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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1957

Rev. Robert B. Appleyard, D. D., rector, Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., offered the following prayer:

O Almighty God, judge of all nations, in honest self-searching we know our ways have not been Thy ways. Through the centuries, we have oft cloaked national gain in the garb of honor; confused greatness with political power; ignored injustice and poverty within our own gates; made terms of conquest which precluded a lasting peace.

Merciful God, we have forsaken Thy ways of blessedness. In Thy love forgive us.

And may we stand for Thy truth and restore life. Where the sacredness of the sealed word has been broken; where wanton cruelty has held sway; where liberty and free choice have been denied; where the sanctity of Thy spirit has been scorned; help us to stand, and, having done all, to stand. Strengthen us to make no compromise with oppression, nor to our seeming advantage come to terms with evil. Give us an abiding hatred of the wrong which we oppose, and a generous forgiveness of the doer, lest our own trespasses be unforgiven in Thy sight.

And let Thy living cross illumine all our calvaries, as we join hands across the borders and the seas to clear the air of lies; to enlist our common hopes against our separate fears; and, with all our skills combined, to rebuild a new home for Thy life in all the corners of the earth.

We ask it through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 1, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had

affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 637), an act to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 to increase the amount available thereunder for business loans, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. 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.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Olin Hatfield Chilson, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior; and Richard Barrett Lowe, of South Dakota, to be Governor of Guam.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the calendar will be stated.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan, to be Postmaster General.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I merely wish to say a word of commendation regarding the willingness of Mr. Summerfield to continue to serve as Postmaster General. I know how hard he has worked during the past 4 years to make the Post Office Department an efficient agency for all the people of the United States, and at the same time to be fair to the great number of Post Office employees, both in Washington, D. C. and elsewhere throughout the country. I am glad that Mr. Summerfield is willing to continue to serve as Postmaster General.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I am happy to join my colleague, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], in saying a word in commendation of Arthur Summerfield.

Long before Mr. Summerfield became Postmaster General, I knew him rather intimately; and since he has come to Washington, I have watched with great interest the effectiveness with which he has carried on the work of the Post Office Department.

I wish to express my full approval of the nomination and its confirmation, because I believe Arthur Summerfield to be one of the outstanding men not only in the Post Office Department, but in the employ of the entire Federal Government.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, for 15 years I have been a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. During that time I have become intimately acquainted with the work of the committee and of the Post Office Department.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Postmaster General Summerfield. In my opinion he has done an outstanding job. He has the confidence of the members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike. In my opinion the people of the country are to be congratulated upon having in the office of Postmaster General a man of Mr. Summerfield's business experience and eminence.

Under the law passed in 1872, no other member of the Cabinet has to be confirmed by the Senate; the Postmaster General is the only one.

I am satisfied that the Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle agree with me that Mr. Summerfield has done an outstanding job.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, formerly I was privileged to serve for 3 years on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. During my service on the committee I became somewhat acquainted with the functioning of the Post Office Department. Over the years I have closely watched the activities of the Postmasters General under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Mr. President, it has been a source of pleasure and a great satisfaction to me to see the Reorganization Act take effect in connection with the functioning of the Post Office Department, under the able leadership of the Postmaster General, Arthur Summerfield. Today, there are the regional offices which are dispersing the activities of the Post Office Department and the postal service throughout the Nation; and that reorganization is reducing the cost of the service, and is bringing about greater administrative efficiency.

Mr. President, the Postmaster General, Arthur Summerfield, has brought business management ideas into the

postal service. Although the reorganization is in its infancy, yet we can see the promise of a more efficient postal service, both in the local post offices, and in the nationwide functioning of the Department.

So it is with a great deal of pleasure, Mr. President, that I have the privilege, as a Member of the Senate, of supporting confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Summerfield, for reappointment as Postmaster General.

One of the more obvious changes and improvements in the postal service is the painting of the mailboxes and the mail trucks red, white, and blue. That, in itself, gives evidence of a new day in the postal service. I know that the Postmaster General, Arthur Summerfield, has taken a keen interest in developing new methods which will be beneficial both to the postal employees and to the mail service of the Nation.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield for a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that in our experience on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, we have discovered that the Post Office Department conducts the biggest business in the United States—bigger than that of any corporation?

Mr. THYE. Undoubtedly that is true. Furthermore, the postal service involves more people in everyday life than does any other governmental function.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I wish to add my words to those of my colleagues who have spoken in commendation of confirmation of the nomination of Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield.

It was my pleasure to know Arthur Summerfield a number of years before he actively entered into the great responsibilities which he is discharging at the moment. He is a businessman. He is a conscientious public servant. In the position of Postmaster General he has performed excellently in connection with the reorganization plans, which have been applied rather uniformly throughout the country.

As a result of Arthur Summerfield's business approach, we have a far better postal system and postal organization. I think he has made magnificent strides in tying together all the elements of the postal service into the greatest cooperative effort we have seen for many years.

Mr. President, today we have an efficient and a progressive Post Office Department.

Of course, I am delighted that the President has renominated Arthur Summerfield to be Postmaster General; and I shall be happy to vote for the confirmation of his nomination, just as I have been happy to make this statement regarding it.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it is a great pleasure to stand on the floor of this deliberative body and speak in behalf of so great an American as Arthur Summerfield.

Today, when we must practice economy in Government, because of the great demands made on our Government for reasons very well understood by the people of the Nation, the time has come when every possible economy must be exercised in the postal service. The Postmaster General has done that exceptionally well, and I think has even added to the efficiency of that important department of our Government. It is a real pleasure to support the renomination of Arthur Summerfield as Postmaster General.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I wish to be associated with my colleagues in the very fine remarks which have been made about the renomination of the distinguished Postmaster General for another 4 years, plus 30 days. I think our country is to be congratulated that it has as its Postmaster General a man of the integrity, caliber, and character of Arthur E. Summerfield. He has rendered great service to the country. In my book, he is one of the outstanding Postmasters General in the history of America. I hope the nomination will be confirmed unanimously.

Mr. President, I am pleased that associated with Arthur E. Summerfield is an old friend of mine, Abe McGregor Goff, who has served as solicitor in the Post Office Department. His nomination to be General Counsel of the Department is before the Senate today.

I am delighted that he has been appointed to the responsible position of General Counsel of the Post Office Department. I hope the nomination will be confirmed unanimously.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, at a meeting of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee last Thursday, the committee unanimously approved and recommended to the Senate for confirmation the nominations of Arthur E. Summerfield to be Postmaster General, and of Abe Goff to be General Counsel of the Post Office Department.

As I understand, the Postmaster General is the only Cabinet officer whose nomination is required by statute to come to the Senate for confirmation at the beginning of a second term of a President's administration.

Abe Goff has been Solicitor in the Department, and now assumes the new position of General Counsel, which was created at the last session of Congress.

I shall not go into the background of the Postmaster General's business experience before he accepted the appointment as Postmaster General in the present administration. His background was made a part of the record on the occasion of the confirmation of his first nomination.

During the past 4 years there have been many improvements in the postal service, especially as it dealt with the personnel of the Department.

The Postmaster General made several recommendations in regard to the improvement of personnel policies in the Department, and Congress, by legislative action, approved these changes.

I think it is well to keep in mind that the Post Office Department is the second largest employer in the Government, employing 520,000 persons.

I think one of the important achievements during the past 4 years has been the installation of a modern pay structure, which became effective on December 3, 1955. This new compensation structure fully ascribed and allocated to their proper level 520,000 field positions. This represented probably the largest installation of a completely new compensation system ever successfully completed anywhere.

One of the programs in which I have been particularly interested, and which I sponsored, was the incentive awards program. During the first 6 months of the program, 240 awards were granted. During the fiscal year 1956, the adoption rate of employee suggestions increased by more than 100 percent, and substantial savings were estimated from their adoption.

I think I should mention the progress which has been made in the safety program in the Post Office Department. There has been continuous improvement in motor-vehicle safety and a reduced number of accidents for the second consecutive year.

For the second consecutive year the National Safety Council recognized the Department's contribution to motor-vehicle safety with a special award.

These and many other achievements have been carried out during the administration of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, and I urge the Senate to confirm his nomination.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I shall not attempt to add anything to the very fine statements which have been made about the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Summerfield to be Postmaster General for a second term, except to say that I approve of and join other Senators in their tributes to his work during the past 4 years.

I have known Art Summerfield for a number of years. I think the record shows he has established some innovations in the operations of a most difficult department, the great Post Office Department of the United States. He has increased the efficiency of the delivery of the mails and of the postal service generally to the people. On the basis of the costs incident to the operation of the Department, I think he has saved for the people and cut down expenses by hundreds of millions of dollars. Additional costs for the operation of the Department have been added from time to time by the Congress, but the increased efficiency of the service which he has brought about has resulted in a saving to the United States and to the American people of vast amounts of money.

I am glad to join with my colleagues in their tributes to Art Summerfield today.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. President, it is an honor to add my voice in support of the appointment of Arthur E. Summerfield to be Postmaster General of the United States.

Before he was called to Washington in 1953 to serve in President Eisenhower's Cabinet, Mr. Summerfield demonstrated great ability to organize and lead in the field of business. Those qualities were recognized in World War II, when he was selected as Michigan chairman of the

automobile committee of the National Automobile Dealers Association. In that capacity he was in charge of recruitment for the Ordnance Department of the United States Army for his State. He made an admirable record in that capacity. He also served as regional vice president of this association and headed up the organization's postwar planning committee. Again he did an excellent job.

The fine work of Arthur Summerfield first came to my attention when he served as chairman of the Republican National Committee during the very successful campaign of 1952. He completed the duties of this demanding office with dispatch and dignity, and added another page to his book of outstanding achievements.

During the past 4 years, Mr. Summerfield has served as Postmaster General of the United States. Again, the record he has compiled is an inspiring one. He has served with the efficiency that marks the successful businessman, the dignity that should always characterize a member of the President's Cabinet, and the energy and zeal that should always be the hallmark of a public servant.

The 4-year record of the Postal Department under the leadership of Mr. Summerfield reflects the type of administration he has engineered. New methods of operation, a revitalized organization within the Department, new and better equipment—these, and many other developments, have taken place. The result of this administration is reflected in one significant set of facts. In the past 4 fiscal years there has been an 11 percent increase in the volume of mail handled by the Post Office Department. In the face of that great increase, however, there has been an increase in employment in the Department of only slightly more than 3 percent. Many public servants, in many positions, pay verbal tribute to the goal of increased efficiency in Government. Mr. Summerfield has translated the pledge of increased efficiency into concrete and effective action.

I have had the honor of representing the people of Iowa in the Congress for 18 years—16 of them as the Representative from the First District of Iowa, and the last two as the junior Senator from Iowa. During that entire period, I have never seen a Cabinet official more dedicated to serving the people of America and their Government, or more devoted to the well-being of the personnel under his direction, than Arthur Summerfield. He has walked the narrow path of service and leadership with great honor and with becoming modesty.

I am proud and privileged to support without reservation the nomination of Arthur E. Summerfield to be Postmaster General of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am very pleased to join with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in paying tribute to one whom I consider to be a loyal public servant. I have known General Summerfield only since he came to Washington as a member of the Cabinet. He has been diligent in his work. He has been pleasant in his relationships. He has been fair in his dealings. It has been my observa-

tion that he has lived up to his responsibilities as a public servant.

I think I should observe that he is not a man of the best judgment in all respects, because he belongs to the Republican Party. [Laughter.] But if we are going to have Republicans—and it seems there were a lot of them last November—I want them to be like Arthur Summerfield. He never takes advantage of anyone. He does not play his cards under the table. He tries to reason with people, he tries to persuade people, he tries to lead people; but he never tries to drive one.

I am glad the Democratic majority, under the leadership of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] has reported this nomination promptly and favorably.

It has been my observation, so far as my personal knowledge is concerned relating to my State, that General Summerfield has done an excellent administrative job; and I am glad, if we must have a Republican Postmaster General, that the President has renominated him.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in paying my respects to the Postmaster General, Arthur Summerfield, who has completed 4 years in this very important task, and whose nomination is before the Senate today for reconfirmation. I think he has done an outstanding job in the Post Office Department. I believe that when the history of the Post Office Department is ultimately written, Arthur Summerfield will stand high among the outstanding Postmasters General of the United States.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, it is unnecessary for me to add my word to the good things that have been said about Postmaster General Summerfield. I most heartily agree with them.

My purpose in rising is to say a word about Abe McGregor Goff, who has been renominated as General Counsel for the Post Office Department.

I entered the House of Representatives in 1947 with Abe McGregor Goff, and served with him in the House of Representatives. Among the 76 freshmen Members that year he was outstanding. He was selected by his party to represent the freshmen Members on the policy committee in the House of Representatives.

His service was conspicuously able. I have followed his activities and career through the years, and I should like to have the RECORD show, from one who has served with him and known him so well, that in confirming his nomination to this responsible position, we are fortunate in selecting a very able public servant of the highest degree of competency and integrity.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the excellent remarks made by my colleague from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN], and other colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Summerfield has been an outstanding Postmaster General. He has brought about many much needed reforms in the Post Office Department. Above all, I think Mr. Summerfield has made the people of America conscious

of the job of Postmaster General, and in doing so he has in some ways glamorized the Post Office Department—most notably by the beautiful decorative paint now appearing on mailboxes and mail trucks.

