has proceeded at such a rapid pace that of the 453 industries classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Michigan has 369—or 81 percent of the total.

What is more, industry is continuing to flock to Michigan in droves. For the 6-month period ending last month, April 1960, Michigan led all other States in industrial growth. During that time 94 new industrial facilities came to Michigan. This is far more than the second ranked State. Of these 94 new facilities, 74 were in the Detroit metropolitan area, including Ann Arbor. This means that this single metropolitan area acquired more new industrial facilities than any other single State. And it should be duly noted that these figures do not even include companies which leased or expanded into existing industrial facilities. These figures represent new facilities only. In short, during the 6 months ending April 1960, building permits were issued for 94 new industrial projects costing a total of \$111,121,209. Of this total more than \$62 million was in the city of Detroit and eight suburban communities. This Detroit figure does not include some \$20 million for expansion of 214 industrial plants and 87 industrial warehouse facilities during the same 6-month period. Nor do any of these figures include any of the approximately \$150 million in new facilities announced or started in the previous 6-month period. It is easily seen, Mr. Speaker, that Michigan's tremendous attractiveness to industry has not diminished at all. To the contrary, it is on the upswing.

One of the main reasons for this attractiveness, of course, is the tremendous treasury of raw materials of which the State of Michigan can so justly boast. It is said that "whatever a manufacturer may need in the way of materials, it is probable that he will find them in Michigan." A study of a resources map of the State readily bears out this great abundance of nature's bounty.

Starting with Upper Peninsula, which is part of the greatest iron ore producing region of the world—the Lake Superior District, we find very extensive iron ore deposits—Michigan's most valuable mineral resource. These deposits place Michigan second among all iron ore producing States. Since 1854, Michigan mines have shipped a tonnage of ore equal to the total excavation of the Panama Canal. Between 1860 and 1890 Michigan led the Nation in the production of lumber. Michigan lumber helped

to build 19th century America. Although the forests have been largely cut over, Michigan is still a major lumbering State. In all, the State of Michigan boasts 19 million acres of forests, yielding about 1 million cords annually. It is expected that Michigan's lumber harvest will be considerably increased as the second stand of timber grows in, for the lumbermen of the State are applying their knowledge of modern conservation methods to insure a continuing supply of wood. The hardwoods are basic to our furniture industry, while the softwoods underwrite Michigan's well-known paper and pulp industry.

Michigan is well endowed with many other natural resources. She is noted for her limestone. She is first in the production of salt in the Nation, furnishing about 20 percent of the Nation's supply. Of all the States, Michigan has easiest and greatest access to the bountiful supply of fresh water in the Great Lakes, by far the largest reservoir of fresh water in the world. Michigan annually ranks fourth in production of cement. She ranks high in the annual production of oil—over 10 million barrels per year. She is always very high, usually sixth, in the production of copper. Michigan has the world's largest limestone quarries and deposits of gypsum. Nationally Michigan is first in gypsum production and second in all

stone production, including limestone. Michigan is second in the production of iron ore, supplying about 13 percent of the Nation's need.

Michigan's Lower Peninsula has extensive quantities of sand and gravel. Michigan's fine highways are built of her own native materials. The mention of highways brings to mind Michigan's wonderful traffic safety record. Although Michigan is high up among the States with the highest traffic volume, yet she has the second lowest number of traffic fatalities per 100 million miles traveled. In addition to industry, Michigan is a top notch agricultural State. The value of her agricultural products exceeds \$730 million each year. For example, Michigan annually produces: 42 million pounds of strawberries with a value of \$6.1 million; 65 thousand gallons of maple syrup worth \$350,000; 6,000 acres of peppermint worth \$800,000; 3,000 acres of spearmint, a crop worth \$600,000. The Lower Peninsula of Michigan produces some 97 percent of the Nation's crop of navy beans. Beans may be baked in Boston, but they are raised in Michigan. The State also leads in the production of tomatoes, cucumbers, and cultivated blueberries. She is third in the production of apples, fifth in peaches, fourth in pears. In addition, Michigan is the largest producer of red tart cherries and is third

in the production of sweet cherries. Celery and corn are also large crops. In all, 44 different fruit and vegetable crops are grown commercially in Michigan.

Recreation is also an important "product" for Michigan. The lakes, streams, and woodlands of the State combine to provide the perfect setting for vacationers. Ten million tourists annually roam the beauty spots in Michigan. The State's tourist and resort industry which caters to these millions accounts for a yearly revenue of some \$700 million. This great influx of visitors makes Michigan the fourth most popular vacation spot in the Nation, accounting for some 6 percent of the domestic tourist trade.

With all of these assets bestowed by nature, with the tremendous diversity of commercial activity and opportunity and with this great magnetism for tourist, it is readily obvious that the great State of Michigan is richly deserving of an eminent place among her sister States. I feel sure that she has been accorded such a position and I am equally sure that she will continue to earn and deserve the pride of the Nation and the respect of her sister States. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and all other Members of this House to join me in saluting the great State of Michigan during this—Michigan Week, 1960.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1960

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, of Montana.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, Thou only art the fountain of our being; Thou art the light of all our seeing. Our puny mortal strength alone is unequal to the tests and tasks of the terrific times which are upon us. We dare not trust our own devices and councils.

To those who through the treacherous seas of this violent era pilot the Nation's course, give, we pray Thee, a revealing and steadying remembrance of the altars dedicated to spiritual verities at which the Founding Fathers knelt, and the moral standards to which they were committed.

For the radiant dream which we call America, hear our vow as we pledge our all as security for freedom's greatest venture against freedom's deadly foes now loose on the earth.

We ask it in the name above every name. Amen.

### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1960.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD, a Senator

from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. MANSFIELD thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 16, 1960, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2611) to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 7480. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to label declaration of the use of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are the produce of the soil;

H.R. 9792. An act to amend section 4111 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the salary of managers and directors of professional services of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliarys, and centers;

H.R. 10500. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 with respect to incentive pay for certain submarine service;

H.R. 11602. An act to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; and for other purposes;

H.R. 11706. An act to authorize an extension of time for final proof under the desert land laws under certain conditions; and

H.R. 11985. An act to make American nationals eligible for scholarships and fellowships authorized by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 7480. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to label declaration of the use of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are the produce of the soil; and

H.R. 11985. An act to make American nationals eligible for scholarships and fellowships authorized by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H.R. 9792. An act to amend section 4111 of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the salary of managers and directors of professional services of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliarys, and centers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 10500. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 with respect to incentive pay for certain submarine service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 11602. An act to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 11706. An act to authorize an extension of time for final proof under the desert land laws under certain conditions; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the