Postmaster General Summerfield has been a fine administrator. As I have said, he has brought about many needed reforms. I am very happy to join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in complimenting him and wishing him great success in the years which lie ahead.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a great Michigander. Those of us from Michigan are extremely proud of the leadership which General Summerfield has given, not only to our State, but to our country.

General Summerfield's life story is a typical Horatio Alger story. He has achieved great success through his own hard work and ability.

Since January 1953 the postal administration of Arthur E. Summerfield has effected many short-term improvements and savings throughout the Post Office Department and has also developed long-range programs to modernize thoroughly our obsolete postal plant and to establish a sound fiscal policy.

In the past 4 years the Post Office Department has made more than 80 major improvements and simplifications for the users of the mails, making it easier and more economical for them to use the Department's services.

The shifting patterns of population and the growth of suburban communities have been served by adding the equivalent of 15,000 new letter carriers to serve 5 million more American homes and 500,000 more business concerns.

A complete regionalization program of the Post Office Department's operations has been effected, and the management is now decentralized into 15 region and 91 district offices, each equipped and staffed to handle its own problems quickly at a local level, on a home-rule basis.

An experimental airlift of regular 3-cent mail on a space-available basis with the airlines is a great success, and more than a billion such letters a year are now arriving at their destinations as much as 48 hours earlier than before and at no increase in cost to the Government or to the mailers.

Later collections of mail are now being made, so that millions of letters a day are now being sent on their way overnight instead of lying in mailboxes until the next morning.

Window hour service in post offices in large cities has been extended for the convenience of people who work during the day. Hundreds of thousands of rural dwellers are now receiving efficient rural delivery service.

More than 1,500 new postal buildings have been built to the Department's specifications by private capital, to meet our expanding postal needs, and 3,500 more new post offices are programed for completion in the next 5 years.

An industrial engineering program has been established and an organized program of research and development started.

In the larger post offices modern equipment, including conveyors, lift trucks, label-printing machines, strong tying machines, and so forth, has been installed.

The Department is actively designing and inventing electronic and mechanical equipment to do a large part of the tedious handwork in post offices.

Despite the great progress in improving the postal service during the past 4 years, the thing I like best about Arthur E. Summerfield is his frankness in admitting that the postal service is still far from satisfactory.

He has said on a number of occasions:

Our goal for the future seems to me to be an obvious one; namely, that we cannot, we must not, ever be satisfied until the mail service is as good as it possibly can be.

We cannot, we must not, be complacent or satisfied until the postal service matches in efficiency the best of American industry in techniques, in equipment, and in buildings.

I predict that in the next 4 years our Post Office Department, under Arthur E. Summerfield's dynamic leadership, will constantly improve the mail service to the American people; will make vast strides in modernizing its old-fashioned physical plant to keep pace with this growing Nation; and will contribute its share to balancing the Federal budget so essential to the economic well-being and security of the American people.

I wish once again to extend my congratulations to the President of the United States for nominating Arthur E. Summerfield to be Postmaster General.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I wish to endorse and embrace all the commendatory statements we have heard on the floor of the Senate today concerning Arthur E. Summerfield.

Arthur Summerfield is a great American. He is a self-made man, in the tradition of our American concepts. He has brought to the Post Office Department some refreshingly new ideas. He has brought to the Post Office Department the Summerfield philosophy that no problem is too big to be tackled, and that any problem appropriately tackled is a problem to which a solution can be found.

He has had the courage and farsightedness to make suggestions and proposals which have gone far toward improving the postal service and making it the type of service to which the American people are entitled.

It is refreshing to realize that we have had this morning a very fine and very sincere tribute paid to Mr. Summerfield by a great Democrat from Texas, the majority leader of the Senate [Mr. JOHNSON], a man who has an affinity for the Democratic Party which no one has ever challenged. When he rises, as he did, and, in true Texan style, speaks straight from the shoulder in tribute to a man who was formerly the national chairman of the Republican Party, it is an occasion which I believe should make headlines in Europe and to make the people of the world realize that in America we have a political system with a capacity for accommodation to each other's point of view. That of itself should be of great assistance in other areas of the world and should constitute

an example which other peoples might well emulate.

I know that Art Summerfield was not only the national Republican chairman, but that he was a very fine one. It was my pleasure to serve under him in 1952, as director of the speakers bureau of the Eisenhower-Nixon campaign. I watched him in action then, as I have observed him in operation in the Post Office Department. He has the tenacity, the enthusiasm, and the adventuresome spirit which keep our Government young and moving forward. It is a great thing for America that we can bring into the Government service, and have in the Cabinet, in charge of an important function of government, a man with the ability of Art Summerfield. I congratulate him, as I congratulate ourselves, on the job he is doing and will continue to do so admirably.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I join very happily with my colleagues in voting for the confirmation of the nomination of Arthur Summerfield, whose work I have watched very closely during the past 4 years. I believe he has done one thing which needed to be done very much indeed, and that is the improvement of the working conditions in our post offices, in plants which are old and outmoded and inadequate by modern standards, both with respect to the traffic handled in the post offices and the traffic handled on the streets.

We need a tremendous renovation program in the Post Office Department. I recall that last year General Summerfield proposed such a plan. Perhaps it is not big enough; but, certainly it shows that he has an understanding of one of the most crying needs of the postal service; namely, the improvement of the plant and the improvement of the working conditions for the postal employees. I hope that in his second administration he will have an opportunity to bring into force the ideas and the plans which he has conceived for the improvement of the service along the lines I have indicated.

I am very happy to vote for the confirmation of his nomination. I join my colleagues in wishing him great success in his second administration.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I wish to add my voice to the voices of my colleagues in praise of the Postmaster General. I congratulate him on his nomination, and I join my colleagues in praising his qualities as an able leader and good administrator, and as one who has used a great deal of good judgment and fine management in conducting the affairs of his department. It is to be hoped he will receive the same measure of cooperation in the future that he has received heretofore in improving the working conditions of the employees of his Department, so as to increase the efficiency of the Post Office Department and the service it extends to the public.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say something about the nomination. I shall not vote against it, of course, because I believe Mr. Summerfield has done an excellent job in many

of his Department's activities. The distinguished occupant of the chair, I believe, can understand what I have in mind, because we deal with the appropriations for the Post Office Department.

However, I did not wish this occasion to pass without putting into the RECORD one thought. We need a great many post offices throughout the country. About 2 years ago Congress enacted a law which allowed the Postmaster General—the law is called the lease-purchase law—to let contracts for the construction of post office buildings, and to contract with individuals for the rental of such buildings for a period of 20 years. At the end of the 20-year period the Government has the right to take possession of the buildings, if it wishes to do so. However, in many cases, when we add up the cost of such an operation, we find the cost to be almost twice what it would be if the Government appropriated the money in the first instance and built the post offices.

In a great many instances rentals and lease-purchases in connection with post offices are justified; but it seems to me that when it is contemplated to erect a large building which will be used solely for a Federal function, such as a post office, for example, the Post Office Department might well consider coming to Congress and asking for an appropriation with which to construct the building for its exclusive use, so as to save the taxpayers at least 40 or 50, and in some cases 90 percent, of the cost which would be incurred if the building were constructed under the lease-purchase plan.

Of course what I have related is not Mr. Summerfield's fault, because Congress enacted the lease-purchase law. I believe he has done a good job in many instances. However, I feel that under the circumstances I have outlined he might well come to Congress and, without being afraid of the size of his budget, ask Congress to appropriate the money for the building of post offices, instead of letting an outsider make a profit.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in recent years—and perhaps for the past 8 or 10 or 12 years—the Post Office Department has bought land for post-office sites, and that later it was authorized to sell that land. As a result, although the Government made millions of dollars in profit from the sale of such properties, the Post Office Department did not get any credit for that profit.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I had not quite finished my statement. I wish to add that the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings of the Committee on Public Works, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], has announced that hearings will be held on the lease-purchase program on February 19. As the Senator from Michigan has stated in his announcement of the hearings, the purpose of the hearings will be to determine the progress under the program and to develop recommendations for the future. That lease-purchase program provides for the acquisition of title to real property and the construction of public buildings by the Administrator of

General Services. The question of local taxes is also involved. The whole subject matter will be taken up at the hearings, which, as I said, will begin on the 19th of this month.

I know that the Senate will vote for the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Summerfield to be Postmaster General. However, this is one part of the program we had better take another look at so as to find out what it is costing the taxpayers of the United States. I wish to say to the Senator from Michigan that he will find the reason the Post Office Department does not want to construct the necessary buildings is that it does not like to ask for the amount in its budget.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Arthur E. Summerfield to be Postmaster General?

The nomination was confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Abe McGregor Goff, of Idaho, to be General Counsel of the Post Office Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. 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.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY LORD LOTHIAN, MEMBER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am pleased to state that today we have as our guest in the Senate Lord Lothian, of the British House of Lords, who has been a member of that body for 12 years. At the present time, he is a member of the British delegation to the United Nations, meeting in New York. He happened to be in Washington over this weekend, and I extended an invitation to him to be on the floor of the Senate. I am sure all Members of both parties are happy to have him with us.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished minority leader. I regret that it will not be possible for me to enjoy a longer visit with Lord Lothian, but I am glad that he is present in the Senate, and that we are able to extend to him the warm hand of welcome and to express to him the hope that his visit to this country will be both pleasant and helpful in strengthening the mutual ties between our nations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be a morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business; 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.

Year	Easter date	Number of days recessed	House	Senate	Resolution No.	CONGRESSIONAL RECORD page
1956.....	Apr. 1	10	Mar. 29-Apr. 9..	Mar. 29-Apr. 9..	H. Con. Res. 226..	5871 (House). 5857 (Senate).
1955.....	Apr. 10	8	Apr. 4-Apr. 13..	Apr. 4-Apr. 13..	H. Con. Res. 103..	3955 (House). 4026 (Senate).

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I desire to state to the Senate that it is my hope, since Easter comes on Sunday, April 21, this year, that we may be able to recess or adjourn on Thursday, the 18th, and return the following Monday, the 22d, with the understanding that there will be no votes on Monday, and that then the Senate will go over until the following Wednesday.

I am not able at this time to confirm that date, because I am still negotiating with the distinguished minority leader, and it is impossible to estimate what will be before the Senate during that time. But I wish to give as much advance notice as may be possible, and it is my hope that we may leave here on Thursday, April 18, and return on the following Monday, the 22d, and proceed as I have suggested, coming back for regular business on the following Wednesday.

PROPOSED ELECTION REFORM LEGISLATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have 2 or 3 announcements I desire to make at this time, because I must leave the floor to attend a meeting.

First, I wish to invite attention to the very splendid report that has been issued over the weekend by the subcommittee under the very able chairmanship of the very able junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

This report highlights the need for an election reform bill. I am hopeful that we shall be able to pass one before the end of this session of the Congress.

I hope every Member of the Senate will study the report and ponder its implications.

INVESTIGATION OF RACKETEERING IN THE FIELD OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief comment today on an action of the Senate which I believe will meet a long-awaited need.

It was the resolution to establish a select committee to investigate racketeers in the field of labor-management relations.

This inquiry will be conducted by a carefully selected committee under the able leadership of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. The cali-

EASTER RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD certain data relating to the Easter recess in 1956 and the Easter recess in 1955.

There being no objection, the data were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ber of the membership is sufficient guaranty that the inquiry will be thorough, painstaking, and objective.

There is something about the question of racketeering in the field of labor-management relations that fills most of us with a deep sense of disgust. The source of the racketeering does not matter.

The thought that organizations designed to protect the rights of workingmen can be infiltrated by underworld characters is obnoxious. The thought that such people may receive some cooperation from a few businessmen or a few labor leaders is even worse.

I know the Senator from Arkansas intimately and have a deep appreciation of his extraordinary abilities. I know this is one investigation which need be feared neither by labor nor management.

The only people who have to fear this inquiry are those who have sought to pervert honorable relations between labor and management. And this is the kind of fear which will meet with widespread approval throughout the Nation.

WORK OF THE SENATE DURING MONTH OF JANUARY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senate has completed a very productive month, and I want to extend my congratulations to all my colleagues. It is seldom that so much has been done during the first month of a session.

The record—which has been modest in terms of headlines but substantial in terms of accomplishment—could not have been possible without the cooperation of Members on both sides of the aisle.

The organization of the Senate proceeded smoothly on the very first day. There were no unnecessary conflicts, no flaming disputes—just a reasonable agreement on the problems that were before us.

The organization of the committees followed—and again it was a well-working operation which I believe strengthened all of our groups. That task will be completed today when we fill two vacancies on the Senate Select Committee on Small Business.

The session opened with a discussion of rule XXII—a subject generally considered to be loaded with emotional controversy. The discussion was completed in 7 hours—and every Senator made his

points forcefully, ably, and on the highest plane.

I believe that out of that discussion will come a reasonable solution to a perplexing problem.

In the period since those first days, we have completed action on a bill to increase by \$80 million the loan authorizations of the Small Business Administration; we have approved a major investigation into racketeering in the field of labor-management relations; we have held hearings on the President's Middle-East doctrine. I hope the resolution dealing with that question will be reported to the Senate in the form the committees may recommend, in the very near future, probably in the early part of next week.

The Senate Banking Committee has started hearings on the Financial Institutions Act of 1957—the result of studies it has made already. The Joint Economic Committee has started hearings on the President's economic report.

More than 1,100 measures have been introduced and the Senate has acted upon 61 of them. We have approved 24 money resolutions providing funds for various studies and inquiries, and we have confirmed 1,307 Presidential nominations.

This is a promising start for a constructive session.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until next Thursday at 12 o'clock noon.

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

BRIEF ABSENCE OF SENATOR JOHNSON OF TEXAS FROM THE SENATE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to inform my colleagues that I shall be absent from the Senate for the remainder of this week. I plan to take a little rest during that period. During my absence the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] will take my place as acting majority leader. I ask only that Senators be as kindly and generous to him as they have always been to me.

As I told the Senate last year, it is my intention to take a number of brief holidays from time to time—a privilege which I hope will be copied by all my colleagues.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I am sincerely happy that the majority leader will take a necessary rest, because, frankly—and I say this in all sincerity—good men are scarce, and the Senator from Texas is one of the good men, and I should like to see him take care of his health. If we must have a majority

leader on the other side of the aisle, I want him to be LYNDON JOHNSON.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I appreciate the kind remarks of the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is now in order.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

PROPOSED TRANSFER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF CERTAIN BOATS

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Department of the Navy proposes to loan to the Navy League of the United States, a 104-foot aircraft rescue boat, and a 24-foot plane personnel boat, to the Danvers Veterans 130 Club, Inc., of Danvers, Mass.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON STUDY OF SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF NICKEL

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, requesting an extension of time in which to file a supplemental report on the study of supply and distribution of nickel; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on iron and steel scrap, dated January 31, 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—AMENDMENT OF ANTIDUMPING ACT OF 1921

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on the operation and effectiveness of the Antidumping Act, 1921, together with a draft of proposed legislation to amend certain provisions of the Antidumping Act, 1921, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement thereof, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN EXCESS PROPERTY

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on sales and transfers of foreign excess property by that Administration for the period January 1, 1956, through December 31, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that Department, for the period January 1, 1956, to December 31, 1956 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Three letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law pertaining to each alien, and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAME

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department

of Justice, withdrawing the name of Leonora Levon Yanovskian from a report transmitted to the Senate on January 16, 1956, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, with a view to the adjustment of his immigration status (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON POSITIONS FILLED IN CERTAIN GRADES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on positions filled under the Classification Act of 1949, in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Joint Resolution 2

"Relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States in relation to repealing the transportation excise taxes

"Whereas for the purpose of meeting wartime emergency necessity, the Congress of the United States enacted as excise taxes a levy upon the transportation of persons and property; and

"Whereas one of the principal purposes of levying such tax upon the transportation of persons was to discourage unnecessary wartime travel; and

"Whereas today, 12 years after the cessation of hostilities, there continues a 10 percent levy on the transportation of persons and a 3 percent levy on the transportation of property; and

"Whereas it is the opinion of the Legislature of the State of California that excise taxes should not impose an unfair burden on the long-distance shipper and the long-distance traveler as does the present tax on the transportation of property and persons; and

"Whereas it should be a principle of Federal taxation to levy taxes in such a manner as to prevent them from falling as an unequal burden on citizens residing in different areas of the country; and

"Whereas the distances to, from, and within the West impose an unfair burden on the western traveler and shipper; and

"Whereas the present transportation tax on property is unfairly burdensome upon the State of California as it adds what is in effect an additional tariff on the goods shipped from California to the eastern markets; and

"Whereas the development and preservation of open markets leads to the efficient development and stimulation of the agricultural resources of the Nation; and

"Whereas the State of California is particularly interested in preserving the eastern market as an open market in which the agricultural products of California may compete freely without hindrance of artificial barriers such as the present transportation tax; and

"Whereas the State of California is particularly interested in protecting and developing its vacation and tourist travel on an equal basis with other vacation travel areas; and

"Whereas the transportation of both persons and property plays such a vital role in the economic life of this country to the extent that the costs of transportation should always be kept at the lowest possible level; and

"Whereas transportation is in no sense a luxury but is a vital necessity and there is,

therefore, sound reason for distinguishing between the transportation taxes and other excise taxes that are imposed upon luxury items; and

"Whereas it is the opinion of the Legislature of the State of California that the best interest of the country and particularly the Western States, who are now discriminated against by the present transportation taxes, would be served by a repeal of those taxes; and

"Whereas there is presently pending before the Congress of the United States legislation which would repeal the tax on transportation of property and which would repeal the tax on transportation of persons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact into law such legislation or any other bill or bills which would accomplish the same purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 6

"Relative to prohibiting juveniles, unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, from crossing the United States-Mexico border without a permit for such purposes

"Whereas a bill (H. R. 5108) was introduced in the 84th Congress of the United States by Representative ROBERT C. WILSON of California, which would have required that a juvenile either have a proper permit issued by the United States Attorney General or be accompanied by a parent or guardian before he could cross the border into Mexico; and

"Whereas Representative WILSON intends to introduce a similar measure in the 85th Congress of the United States; and

"Whereas many juveniles are entering Mexico for the sole purpose of gaining easy access to illicit drugs, including heroin and marijuana; and

"Whereas the suppression of narcotic addiction in the United States is of no avail if our youth can obtain an unending supply of such nefarious drugs by merely crossing the border; and

"Whereas, the alarming extent of narcotic addiction among young Americans is without doubt a paramount cause of increased juvenile delinquency and crime in this Nation and many of our youngsters who could otherwise develop into useful and worthy citizens are doomed by this evil to the horror of a living death; and

"Whereas legislation to eliminate this unhealthy situation would be a major step in the protection of our country's greatest resource—its youth—and is deserving of full congressional support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation initiated by Congressman WILSON of California that would prohibit unescorted juveniles from crossing the United States-Mexico border; and be it further

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

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Finance:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 9

"Relative to restoration of the San Diego Veterans' Administration regional office

"Whereas prior to September 1955, a regional office of the Veterans' Administration was maintained in San Diego, Calif., and adequately served an area which has a heavier veteran population than any other area in the United States; and

"Whereas in September 1955, this office was consolidated with the Los Angeles regional office in an endeavor to effect economies by reducing personnel and rental costs; and

"Whereas it was not intended, nor was it to be expected by officials of the Veterans' Administration and others concerned, that the consolidation would result in any interruption, deterioration, or diminution in the services authorized by law for the veterans and their dependents in the San Diego area; and

"Whereas the consolidation has, because of difficulties inherent in any attempt to provide veterans' services in the San Diego area without a regional office in that city, failed to effect any such economies and has resulted in a serious curtailment of services with the inevitable attendant hardships; and

"Whereas with respect to the economies that it was hoped would result from the consolidation, experience has demonstrated that costs of providing necessary services have increased rather than decreased; as examples, the cost of administering a case under the fee basis medical program has increased more than \$4 as a result of the consolidation and, while consolidation has permitted the elimination of 77 positions in the San Diego office, more than 200 positions have been required to be added to the Los Angeles office; and

"Whereas the deterioration in service, which has resulted notwithstanding all efforts of the officials and employees of the Veterans' Administration and the explicit co-operation of the veterans, is evidenced by the fact that subsistence checks for student veterans for the fall semester had not been received by December, by the fact that veterans with service-connected disabilities have been required to travel great distances to Los Angeles for examinations, and by the fact that a backlog of over 6,000 cases in the Los Angeles office prevents any hope for the prompt processing of any case and thereby deprives the service of its very essence in many instances; and

"Whereas the consolidation has been given a fair trial and has, through difficulties inherent in the situation rather than through the fault or dereliction of anyone concerned, utterly failed in its objects; and

"Whereas it now appears that it would be far more feasible to return the San Diego office to its regional status and embrace the Counties of Orange, Riverside, and Imperial within that regional area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to take appropriate measures to insure that the possibility, desirability, and urgency of restoring the San Diego office to its original status be investigated and that necessary action be taken on facts the investigation will disclose: And be it further

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

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Resolution 31

"Joint resolution relative to Federal relief to poultry producers

"Whereas the poultry producers of this State annually provide a great amount of the meat consumed in this State; and

"Whereas this vital factor in our economy and well being is most gravely threatened with economic chaos due in large part to the fact that the raisers of poultry are required under present law to actually pay twice for the grain and other feed they purchase; first by way of taxes to maintain price supports on these commodities and second by paying the artificially raised prices for the products; and

"Whereas this is particularly harmful to the small family-type poultry producer as evidenced by the almost catastrophic increase in the number of bankruptcies and other failures of these producers; and

"Whereas the small family-type operation is traditionally the very basis for our American economy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the President and Congress of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States are respectfully memorialized to take immediate action to afford relief to the depressed poultry producers of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Agriculture, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States from California."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Public Works:

"Senate Joint Memorial 3

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, assembled in the 34th session thereof, do respectfully represent that—

"Whereas the State of Idaho is approximately 550 miles in length from north to south and there are only 2 interstate highways across the State in an easterly and westerly direction, namely, No. 10 in the north and United States Highway No. 30 in the south, the 2 highways mentioned being at least 400 miles apart at the points where they cross the mountainous easterly borders of the State of Idaho; and

"Whereas in the event of hostilities involving the Pacific Northwest, highway facilities through the State of Idaho in an easterly direction would be of paramount and vital importance both from the standpoint of military defense and for the evacuation of civilians; and

"Whereas the Lewis and Clark Highway, when completed, will connect Lewiston, Idaho, and Missoula, Mont., by a direct, water-grade route, and thus provide another means of east-west travel between the Pacific Northwest and the Middle West; and

"Whereas the unconstructed portion of the Lewis and Clark Highway is only 25 miles in length and lies entirely within the State of Idaho; and

"Whereas the Lewis and Clark Highway, when completed, will traverse or closely parallel the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which opened up the Pacific Northwest over 150 years ago and would be a fitting memorial to those explorers: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, concurring, now in its 34th session, do respectfully and earnestly request the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate sufficient money to provide for the construction and completion of said unfinished link in said Lewis and Clark Highway at the earliest practicable date; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be authorized, and he is hereby directed to forward certified copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"House Joint Memorial 1

"To the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; the Honorable Fred Seaton, Secretary of the Interior; the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Senate; the Committee on Interior Affairs, United States House of Representatives; the Congress of the United States:

"Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, 23d session assembled, respectfully represents:

"Whereas statehood in the American union on a basis of full equality has long been an aspiration of the people of Alaska, believing in government of, by and for the people; and

"Whereas the people of Alaska have, for a long time past, demonstrated their ability and fitness to assume the full rights, obligations and duties of citizens of the United States, and now desire to form themselves into a state, as the people of all other territories have done before them; and

"Whereas the people of the United States, committees of the Congress of the United States, and the National platforms of both our major political parties have called for the early admission of Alaska to statehood; and

"Whereas the Territory of Alaska has now written and adopted a constitution for the proposed State of Alaska, by overwhelming majority, and has elected a Representative and Senators to the Congress of the United States, as provided by the constitution; Now, therefore,

"Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska respectfully prays that the Congress of the United States, at its present session, adopt legislation admitting Alaska as a State of the Union and seating is duly elected representatives. And your memorialist will ever pray.

"Passed by the house January 28, 1957.

"RICHARD GREUE,

"Speaker of the House.

"Attest:

"DOLORES D. GOAD,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Passed by the Senate January 31, 1957.

"VICTOR C. RIVERS,

"President of the Senate.

"Attest:

"KATHERINE T. ALEXANDER,

"Secretary of the Senate."

A resolution of the City Council of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., relating to the restoration of the U. S. S. *Olympia*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Three resolutions adopted by the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the Supreme Lodge, Orders of the Sons of Italy in America, New York, N. Y., relating to immigration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the American Veterans of World War II and Korea, Depart-

ment of Ohio, favoring an investigation relating to the cost of living and the danger of inflation; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

TRAINING FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD—LETTER AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I present, for appropriate reference, Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, adopted by the Legislature of South Dakota, memorializing the Congress of the United States to take action for the purpose of changing and overriding a directive of the Department of Defense requiring 6 months' national training for all National Guard enlistees, and a letter from L. R. Houck, Lieutenant Governor, and president of the Senate of South Dakota, transmitting to me the above concurrent resolution. I ask unanimous consent that the letter and concurrent resolution may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and concurrent resolution were referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and the letter and concurrent resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

Pierre, February 1, 1957.

Hon. KARL E. MUNDT,

United States Senator,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

YOUR HONORABLE SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 3 which was adopted by the Senate of the State of South Dakota and concurred in by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota on this date.

Your favorable consideration of this expression of the legislative bodies of the State of South Dakota will indeed be appreciated by the citizens of our great State.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Respectfully,

L. R. HOUCK,

Lieutenant Governor,

President of the Senate.

Attest:

NIELS P. JENSEN,

Secretary of the Senate.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 3

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States, His Excellency the President of the United States, to take action for the purpose of changing and overruling a directive of the Secretary of Defense requiring 6 months active military training for all National Guard enlistees who have had no previous basic military training

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring therein):

Whereas the Secretary of Defense of the United States has issued a directive requiring 6 months of active duty in the United States Army for all enlistees in the National Guard, who have not had any previous basic training; and

Whereas the requirement of 6 months active duty will seriously reduce enlistments in the National Guard as many of the enlistees are young men in high school and college or are engaged in business and who would not enlist if required to take an initial period of six months basic training; and

Whereas said requirement for 6 months basic training could well reduce the National Guard to a mere skeleton unit and defeat

the purpose and aims of the National Guard as a part of the Ready Reserve of the Nation; and

Whereas it is believed that the objectives of having a Ready Reserve could be accomplished by a much shorter initial period of basic training which, with the periodic instruction and drills now being given in the National Guard would be sufficient to qualify the individuals concerned as basically trained for any duties that may be assigned and, at the same time, will not reduce the enlistments in the National Guard to any great extent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the 35th session of the South Dakota Legislature, the House of Representatives concurring therein, do memorialize the Congress of the United States and His Excellency, the President of the United States, to require that the directive issued by the Secretary of Defense requiring an initial period of 6 months basic training for enlistees in the National Guard be abrogated and set aside and that a much shorter and realistic period of basic training be required which will fulfill the concept of Ready Reserves and, at the same time, will not reduce enlistments in the National Guard, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to His Excellency, the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, to the chairman of the appropriate military committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, to United States Senators Karl Mundt and Francis Case, Congressman E. Y. Berry, Congressman George McGovern, and to C. E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense of the United States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

TRAINING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on January 27, 1957, the Minnesota Legislature unanimously passed a concurrent resolution memorializing the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Army to reconsider a recently announced policy requiring 6 months of active duty training of members of the National Guard, to the end that more realistic and workable requirements agreeable to the State be prescribed.

I feel that my colleagues should know of the very definite opinions of the members of the Minnesota State Legislature on the current controversy aroused by the recent directive of the Secretary of Defense requiring a 6-months consecutive training period for all National Guard recruits, and I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD and appropriately referred, the concurrent resolution passed by the Minnesota Legislature on January 27.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and, under

the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army to reconsider a recently announced policy requiring 6 months of active duty training of members of the National Guard, to the end that more realistic and workable requirements, agreeable to the State, be prescribed

Whereas the Minnesota National Guard, in Minnesota's 100 years of statehood, has a distinguished record of service to the State and Nation in war and peace and its continued existence in strength and effectiveness, and, its status as both a Federal and State force is vital to the State and the Nation, and

Whereas the qualifications for membership therein is, under the United States Constitution, the exclusive responsibility of the State; and

Whereas no changes in the qualifications of National Guard membership should be effected by the Federal Government without the consent of the State; and

Whereas a directive has recently been issued by the departments of defense and the Secretary of the Army, establishing, to become effective April 1, 1957, which will require all nonprior service enlistees in the National Guard to perform 6 months of active military training as a condition of enlistment; and

Whereas the purported intent of this change in policy is to improve the training and the combat readiness of the National Guard, with which purpose the State and the military authorities thereof are in accord and are constantly striving to improve; and

Whereas it is believed a compulsory 6 months active training program for all members of the National Guard will not gain the desired objectives as to training and readiness for the reasons that such a program is difficult to reconcile in the educational and employment planning of our young men and will so greatly reduce the rate of enlistments as to make it impossible for the National Guard to fulfill its responsibilities to the State and Nation and under such a program there is serious question that it can long survive; and

Whereas it would appear that there should be a common ground for the establishment of a practical and workable solution to the enlistment and requirements of the National Guard which will be acceptable to both the State and the Federal Government: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army, reconsider the action which has been taken in prescribing a compulsory 6 months training program for all non-prior service members of the National Guard and in collaboration with the governor and the adjutant general of Minnesota, and those of other States, establish realistic and workable policies relative to the enlistment and training of the National Guard, which will assure it continued maintenance of strength and effectiveness in the State and Nation's plan of National Defense; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, be instructed to transmit copies of this joint resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army, and to each Member of Congress of the United States from the State of Minnesota.

RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA, MINN.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the

RECORD, a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Virginia, Minn., relating to inflation.

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

Resolution 6444

Resolution requesting Federal action to curb the present inflation prevalent in all phases of our national economy

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Virginia—

Whereas the present effect of inflation has caused serious damage to many branches of our economy and has directly cast great hardships on large groups of our citizens, depriving many of their properties and means of proper sustenance because of poorly conceived or poorly executed controls; and

Whereas the upward spiral of inflation has continued so long in this country that the ever-deflating value of the dollar has reached such proportions that continued inflation will inevitably reach a chaotic state: Now, therefore, be it hereby

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Virginia place itself on record in opposition to the continuance of unbridled inflation and place itself in favor of any proper legislation which will correct this dangerous situation and direct that copies of this resolution be sent to all Senators and Representatives representing this district and all other interested persons.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I have before me resolutions adopted by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. We believe the imposition of actual or standby regulation of consumer credit is unnecessary.

2. To the extent that retailers are required to be collectors of sales taxes, we propose that they be reimbursed for the cost thereby incurred.

3. Because of the present trend of rising Government costs, we urge that the Hoover Commission recommendations should be further implemented without delay.

4. Convinced that a healthy and expanding trade among the free nations is a prerequisite to a sound world economy, good will, and mutual understanding, we urge—

(a) A continual effort toward the development of a vigorous foreign trade program; and

(b) An examination of current tariff rates, trade policies, and customs procedures to minimize trade barriers, with due regard to the national interest.

5. The National Retail Dry Goods Association is opposed to the encroachment of Federal legislative authority in areas which historically and properly rest with the various States.

We are convinced that the need for establishment of minimum wages for localized businesses such as retailing is properly a matter for State and local determination.

The association reaffirms its position for the retention of the retail exemption in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1949 as amended.

6. The right to belong or not to belong to a trade union should reside in the individual employee.

We believe that the requirement of union membership as a condition of employment is a denial of this right for those employees

who of their own free choice prefer to remain nonunion or to become nonunion.

We reendorse the principle of right-to-work laws as set forth in section 14 (b) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 as amended.

7. Though recognizing the right of properly certified labor unions to represent employees, we believe that organizational picketing to gain representation is an unjustifiable economic pressure. Its purpose is to force upon an employer a labor organization regardless of his employees' wishes. We therefore strongly urge enactment of Federal and State legislation to prohibit picketing to force an employer to recognize a labor organization which has not been legally certified as the bargaining agent for his employees.

8. Reaffirming our position that the present statute regulating the sizes and weights of parcel post packages as incorporated in Public Law 199 is arbitrary, discriminatory, and contrary to the public interest, we strongly urge its immediate repeal.

9. We urge the removal of all excise taxes which were initially imposed as a wartime emergency measure.

LIMITATION OF POWER OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a copy has just reached me of a resolution passed by the City Council of Minneapolis on January 25, enclosing a passage of legislation to limit the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission in regulating the price of natural gas in interstate commerce. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO LIMIT THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION IN REGULATING THE PRICE OF PRODUCED GAS MOVING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Whereas the City Council of the City of Minneapolis on March 11, 1955 adopted a resolution opposing the provisions of the so-called Harris bill, then pending in the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas under the provisions of the said Harris bill it was proposed to take away from regulation by the Federal Power Commission producers of natural gas selling such gas in interstate commerce; and

Whereas at the present session of Congress certain bills have already been introduced seeking to accomplish the same results; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the city council that the passage of such legislation will nullify the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. State of Wisconsin* (347 U. S. 672, 74 S. Ct. 794 (1954)); and

Whereas the consumption of natural gas by domestic consumers in the city of Minneapolis is proportionately greater than most other large urban centers because of the long and intensely cold winter season, and, therefore, the city of Minneapolis is vitally interested in any legislation which might tend to increase the price of gas to consumers; and

Whereas the removal from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission of independent producers who sell gas in interstate commerce may well result in increased cost burdens to the consumers of gas in the city of Minneapolis; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the city council that such legislation is not in the public interest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, That it opposes passage of any legislation having a similar effect of the so-called Harris bill; be it further

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Minneapolis requests the Members in Congress from Minnesota to exert their utmost efforts to defeat any such proposed legislation; be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be directed to submit forthwith a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Member of the United States Congress from the State of Minnesota.

Passed January 25, 1957.

Approved January 25, 1957.

EUGENE E. STOKOWSKI,
President of the Council.

ERIC G. HOYER,

Mayor.

Attest:

LEONARD A. JOHNSON,
City Clerk.

THE NATIONAL FARM POLICY—RESOLUTION OF TAYLOR COUNTY (MINN.) FARMERS UNION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have just received a resolution adopted by the Taylor County Farmers Union concerning our national farm policy.

I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed at this point in my remarks and appropriately referred.

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

JANUARY 25, 1957.

Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are enclosing resolutions as unanimously adopted by the Taylor County Farmers Union at our recent meeting. We believe this to be the thinking of a large majority of the farmers in our community, regardless of organizational affiliations.

Resolutions are:

"That 100 percent of parity price supports of all farm products is a must if our economy is to be restored.

"That corn-acreage allotments be increased to 15 million acres which is the same as submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture under the recent corn referendum as a base acreage.

"That soil-bank payments be materially increased if participation is desired.

"That Government crop insurance for all agricultural products be made available to all producers.

"That the farmer is not asking for a hand-out but for a balanced economy with industry and other segments of our economy.

"That the Secretary of Agriculture be instructed to use all the powers vested in him to the limit, to balance our agricultural economy until a better plan has been worked out. With many billions of dollars being spent for armaments and foreign aid and allowing our agricultural economy to crumble most certainly is unrealistic.

"That we vigorously protest the recent advance in prices of gasoline and fuel oils. We feel further price advances should be discouraged or denied."

We would appreciate any effort you can put forth to carry out the above resolutions.

Yours sincerely,

DELBERT ROGERS,
President.

MRS. FARRIS GRAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORTHERN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, VIRGINIA, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on January 7, 1957, I directed the attention of the Senate to the fraudulent advertising campaign which private power companies apparently are conducting in our national magazines in an effort to portray a completely false picture of cooperatives and taxation.

I have just received a resolution from the Board of Directors of the Northern Electric Cooperative Association, of Virginia, Minn., asking that a congressional investigation be conducted to determine whether or not there is an organized effort by private power companies to influence tax legislation, using tax deductible funds for advertising for this purpose.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed at this point in the Record.

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

Whereas America's light and power companies are carrying on a propaganda advertising program designed to convey a completely false picture and for lobbying purposes against rural electric cooperatives, municipalities, public power districts, and the Federal power program; and

Whereas since the cost of such advertising is a deductible expense for tax purposes part of the cost of this program actually comes out of the Federal Treasury; and

Whereas electric cooperatives purchase less federally generated power than do the private power companies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress launch a full-scale joint investigation to determine whether or not there is an organized effort on the part of the private power companies to influence the Federal administration, the Congress, the governments of the States and the political life of the Nation and further that copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Senators from Minnesota and the Representative from the Minnesota Eighth Congressional District.

THE TANKER SHORTAGE; RESOLUTION OF PROPELLER CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the world's desperate need of tankships to carry petroleum products, resulting from the closing of the Suez Canal, has aggravated greatly a steel-shortage problem that has plagued the country's shipbuilding industry for some months.

I have been in touch with the responsible authorities of our Government to the end that provisions be made to assure the necessary amounts of steel plate required for the replacement of our merchant fleet, and for constructing the many new tankers now under construction and on order.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record at this point a resolution adopted October 12, 1956, at a joint session of the Propeller Club of the United States, and the American Merchant Marine Conference, pointing up the necessity of prompt action to prevent a bog-down of shipbuilding activities.

This resolution was adopted last year, but in view of the Suez situation, it states exactly what I wish to say today in relation to our tanker shortage.

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

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 30TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROPELLER CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE CONFERENCE, NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 12, 1956

It is the sense of this convention that, because of the critical shortage of ship steel, the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry is in imminent danger of a severe curtailment, not only of its present activities but of any future commitments which may become available in connection with the several ship-replacement programs now underway. In view of the fact that the demands for heavy shapes and plates, constituting the bulk of the requirements for shipbuilding and ship repairing is far in excess of existing steel-mill capacity now devoted to that type of production, it is imperative that action be taken in Washington at the highest level to assure sufficient steel to carry out existing and future commitments for shipbuilding and ship repair. Failure to make such provision will result in a definite curtailment of the defense potential of both the shipping and shipbuilding and ship-repair industries, impairing the fourth arm of the national defense, without which the three military arms cannot function effectively. Curtailment of the modernization of the American Merchant Marine, due to inability to produce modern and efficient replacement vessels inevitably will have an adverse effect on our economic welfare, and in our foreign trade, both export and import, by diverting still more of it to foreign-flag vessels as a result of inadequate competition by obsolete American-flag vessels.

THE MERCHANT MARINE—RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, as I am sure most of my colleagues are aware, the American Legion has from its very inception been one of the staunchest supporters of our national policy for a merchant marine adequate to the needs of war as well as of peace.

At its 38th National Convention in Los Angeles in September the Legion membership reaffirmed their faith in this time-proven national policy, in a resolution whose sound principles reflect in emphatic fashion a thorough understanding of and devotion to the maritime needs of the Nation.

In presenting this resolution for printing in the Record with my remarks, I wish to pay tribute to the Legion's National Security Commission and its Merchant Marine Committee, whose devoted chairman, Mr. Henry C. Parke, has for some years given unsparingly of his time and his efforts to the cause of alerting our citizens to the importance of, and the necessity for, a merchant marine worthy of this great country of ours.

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

MERCHANT MARINE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 38TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPTEMBER 3-6, 1956

Whereas the Suez Canal dispute, threatening for a time to flame into a shooting war, has again demonstrated even in this

atomic age, the world's dependence on freedom of the seas; and that a modernized American Merchant Marine of improved design, planned for peace but geared to the speed and needs of our Navy to maintain control of the seas is still essential to the welfare and security of the United States and all free nations: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion reaffirm its 37-year support of a strong, privately owned and operated American Merchant Marine as our fourth arm of defense, and urges the adoption of such policies and procedures as will—

1. Implement as fully as possible the sound national maritime policy established in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

2. Provide adequate shipbuilding and ship repair mobilization bases for wartime requirements along all of our three seacoasts; and that Government and military officials allocate and distribute peacetime new-ship construction and repairs equitably among all Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific facilities, in the interest of national security.

3. Encourage the construction, experimentation, and perfection of the nuclear-powered merchant vessel, authorized by Congress, so that the word's first commercial nuclear-powered ship will fly the American flag.

4. Reinstate offering of United States Naval Reserve commissions to graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy and the maritime colleges of New York, Maine, Massachusetts and California.

5. Reactivate the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve as an effective component of the United States Naval Reserve.

6. Provide for the mobility of our naval and merchant seapower by modernizing the Panama Canal to permit larger vessels now and in the future to transit the canal.

7. Urge that the Office of Defense Mobilization review the shortage of steel for the construction of new merchant ships and establish a high rating, in the interest of national security.

8. Assure that operating and construction differential payments to American-flag steamship lines will continue to be based upon the concept of parity with foreign-flag competitors.

9. Attract sufficient private capital to finance an orderly and evenly scheduled ship-replacement program so as to avoid block obsolescence of the merchant fleet and to provide a steady workload for all American shipyards.

10. Maintain and effectively administer the Cargo Preference Act of 1954 and thereby assure that a strong privately owned and operated merchant marine will carry its fair share of surplus farm commodities and foreign-aid cargoes.

11. Encourage United States exporters and importers to use American-flag ships wherever possible, in the interest of dependable and reliable service, in the interest of a dynamic and expanding United States foreign commerce, and in the interest of national defense.

12. Provide that low-speed, inefficient, and overage vessels now in laid-up status be scrapped, and that ships traded in from the commercial fleet at fair market values be progressively replaced by new construction.

13. Develop constructive steps to insure strong intercoastal and coastwise steamship service and to expand and improve the Nation's fleet of oceangoing tankers and ore carriers.

14. Encourage the Maritime Administration, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and private industry, to continue its vigorous policy to insure that the United States maintain its position in the field of vessel design and propulsion as well as improved cargo-handling techniques.

15. Increase the efforts of the Government to work with other nations toward eliminating discriminatory practices harmful to United States-flag shipping.

16. Foster free enterprise in shipping and avoid unnecessary expenditures of public funds by withdrawing ships operated by Government agencies from routes or services where privately owned and operated vessels are available.

17. Continue to encourage and support the United States Merchant Marine Academy and the maritime colleges in Maine, Massachusetts, California, and New York.

Whereas the American Legion has adopted and intends to continue a program of direct action for a strong American merchant marine; and

Whereas in order to implement the broad and extensive information and educational campaign by the American Legion on behalf of a strong American merchant marine for our national security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the chairman of the merchant marine committee and the director of the national security commission of the American Legion be, and they hereby are, directed to continue to seek and obtain from all possible sources such information and assistance as will insure the effectiveness of the mandates of this convention concerning the American merchant marine, and, further, that the chairman and the director be, and they hereby are, authorized to participate in all public hearings affecting the said program; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Legion, at its 38th annual national convention, assembled in Los Angeles, Calif., September 3-6, 1956, instructs the national headquarters of the American Legion to continue to prepare and to carry out an extensive information and educational program about the American merchant marine as your fourth arm" of national security.

RESOLUTION OF PANAMA CANAL SOCIETY OF FLORIDA

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Panama Canal Society of Florida, at its annual reunion at St. Petersburg, on January 15-16, 1957, urging the creation of an independent Inter-oceanic Canals Commission to study and review all the problems involved in the matter of increased capacity for the canal and make such recommendations as the situation may warrant.

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

Whereas the Panama Canal situation has been dangerously simmering for over 2 years without constructive results; and

Whereas the inadequacy of the Panama Canal to meet increasing traffic requirements has become more and more acute and the absolute need for a speedy determination of the overall subject is of the most vital importance; and

Whereas there is developing a determined movement to force the Congress into authorizing a sea-level canal and to which radical change practically all engineers familiar with local Canal Zone conditions are unalterably opposed as a dangerous and costly experiment not warranted or supported by experience gained over 42 years of Panama Canal operations and maintenance: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Panama Canal Society of Florida at its annual reunion at St. Petersburg, January 15-16, 1957, That (1) the society respectfully and most earnestly urges the Congress of the United States to enact, without further delay, legislation providing for the creation of an independent Inter-oceanic Canals Commission to study and review all the problems involved in the matter

of increased capacity for the canal, with recommendations in the premises.

(2) That copies of this resolution be furnished the press and the Members of Congress.

(3) That copies of this resolution also be furnished each of the 2,400 former members of the original canal construction force now comprising the membership of the Panama Canal Societies located throughout the United States, with the request that these members utilize every opportunity to support in the public press and through their congressional representatives the action recommended in this resolution.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 63. A bill for the relief of Joan Yung-en Chao (Rept. No. 49);

S. 75. A bill for the relief of Vincent Lee Lao (Rept. No. 51);

S. 158. A bill for the relief of Hewey Malachi Mackey (Rept. No. 52);

S. 162. A bill for the relief of Jew Gim Gee (Rept. No. 53);

S. 225. A bill for the relief of Kew Chan (Chan Kew), Nancy Tsui Mei (Leung) Chan, and Cecilia (Ol Fan) Chan (Rept. No. 54);

S. 446. A bill for the relief of Ki Young Kwan (Rept. No. 55);

S. 458. A bill for the relief of Athanasios Nicholas Prittes (also known as Thomas Prites, or Tom N. Phillips) (Rept. No. 56); and

S. 461. A bill for the relief of Paul Yen-Hsiung Feng and his wife, Mary Stella Pao-Ching Feng, and their minor child, Joseph Shao-Ying Feng (Rept. No. 57).

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

S. 394. A bill to authorize the award of a Medal of Honor to Comdr. Hugh Barr Miller, Jr., United States Navy (Rept. No. 58); and

S. 674. A bill for the relief of Cale P. Haun and Julia Fay Haun (Rept. No. 59).

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report an original concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, and I submit a report (No. 48) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) was placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

A-9716766, Alfonso, Jose Fortich.

A-6949986, Alter, Chaim.

A-10135642, Alter, Paula.

A-6821652, Chao, Chi-Hsien.

A-7174725, Chillemi, Agatino.

A-5225158, Chor, Lin Yet.

A-9769273, Choy, Yen Chu.

A-9635428, Constantinides, Michael.

A-7485232, Crisci, Chung May Fong.

T-2672020, Cuevas-Fausto, Marciso.

A-2545910, Goumas, Costas Theodore.

A-6662794, Halberstam, Hersch.

A-6463603, Halberstam, Brucha.

A-7858110, Halbrecht, Miriam Baraks.
 A-7821864, Huerta, Juana Villanueva De.
 A-7821806, Huerta-Villanueva, Elena.
 A-7457147, Iniguez-Gomez, Martin.
 0900-55633, Iniguez, Petra Martinez De.
 A-6760550, Klein, Leon.
 0300-403947, Lam, Bee.
 A-2976235, Lam, Tit Hong.
 T-2671987, Lopez-Martinez, Fidencio.
 A-5319344, Minami, Tom Miyoshi.
 A-4802395, Miyashita, Hisano.
 0900-63110, Ortiz-Soto, Efrain.
 A-5977278, Santos, Marcolino.
 A-1985208, Veronis, Gerasimos Nicholaou.
 A-4956624, Wallace, Empson Clarkston.
 T-1466984, Ueyama, Miyasumi.
 A-4095935, Aguirre-Ruiz, Jose.
 A-7354329, Arbutman, Lejb Bernardo.
 A-6612013, Arzrouni, Achoude.
 A-4784317, Bakker, Harry Paul Marinus.
 1600-97772, Barra-Duarte, Aureliano.
 A-2938135, Beker, Leon.
 0900-64192, Camarena-Arias, Juan.
 A-9669215, Dedo, Styepo.
 A-9737095, De Moura, Julio.
 A-7898941, Douskos, Carmen Maria.
 A-6507735, Douskos, George.
 A-9518412, Foo, Ne Ah.
 E-89750, Gee, Chin Jun Kim.
 0900-64550, Hernandez-Castro, Juan.
 A-6048903, Huerta-Santellan, Angel Magdaleno.
 E-056666, Joe, Kwok Liang.
 E-056667, Joe, Paylan Liang.
 E-056668, Joe, Lee San.
 A-6597759, Legister, Albert John.
 T-2760961, Levy, Rene Cisneros.
 A-7250484, Lockhart, Baleeka.
 V-319235, Long, Haydee Rueda.
 A-4954329, Lumas, Joseph.
 A-6726819, Madrazo, Elisa Amparo.
 A-8876988, O'Donnell, William John.
 A-7270220, Palombella, Francesco.
 A-9707191, Ramos, Pedro.
 A-6711481, Rizk, Alfred Alexander.
 T-2760421, Rodriguez-Garcia, Rafael.
 A-3822477, Sanchez-Alejandro, Esteban.
 A-3038125, Sanchez-Alejandro, Filomeno.
 A-4010160, Sanchez-Alejandro, Gregorio.
 A-4209497, Sanchez-de, Natividad Bazan.
 T-1499169, Si, Wang.
 A-5904796, Su'a, Kipeni.
 A-4219656, Temita, Tamio.
 A-5338975, Traynor, Janet Jessie.
 A-9581816, Trojanovic, Pedro.
 A-5423889, Tsen Wei Hwa.
 A-923872, Tsen, Wei Nan.
 E-44755, Vega, Maria.
 A-3610417, Ying, Teresa.
 A-10086556, Ying, Yuen.
 0966-263, Zamarripa-Barrera, Petra.
 0966-264, Zamarripa-Barrera, Enrique.
 A-2821296, Cnapich, Joseph.
 A-7225061, Di Mambro, Edoardo.
 V-1240687, Okana, Takeko.
 A-7469332, Nevarez-Meraz, Alberto.
 A-7044290, Ramirez-Mata, Carlos.
 T-2672016, Ramirez, Petra Aida Montes De.
 A-7188173, Roden, Adolf.
 A-5528068, Todeschini, Isidoro Oreste.
 A-6346278, Valkana, Constantinos.
 A-6357988, Valkana, Panagiotou.
 A-6079538, Browne, Candelaria S. M.
 A-6078003, Browne, Cynthia.
 A-6079549, Browne, Rudolph.
 A-8938372, Browne, Albert.
 A-6079545, Browne, Leslie.
 A-6078002, Browne, Vernon.
 A-6870027, Fong, Way Chong.
 A-7367898, Chu, Lau Hing.
 A-5978605, Engelmann, August Max.
 A-5763362, Fong, Liu.
 A-4030307, Hee, Yep.
 A-5967408, Ikari, Manuel Enrique.
 A-5982007, Katsuro, Shuhel.
 A-6886810, Lawrence, Genoveva Adelina.
 A-5815895, Marshall, John Neil.
 A-4080362, Maya-Ybarra, Francisco.
 A-4334530, Miki, Tomizo.
 A-10416353, Orozco-Estrada, Pedro.
 0300-387312, Quintero-Toscano, Candido.
 A-5248778, Singh, Channan.
 A-6352536, Soltero, Silverio.
 A-8039899, Stumbaugh, Giovanna Flaminio Di Loreto.
 A-8901479, Tang, Lily Cheng-Li.
 1600-101488, Toro-Moreno, Manuel Del.
 A-10504578, Valles, Luz Gasca De.
 1500-42507, Velez, Esteban.
 1500-42508, Velez, Eduviges.
 1500-42509, Velez, Elvira.
 A-7283659, Wah, Leung.
 T-1892615, Foo, Wong Ah.
 A-9747459, Henderson, Cecil Ashton.
 A-6097780, Honda, Katsuki.
 A-2573276, Li, I-Ying.
 A-4829259, Mischler, Richard Robert.
 A-6063644, Nielson, Lindsay Franklin.
 A-6930853, Paradissis, Philip John.
 A-8883007, Petrizzo, Maria Rosaria.
 A-7751743, Pigulewski, Nicholas De Lorence.
 A-1657086, Redko, Isay Ivanovich.
 A-10086222, Scurvin, Lancelot Seymore.
 A-2994820, Alfaro, Lydia Molina De.
 A-8021752, Alfaro-Molina, Samuel.
 A-6160109, Davis, Guy Henry.
 A-7391996, Herrera-Ruiz, Juan.
 A-3972563, Kogano, Takashi.
 A-9708088, Naum, Lee.
 0300-415842, Ong, Min.
 A-5186985, Perez-Perez, Ruben.
 A-10492500, Perez, Socorro Luna De.
 A-10492499, Luna, Maria de Jesus.
 A-8082062, Sing, Au.
 E-118899, Wong, Ah Liang.
 A-2185719, Alie, Alex.
 A-5672581, Havlasa, Jan Klecanda.
 A-4967880, Korogiannos, Eponinodas.
 A-9645741, Lee, De She.
 0300-398983, Leong, Mock Fook.
 A-8014953, Nardo, Albert Di.
 A-6161490, Ozawa, Atsumi Angelica.
 A-6354359, Perlaki, Thomas.
 A-7764289, Plauschak, Pamela Lysa.
 A-7930337, Poy, Ngai Kai.
 T-1892169, San, Chin You.
 A-9513946, Sze, To King.
 A-6161489, Yoshimura, Suzuko.
 A-7284855, Benn, Hajara Singh.
 A-6226075, Carlson, Susan.
 A-3497151, Cosgrove, James.
 A-8258649, Dominguez, Beatrice Rodriguez De.
 A-10474407, Guerra, Maria Tovaes De.
 A-4352288, Hurtado, Lucia Espinosa De.
 A-8832503, Mazer, Carmen Enriqueta De.
 A-9501884, Michalakakis, George.
 A-7772769, Pinedo-Tamayo, Adolfo.
 A-2706650, Sato, Kunishige.
 A-7295956, Villapudua-Sanchez, Armando.
 A-2319483, Zara, Thomas.
 A-5997836, Gonzalez, Feliciano.
 A-5882765, Gutierrez, Angelina Cuellar.
 A-3653450, Lee, Hsin Chin.
 A-9747187, Locke, George Frederick.
 A-2008973, Maticzuk, Nicolaj.
 A-6459301, Paneth, Lea.
 A-8851449, Ulrych, Boruch.
 A-8851450, Ulrych, Chaia Tauba.
 A-3812648, Won, Tom Yon.
 A-7439457, Aguirre, Rita Talavera De.
 A-6484421, Fischer, Isidor.
 T-303675, Garcia-Ramos, Eulalio.
 A-9333333, Jit, Boh Tong.
 A-3818721, Jung, Wood Dar.
 A-8039673, Kenul, Joseph.
 A-7290162, Lee, John.
 A-5360726, Maldonado-Gonzalez, Fidel.
 A-8258739, Padron-Lizana, Enrique.
 A-1196312, Silverman, Ada.
 A-5753515, Sutherland, William George.
 A-7363001, Vernazza, Gina Letina.
 A-8871495, Ybarra-Torres, Eugenio.
 A-7276513, Wing, Jew.
 A-9151185, Akerberg, Hjalmar Alfons.
 A-9684304, Fat, Lam.
 A-7361923, Jung, Guey.
 A-9538393, Leetmaa, Kaarel.
 A-8870247, Martinez-Gutierrez, Alvino.
 A-3379867, Naito, Tomio.
 A-4784332, Nelson, Minnie.

A-6496278, Oriel, Benjamin Josepha.
 A-4234512, Paz, Alicia Hernandez De.
 A-3096797, Tschlis, Vasillos.
 A-4381523, Cook, Anthony.
 A-5944885, Crowther, Angela Knez.
 A-6899161, Dirks, Hendrik.
 A-4820438, Frangos, Nicholas Kostantinos.
 A-5154701, La Guardia, Francisco Marti.
 A-9117178, Legac, George.
 A-5966811, Miculinic, Joseph.
 A-10499492, Mohamed, John.
 A-4906873, Pizarro, Emilio Anastacio.
 A-5997834, Prieto, Angel.
 A-5997834, Prieto, Jr., Angel.
 A-7201762, Scott, George Edward Wisdom.
 A-10416355, Atilano, Berta Morales De.
 A-9517004, Fong, Foh Hua.
 A-10075140, Foo, Mah Hong.
 A-5549548, Friedrich, Hans Max.
 A-7984748, Gonzalez-Perez, Angel.
 A-3573613, Green, Caroline Louise.
 A-6549172, Lazaro, Pelagia Javier.
 A-6614916, Livas, Gregory Panagiotou.
 A-5785564, Merayo, Agustin.
 A-74445700, Niewolkiewicz, Mary.
 A-10416327, Ramirez, Luis Ortega.
 A-7841671, Shaw, Gee.
 A-1305814, Diamond, Phillip.
 A-6476840, Figueroa-Ayuso, Eulalio.
 A-10256536, Hung Wong.
 A-7140275, Lopez-Barragon, Nicolas.
 A-5372469, Marcev, Samuel Anton.
 A-5778460, Naess, Fred.
 A-7115379, Scime, Marianne.
 A-3747236, Tai, Mook Hoo.
 A-8883649, Barbosa-Gomez, Luis Emilio.
 A-7251809, Kehoe, Sophie.
 A-8190275, Lai, William.
 A-1945249, Rumenko, Frank.
 A-7028911, Shavulsky, David.
 A-5415136, Shavulsky, Goldie.
 A-7028913, Shavulsky, Sylvia.
 A-9582980, Syrgios, Antonios.
 A-6849417, Tung, Ching Chen.
 A-6967562, Tung, Lillian Liu.
 A-9662775, Van Diepen, John.
 A-9260398, Ward, Frank Joseph.
 A-10255874, Chow, Fai King.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF A CERTAIN ALIEN—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report an original concurrent resolution withdrawing suspension of deportation of Carlis Stender, and I submit a report (No. 50) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 12) was placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress, in accordance with section 246 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U. S. C. A. 1256 (a)), withdraws the suspension of deportation in the case of Carlis Stender (A-2180275) which was previously granted by the Attorney General and approved by the Congress.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. KEFAUVER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) to provide for the printing of additional copies of hearings held by the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of

the Committee on the Judiciary, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary 2,000 additional copies of the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly on June 21, 26, 27, 29, 30, July 3 and 5, 1956, on bills to amend section 2 of the Clayton Act.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonesential Federal Expenditures, I submit a report on Federal employment and pay for the month of December 1956. In accordance with the practice of several years' standing, I ask unanimous consent to have the report printed in the RECORD, together with a statement by me.

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

Executive agencies of the Federal Government reported regular civilian employment in the month of December totaling 2,389,792. This was a net decrease of 4,532, as compared with employment reported in the preceding month of November.

Civilian employment reported by the executive agencies of the Federal Government,

by months in fiscal year 1957, which began July 1, 1956, follows:

Month	Employment	Increase	Decrease
July.....	2,398,673	14,250	-----
August.....	2,400,493	1,820	-----
September.....	2,388,854	-----	11,639
October.....	2,396,163	7,309	-----
November.....	2,394,324	-----	1,839
December.....	2,389,792	-----	4,532
Net increase, first 6 months, fiscal year 1957.		5,369	-----

Total civilian employment in civilian agencies during the month of December was 1,213,796, a decrease of 1,113 as compared with the November total of 1,214,909. Total civilian employment in the military agencies in December was 1,175,996. This was a decrease of 3,419 as compared with 1,179,415 in November.

Civilian agencies reporting the major decreases were Department of Agriculture with 1,629, Department of the Interior with 1,018, Veterans Administration with 618, and the Panama Canal with 574. Major increases were reported by the Post Office Department with 2,018 and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with 494.

In the Department of Defense decreases in civilian employment were reported by the Department of the Army with 1,809 and the Department of the Air Force with 1,803. Increases were reported by the Department of the Navy with 153 and the Office of the Secretary of Defense with 40.

Inside continental United States civilian employment decreased 2,892. Outside continental United States civilian employment decreased 1,640. Industrial employment by

the Federal agencies in December totaled 659,607 a decrease of 1,591.

These figures are from reports certified by the agencies as compiled by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonesential Federal Expenditures.

FOREIGN NATIONALS

The total of 2,389,792 civilian employees certified to the Committee by executive agencies in their regular monthly personnel reports includes some foreign nationals employed in United States Government activities abroad, but in addition to these there were 273,674 foreign nationals working for United States military agencies during December who were not counted in the usual personnel report. The number in November was 276,467. A breakdown of this employment for December follows:

Country	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force
England.....	7,945	-----	33	7,912
France.....	26,001	17,861	-----	8,140
French Morocco.....	6,069	159	994	4,916
Germany.....	98,814	82,691	590	15,533
Japan.....	129,311	67,495	19,327	42,489
Korea.....	4,817	4,817	-----	-----
Malta.....	85	-----	85	-----
Netherlands.....	45	-----	-----	45
Norway.....	21	-----	-----	21
Trinidad.....	566	-----	566	-----
Total.....	273,674	173,023	21,595	79,056

Personnel and pay summary (See table I)

Information in monthly personnel reports for December 1956 submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonesential Federal Expenditures is summarized as follows:

Total and major categories	Civilian personnel in executive branch			Payroll (in thousands) in executive branch		
	In December numbered—	In November numbered—	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	In November was—	In October was—	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Total ¹	2,389,792	2,394,324	—4,532	\$931,007	\$946,657	—\$15,650
Agencies exclusive of Department of Defense.....	1,213,796	1,214,909	—1,113	472,547	479,278	—6,731
Department of Defense.....	1,175,996	1,179,415	—3,419	458,460	467,379	—8,919
Inside continental United States.....	2,184,009	2,186,901	—2,892	-----	-----	-----
Outside continental United States.....	205,783	207,423	—1,640	-----	-----	-----
Industrial employment.....	659,607	661,198	—1,591	-----	-----	-----
Foreign nationals.....	273,674	276,467	—2,793	\$ 30,405	\$ 28,572	+1,833

¹ Exclusive of foreign nationals shown in the last line of this summary.

² Subject to revision.

³ Revised on basis of later information.

Table I, below, breaks down the above figures on employment and pay by agencies.

Table II breaks down the above employment figures to show the number inside continental United States by agencies.

Table III breaks down the above employment figures to show the number outside continental United States by agencies.

Table IV breaks down the above employ-

ment figures to show the number in industrial-type activities by agencies.

Table V shows foreign nationals by agencies not included in tables I, II, III, and IV.

TABLE I.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1956, and comparison with November 1956, and pay for November 1956, and comparison with October 1956

Department or agency	Personnel				Pay (in thousands)			
	December	November	Increase	Decrease	November	October	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):								
Agriculture.....	82,449	84,078	-----	1,629	\$29,737	\$30,711	-----	\$974
Commerce ¹	47,219	46,928	291	-----	21,698	21,022	\$676	-----
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	49,981	49,487	494	-----	21,235	20,568	667	-----
Interior.....	48,610	49,628	-----	1,018	20,753	21,942	-----	1,189
Justice.....	30,520	30,548	-----	28	14,975	15,648	-----	673
Labor.....	5,932	5,929	3	-----	2,741	2,821	-----	80
Post Office.....	523,427	521,409	2,018	-----	196,159	\$ 195,144	1,015	-----
State ²	33,116	\$ 33,072	44	-----	12,341	12,820	-----	479
Treasury.....	78,417	78,715	-----	298	34,315	36,356	-----	2,071
Executive Office of the President:								
White House Office.....	398	395	3	-----	233	236	-----	3
Bureau of the Budget.....	443	438	5	-----	296	303	-----	7
Council of Economic Advisers.....	38	35	3	-----	27	28	-----	1
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	69	70	-----	1	19	24	-----	5
National Security Council.....	25	26	-----	1	18	19	-----	1
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	264	251	-----	13	157	170	-----	13
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	5	5	-----	-----	2	3	-----	1

¹ December figure includes 742 seamen on the rolls of the Maritime Administration and their pay.

² Revised on basis of later information.

³ December figure includes 10,668 employees of the International Cooperation Administration as compared with 10,569 in November, and their pay. These ICA

figures include employees who are paid from foreign currencies deposited by foreign governments in a trust fund for this purpose. The December figure includes 2,507 of these trust-fund employees, and the November figure includes 2,462.

⁴ Exclusive of personnel and pay of the Central Intelligence Agency.

TABLE I.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1956, and comparison with November 1956, and pay for November 1956, and comparison with October 1956—Continued

Department or agency	Personnel				Pay (in thousands)			
	December	November	Increase	Decrease	November	October	Increase	Decrease
Independent agencies:								
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	11	8	3		\$4	\$6		\$2
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission	12	12			6	6		
American Battle Monuments Commission	611	620		9	95	97		2
Atomic Energy Commission	6,673	6,686		13	3,534	3,694		160
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	597	588	9		312	319		7
Boston National Historic Sites Commission	4	4			2	1	\$1	
Civil Aeronautics Board	603	602	1		352	356		4
Civil Service Commission	4,441	4,444		3	2,136	2,261		125
Commission of Fine Arts	11	11			2	2		
Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission	3	3			1	2		1
District of Columbia Auditorium Commission	18	18			1	1		
Export-Import Bank of Washington	188	182	6		112	118		6
Farm Credit Administration	1,008	1,016		8	527	536		9
Federal Civil Defense Administration	1,122	1,146		24	624	652		28
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	8	8			4	4		
Federal Communications Commission	1,147	1,145	2		617	637		20
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,144	1,152		8	589	613		24
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	698	693	5		336	353		17
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	335	338		3	241	248		7
Federal Power Commission	707	703	4		386	402		16
Federal Trade Commission	718	710	8		409	425		16
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	114	115		1	58	60		2
General Accounting Office	5,386	5,433		47	2,564	2,667		103
General Services Administration	27,102	27,072	30		9,728	10,032		304
Government Contract Committee	20	17	3		10	10		
Government Printing Office	6,664	6,681		17	2,874	3,049		175
Housing and Home Finance Agency	9,932	9,949		17	4,845	5,089		244
Indian Claims Commission	14	14			11	11		
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,084	2,070	14		1,101	1,091	10	
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission	4	4			3	3		
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7,668	7,641	27		3,881	4,020		139
National Capital Housing Authority	254	250	4		95	99		4
National Capital Planning Commission	34	33	1		18	19		1
National Gallery of Art	333	335		2	111	110	1	
National Labor Relations Board	1,115	1,118		3	637	670		33
National Mediation Board	104	105		1	74	72	2	
National Science Foundation	262	301		39	137	147		10
National Security Training Commission	5	5			3	3		
Panama Canal	14,401	14,975		574	5,370	3,560	1,810	
Railroad Retirement Board	2,251	2,215	36		909	924		15
Renegotiation Board	443	445		2	285	300		15
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	36	34	2		23	28		5
Securities and Exchange Commission	788	786	2		454	460		6
Selective Service System	6,939	6,918	21		1,732	1,817		65
Small Business Administration	950	936	14		504	518		14
Smithsonian Institution	761	758	3		296	306		10
Soldiers' Home	1,024	1,030		6	245	245		
Subversive Activities Control Board	33	33			24	25		1
Tariff Commission	207	205	2		125	129		4
Tax Court of the United States	148	146	2		97	98		1
Tennessee Valley Authority	14,887	14,857	30		6,721	7,102		381
Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission	3	3			3	3		
U. S. Information Agency	11,473	11,319	154		3,243	3,297		24
Veterans' Administration	177,382	178,000		618	61,349	64,765		3,416
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	3	3			1	1		
Total, excluding Department of Defense	1,213,796	1,214,909	3,257	4,370	472,547	479,278	4,182	10,913
Net decrease, excluding Department of Defense			1,113				6,731	
Department of Defense:								
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,726	1,686	40		1,040	1,082		42
Department of the Army	430,231	432,040		1,809	162,503	167,537		5,034
Department of the Navy	393,339	393,186	153		163,204	162,369	835	
Department of the Air Force	350,700	352,503		1,803	131,713	136,391		4,678
Total, Department of Defense	1,175,996	1,179,415	193	3,612	458,460	467,379	835	9,754
Net decrease, Department of Defense			3,419				8,919	
Grand total, including Department of Defense	2,389,792	2,394,324	3,450	7,982	931,007	946,657	5,017	20,667
Net decrease, including Department of Defense			4,532				15,650	

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1956, and comparison with November 1956

Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):									
Agriculture	81,113	82,808		1,695	Independent agencies:				
Commerce ¹	43,537	43,211	326		Advisory Committee on Weather Control	11	8	3	
Health, Education, and Welfare	48,149	47,595	554		Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission	12	12		
Interior	44,965	45,556		591	American Battle Monuments Commission	15	15		
Justice	29,986	30,007		21	Atomic Energy Commission	6,651	6,666		15
Labor	5,807	5,788	19		Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	597	588	9	
Post Office	520,949	518,926	2,023		Boston National Historic Sites Commission	4	4		
State ²	8,272	8,259	13		Civil Aeronautics Board	599	598	1	
Treasury	77,435	77,733		298	Civil Service Commission	4,424	4,428		4
Executive Office of the President:					Commission of Fine Arts	11	11		
White House Office	398	395	3		Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission	3	3		
Bureau of the Budget	443	438	5		District of Columbia Auditorium Commission	18	18		
Council of Economic Advisers	38	35	3		Export-Import Bank of Washington	188	182	6	
Executive Mansion and Grounds	69	70		1	Farm Credit Administration	996	1,004		8
National Security Council ³	25	26		1	Federal Civil Defense Administration	1,122	1,146		24
Office of Defense Mobilization	264	251	13						
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	5	5							

¹ December figure includes 782 seamen on the rolls of the Maritime Administration.² December figure includes 1,662 employees of the International Cooperation Administration as compared with 1,674 in November.³ Exclusive of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1956, and comparison with November 1956—Continued

Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease
Independent agencies—Continued					Independent Agencies—Continued				
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	8	8			Securities and Exchange Commission	788	786	2	
Federal Communications Commission	1,118	1,116	2		Selective Service System	6,742	6,722	20	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,142	1,150	8		Small Business Administration	942	928	14	
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	698	693	5		Smithsonian Institution	759	756	3	
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	335	338	3		Soldiers' Home	1,024	1,030	6	
Federal Power Commission	707	703	4		Subversive Activities Control Board	33	33		
Federal Trade Commission	718	710	8		Tariff Commission	207	205	2	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	114	115	1		Tax Court of the United States	148	146	2	
General Accounting Office	5,309	5,359	50		Tennessee Valley Authority	14,887	14,857	30	
General Services Administration	26,996	26,968	28		Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission	3	3		
Government Contract Committee	20	17	3		United States Information Agency	2,619	2,577	42	
Government Printing Office	6,664	6,681	17		Veterans' Administration	176,142	176,762	620	
Housing and Home Finance Agency	9,773	9,794	21		Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	3	3		
Indian Claims Commission	14	14							
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,084	2,070	14		Total, excluding Department of Defense	1,149,126	1,149,342	3,227	3,443
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission	4	4			Net decrease, excluding Department of Defense			216	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7,668	7,641	27		Department of Defense:				
National Capital Housing Authority	254	250	4		Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,673	1,632	41	
National Capital Planning Commission	34	33	1		Department of the Army	366,394	367,721	1,327	
National Gallery of Art	333	335	2		Department of the Navy	360,434	360,233	201	
National Labor Relations Board	1,096	1,099	3		Department of the Air Force	306,382	307,973	1,591	
National Mediation Board	104	105	1		Total, Department of Defense	1,034,883	1,037,559	242	2,918
National Science Foundation	262	301	39		Net decrease, Department of Defense			2,676	
National Security Training Commission	5	5							
Panama Canal	533	545	12		Grand total, including Department of Defense	2,184,009	2,186,901	3,469	6,361
Railroad Retirement Board	2,251	2,215	36		Net decrease, including Department of Defense			2,892	
Renegotiation Board	443	445	2						
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	36	34	2						

TABLE III.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1956, and comparison with November 1956

Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):					Independent agencies—Continued				
Agriculture	1,336	1,270	66		Selective Service System	197	196	1	
Commerce	3,682	3,717	35		Small Business Administration	8	8		
Health, Education, and Welfare	1,832	1,892	60		Smithsonian Institution	2	2		
Interior	3,645	4,072	427		United States Information Agency	8,854	8,742	112	
Justice	534	541	7		Veterans' Administration	1,240	1,238	2	
Labor	125	141	16		Total, excluding Department of Defense	64,670	65,567	224	1,121
Post Office	2,478	2,483	5		Net decrease, excluding Department of Defense			897	
State	24,844	24,813	31		Department of Defense:				
Treasury	982	982			Office of the Secretary of Defense	53	54	1	
Independent agencies:					Department of the Army	63,837	64,319	482	
American Battle Monuments Commission	596	605	9		Department of the Navy	32,905	32,953	48	
Atomic Energy Commission	22	20	2		Department of the Air Force	44,318	44,530	212	
Civil Aeronautics Board	4	4			Total, Department of Defense	141,113	141,856	743	
Civil Service Commission	17	16	1		Net decrease, Department of Defense			743	
Farm Credit Administration	12	12							
Federal Communications Commission	29	29			Grand total, including Department of Defense	205,783	207,423	224	1,864
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2	2			Net decrease, including Department of Defense			1,640	
General Accounting Office	77	74	3						
General Services Administration	106	104	2						
Housing and Home Finance Agency	159	155	4						
National Labor Relations Board	19	19							
Panama Canal	13,808	14,430	562						

¹ December figure includes 8,976 employees of the International Cooperation Administration as compared with 8,895 in November. These ICA figures include employees who are paid from foreign currencies deposited by foreign governments

in a trust fund for this purpose. The December figure includes 2,507 of these trust fund employees and the November figure includes 2,462.

² Revised on basis of later information.

TABLE IV.—Industrial employees of the Federal Government inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during December 1956, and comparison with November 1956

Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	December	November	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):					Department of Defense:				
Agriculture	2,995	2,961	34		Department of the Army:				
Commerce	2,662	2,590	72		Inside continental United States	118,780	118,473	307	693
Interior	7,565	7,743	178		Outside continental United States	21,900	22,027	127	
Treasury	5,568	5,615	47		Department of the Navy:				
Independent agencies:					Inside continental United States	22,236	222,001	235	
Atomic Energy Commission	148	149	1		Outside continental United States	6,008	6,008		
Federal Communications Commission	14	14			Department of the Air Force:				
General Services Administration	1,132	1,108	24		Inside continental United States	165,829	166,750	921	
Government Printing Office	6,664	6,681	17		Outside continental United States	7,044	7,003	41	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7,668	7,641	27		Total, Department of Defense	605,797	607,262	276	1,741
Panama Canal	7,269	7,343	74		Net decrease, Department of Defense			1,465	
Tennessee Valley Authority	12,125	12,091	34						
Total, excluding Department of Defense	53,810	53,936	191	317	Grand total, including Department of Defense	659,607	661,198	467	2,058
Net decrease, excluding Department of Defense			126		Net decrease, including Department of Defense			1,691	

¹ Subject to revision.

² Revised on basis of later information.

TABLE V.—Foreign nationals working under United States agencies overseas, excluded from tables I through IV of this report, whose services are provided by contractual agreement between the United States and foreign governments, or because of the nature of their work or the source of funds from which they are paid, as of December 1956 and comparison with November 1956

Country	Total		Army		Navy		Air Force	
	December	November	December	November	December	November	December	November
England.....	7,945	7,841			33	35	7,912	7,806
France.....	26,001	25,623	17,861	17,542			8,140	8,081
French Morocco.....	6,069	6,084	159	171	994	975	4,916	4,938
Germany.....	98,814	98,599	82,691	82,423	2,590	590	15,533	15,585
Japan.....	129,311	131,832	67,495	69,721	19,327	19,327	42,489	42,784
Korea.....	4,817	5,706	4,817	5,706				
Malta.....	85	84			85	84		
Netherlands.....	45	40					45	40
Norway.....	21	21					21	21
Trinidad.....	566	637			566	637		
Total.....	273,674	276,467	173,023	175,563	21,595	21,648	79,056	79,256

¹ Revised on the basis of later information.

² Subject to revision.

NOTE.—The Germans are paid from funds provided by German Governments. The French and English reported by the Army and Air Force are paid from funds appropriated for personal services. All others are paid from funds appropriated for other contractual services.

Foreign nationals

Table 5 segregates and accounts for certain categories of personal services rendered to the United States Government overseas, which cannot be regarded as ordinary direct employment.

Generally, this personal service is rendered military agencies overseas under agreements with the foreign governments. In most cases the employment is indirect. The foreign governments hire the employees. The United States military agencies in most cases administer or direct the activity.

The source of the funds for the payment of these employees varies. The Germans are employed without direct reimbursement by the United States and by agreement, payment is made from the German economy. The Japanese are employed under a master labor contract between United States agencies and the Japanese Government. French and English are employed for the Army and Air Force under agreements with the respective governments. Funds originally appropriated for "Personal service" are used for this purpose. The Koreans and others are paid under varying contractual agreements with funds appropriated for "Other contractual services."

Personnel hired and used under such circumstances cannot be properly considered in the same category as regular employment, but they are used and should be counted for what they are.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is endeavoring to identify these groups of employees and to count them along with, but separate from, the regularly reported United States employment overseas.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 1022. A bill for improvement of Salem Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BRICKER (by request):

S. 1023. A bill to clarify the powers granted to the Federal Trade Commission by section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act to compel the production of documentary evidence; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1024. A bill for the relief of Robert Nalhsin Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1025. A bill to amend section 5 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize the sale of goods and services by any department or independent establishment to the owner of an aircraft or his agent in an emergency, and for other purposes;

S. 1026. A bill to amend section 510 (a) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to accelerate the trade-in of old vessels with replacement by modern vessels;

S. 1027. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 1028. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize expenditures for recreation and welfare of Coast Guard personnel and the schooling of their dependent children; and

S. 1029. A bill to provide for standby authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON):

S. 1030. A bill to provide parking space for the automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 1031. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain seven units of the Greater Wenatchee division, Chief Joseph project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (by request):

S. 1032. A bill to provide for amounts contributed by the Post Office Department to the civil service retirement and disability fund to be considered as costs of providing postal service for the purpose of establishing postal rates, and for other purposes; and

S. 1033. A bill to authorize and direct the Postmaster General to estimate for each fiscal year certain expenses incurred by, and losses in revenues to, the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S. 1034. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway County, Missouri; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 1035. A bill for the relief of Alice Eirl Schaefer (Mi On Lee); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1036. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. IVES (for himself and Mr. JAVITS):

S. 1037. A bill to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

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

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. 1038. A bill for the relief of Julio and Remedios Austria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. 1039. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in the District of Columbia be compelled to carry insurance for the protection of passengers, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938;

S. 1040. A bill to amend the acts known as the "Life Insurance Act," approved June 19, 1934, and the "Fire and Casualty Act," approved October 9, 1940;

S. 1041. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes," approved May 18, 1910; and

S. 1042. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct two 4-lane bridges to replace the existing Fourteenth Street or Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 1043. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to compensate retail dealers of gasoline for taxes paid on gasoline which is lost due to spillage, evaporation, and other causes; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. MUNDT (for himself and Mr. Case of South Dakota):

S. 1044. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1045. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by adding thereto new provisions relating to civil aviation medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. POTTER:

S. 1046. A bill for the relief of Myung Sook Lee;

S. 1047. A bill for the relief of Adelheid Pfeffer; and

S. 1048. A bill for the relief of Matilda Hajos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1049. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ahsapet Gamityan;

S. 1050. A bill for the relief of Hrygory (Harry) Mydlak; and

S. 1051. A bill for the relief of Stylianos P. Antippas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THYE:

S. 1052. A bill for the relief of Alice Eirl Schaefer (Mi On Lee); and

S. 1053. A bill for the relief of Poppy Catherine Hayakawa Merritt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1054. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a toll bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL):

S. 1055. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. CAPEHART):

S. 1056. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1057. A bill to require Members of Congress, certain other officers and employees of the United States, and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LANGER (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. THYE, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota):

S. 1058. A bill to direct the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to conduct a particular survey in order to assist in promoting the production of concentrated iron ore and steel and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. ALLOTT:

S. 1059. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo.; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ALLOTT (for himself and Mr. CARROLL):

S. 1060. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Colorado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself and Mr. ALLOTT):

S. 1061. A bill to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) so as to require certain private educational institutions and training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act, or such part, of any such institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. J. Res. 48. Joint resolution providing loans for training of teachers in certain

studies; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON):

S. J. Res. 49. Joint resolution to establish the Multiple Uses of Public Lands Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to provide for the relocation of the Ferry County, State of Washington, highway by the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Public Works.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions were reported and referred as indicated:

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary; placed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; and

S. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution withdrawing suspension of deportation of Carlis Stender.

(See the above concurrent resolutions printed in full which appear under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

By Mr. KEFAUVER, from the Committee on the Judiciary; referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of additional copies of hearings held by the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the above resolution printed in full where it appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were submitted or reported and referred as indicated:

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, considered and agreed to: S. Res. 84. Resolution to extend the time for the filing of certain reports by the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See resolution printed in full which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE), submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. Res. 85. Resolution requesting the Interior Department to submit for consideration by Congress legislation providing for establishment of a so-called basin account in the valley of the Columbia River.

(See the above resolution printed in full where it appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 86), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to standing committees) is amended by—

(1) striking out subparagraphs 10 through 13 in paragraph (h) of section (1);

(2) striking out subparagraphs 16 through 19 in paragraph (l) of section (1); and

(3) inserting in section (1) after paragraph (o) the following new paragraph:

"(p) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to consist of nine Senators, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects: "1. Veterans' measures, generally.

"2. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special.

"3. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.

"4. Compensation of veterans.

"5. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

"6. Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

"7. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

"8. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life."

Sec. 2. Effective for the remainder of the 85th Congress, section (4) of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"(4) (a) Each Senator shall serve on 2 standing committees and no more; except that not to exceed 21 Senators of the majority party, and not to exceed 9 Senators of the minority party, who are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs may serve on 3 standing committees and no more.

"(b) In the event that during the 85th Congress members of one party in the Senate are replaced by members of the other party, the 30 third-committee assignments shall in such event be distributed in accordance with the following table:

"Senate seats"		
Majority		Minority
48		48
49		47
50		46
51		45
Third-committee assignments		
Majority		Minority
23		7
21		9
19		11
17		13."

Sec. 3. Effective at the beginning of the 86th Congress, section (4) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"(4) Each Senator shall serve on 2 standing committees and no more; except that not to exceed 19 Senators of the majority party, and not to exceed 7 Senators of the minority party, who are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs may serve on 3 standing committees and no more."

Sec. 4. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed as promptly as feasible after its appointment and organization to confer with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made of proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters theretofore referred to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during the 85th Congress which are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REGULATION OF AIRCRAFT FLIGHTS OVER URBAN AREAS

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MONROE, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. BLAKLEY, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. SCHOEPEL, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. POTTER, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. COTTON), submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 87) which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Civil Aeronautics Board and other

appropriate authorities exercise immediately and to the fullest practicable extent the authority which they now possess under existing law to regulate the flight of civilian, military, and private aircraft including experimental, test or other flight, over and in the vicinity of urban areas in order that the possibility of damage to persons and property resulting from airplane accidents be lessened and that greater safety be provided both in the air and on the ground.

Subsequently, Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported the above resolution, favorably, without amendment, and it was placed on the calendar.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING REPORTS BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 84.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 84) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the time for filing by the Committee on the Judiciary of any reports of the committee or its subcommittees now required by Senate resolution to be filed "not later than January 31, 1957," is hereby extended until March 4, 1957.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, ETC.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, 5 bills, 3 at the request of the Secretary of Commerce, 1 at the request of the Department of Defense, and the other at the request of the Treasury Department. The bills are accompanied by letters of transmittal and I ask unanimous consent to include the letters in the RECORD.

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

The bills, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as follows:

S. 1025. A bill to amend section 5 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize the sale of goods and services by any department or independent establishment to the owner of an aircraft or his agent in an emergency, and for other purposes.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1025 is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1957.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "To amend section 5 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize the sale of goods and services by any department or independent establishment to the owner of an aircraft or his agent in an emergency, and for other purposes."

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1957, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that

there is no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress. The Department of the Air Force has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 5 (d) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended (49 U. S. C. 175), authorizes the head of any Government agency having jurisdiction over an airport owned or operated by the Government to provide for the sale to any aircraft of fuel, oil, equipment, mechanical service, and shelter if such action is, by reason of an emergency, necessary to the continuance of such aircraft on its course to the nearest airport operated by private enterprise. There is a need for legislation which will provide authority for carefully regulated sales in certain circumstances where such sales would be definitely advantageous to the Government, yet a clear case of emergency, as required by the present law, does not exist. To fill this need, the proposed amendment would revise section 5 (d) of the act to authorize such sales in circumstances which would benefit the Government, as well as in emergencies. While the military services wish to restrict reimbursable supply transactions of this kind to a minimum, there are a number of situations in which they would be clearly advantageous to the Government. For example, some of our overseas airbases, particularly those in remote island and polar areas, are regular points or alternates for civil air routes important to our national defense. Others may become such points in the future as new routes are developed. Operations to those points would seldom qualify as "emergencies" within the meaning of that term in the present law; nor would operational considerations permit confining sales to amounts necessary to get to the nearest commercial source, as is likewise required under existing law. The proposed change would both clear up these points for present civil use of our bases and facilitate development of future routes of importance to our national defense.

The proposed legislation would also clarify the authority for sales to air carriers operating under contract with the United States Government. A substantial portion of the air transportation requirements of the Government are now met by contract operations. All their needs for logistical support from the Government, particularly at remote corners of the globe, frequently cannot be predicted at the time the contract is drafted.

Still another advantage of the proposed legislation would be simplification of authority and procedures for servicing aircraft from allied countries at USAF bases while on joint air exercises and training flights. Although section 106 of the Mutual Security Act authorizes such sales, the statutory requirements, procedures, and regulations controlling mutual-security transactions, while appropriate for occasional sales of costly equipment, are extremely inefficient and uneconomical if applied to recurring transactions such as routine fuel and related sales.

Reciprocal treatment for our own aircraft would be assured by amending the provisions of section 5 of the Air Commerce Act to make them applicable to aircraft owned by, or registered in any friendly foreign nation which authorizes comparable assistance to aircraft owned by, or registered in, the United States.

To insure that Government agencies do not compete with commercial enterprise with respect to sales of the kind discussed and to facilitate the establishment of commercial supply sources where the demand would support them, a new subsection "(f)" is proposed for section 5 of the act. The new subsection "(f)" would prohibit sales

under section 5 (d) of the items listed therein, if they are reasonably available from commercial sources. Further, whenever the present or anticipated source would support such a source, the Department having jurisdiction over the facility would be directed to encourage the establishment of a commercial source, if the circumstances at the facility permit.

There are a number of foreign bases jointly occupied by the United States and host government agencies or airlines. This is particularly true in Japan, where most of the former Japanese airfields have been under United States jurisdiction and operations. With the growth of civil air operations at such bases, situations have arisen in which the supply function could not be assumed by commercial concerns unless certain United States-controlled pipelines and storage facilities could be utilized where space limitations and other considerations foreclose construction of duplicate facilities. In such circumstances the United States may relieve a burden on its own supplies by permitting, where feasible, joint use of certain facilities. Careful safeguards have been provided in the proposed legislation to prevent any additional cost to the United States Government or unwarranted profit to a commercial enterprise in such circumstances.

Occasions arise when it would be advantageous to the Government to allow commercial oil companies to operate Government petroleum storage and dispensing facilities and to supply Government-owned fuel through these facilities to their commercial accounts, repaying the Government either in cash or by reimbursement-in-kind. Such situations occur in locations where stores of Government-owned mobilization reserve fuel stocks must be maintained, but where normal consumption does not assure the required freshening of stocks. Rotation of such fuel for quality control purposes, normally required at considerable expense to the Government, could be accomplished in some instances at no cost to the Government under the proposed amendment. Further, there are cases in which it is economically preferable for the Government to accept commercially-owned fuel at one location and repay it by replacement-in-kind at another location, in order to save the Government transportation costs. Legislative authority to enter into such arrangements is included in the attached draft by the proposed new subsection (g) of section 5 of the act.

The provisions of existing section 5 (d) of the act, relative to terms of such sales of fuels, equipment and other services, and disposition of the proceeds therefrom, would be revised and incorporated into proposed new subsections (e) and (i) of section 5. Under the proposed amendments to section 5 of the act, present subsection (f) would be redesignated as (j).

COST AND BUDGET DATA

Enactment of this proposed legislation would result in no increased cost to the Government and in fact should result in savings where the cost of rotating and transferring fuel can be eliminated as outlined above.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES H. DOUGLAS,
Acting Secretary.

S. 1026. A bill to amend section 510 (a) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to accelerate the trade-in of old vessels with replacement by modern vessels.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1026 is as follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, January 3, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There are enclosed herewith four copies of a proposed bill, together with a statement of purpose and

provisions, to amend section 510 (a) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, in order to accelerate the trade-in of old vessels with replacement by modern vessels.

Section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, which would be amended by the bill, authorizes the Secretary of Commerce until June 30, 1953, to acquire in return for an allowance on a new vessel, vessels that are not less than 12 years old. After June 30, 1953, only vessels that are at least 17 years old may be traded in for an allowance on a new vessel.

The proposed legislation would extend from June 30, 1953, to June 30, 1962, the reduction of the age requirement from 17 to 12 years for vessels acquired as trade-ins.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the submission of the proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

S. 1027. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1027 is as follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1956.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There are attached four copies of a proposed bill "to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes."

There is also attached a statement of purpose and need for the proposed legislation.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that it would interpose no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE T. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED

The Department of Commerce, in performance of its diverse and widespread activities, functions through 13 primary organization units, each responsible to the Secretary for a defined area of Department jurisdiction.

In the normal conduct of operations the bureaus and offices of the Department are regularly called upon or required to certify certain documents for use as evidence in court proceedings or as official documents for purposes of recordation. Except in the case of the Patent Office and the Bureau of the Census, which have seals authorized by the Congress (66 Stat. 792 and 68 Stat. 1012, respectively), such papers are required to bear the seal of the Department of Commerce, which is in the custody of the Office of the Secretary in Washington, D. C.

Since many of these documents are located at installations of the primary organization units outside the District of Columbia, there is a constant exchange of documents between offices in the field and the Office of the Secretary for the purpose of affixation of the Department seal. The alternative is the use of original bureau documents for court use or official filing, which obviously precludes their availability to the bureaus and the public generally.

While many courts and States accept certification by the bureaus and offices without questioning the legal authority therefor, the question is raised for purely legalistic reasons or as delaying tactics in court proceedings in a sufficient number of instances to warrant enactment of legislation providing

for seals of the individual units and judicial notice thereof.

The proposed legislation will not only result in considerable savings of time and money in the processing of certified papers and documents, but will also lend the proper dignity to documents of departmental bureaus such as the Weather Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which operate more or less autonomously in substantive program areas.

S. 1028. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize expenditures for recreation and welfare of Coast Guard personnel and the schooling of their dependent children.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1028 is as follows:)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 7, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

SIR: There is transmitted herewith a draft of a proposed bill to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize expenditures for recreation and welfare of Coast Guard personnel and the schooling of their dependent children.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide basic legislative authority for two provisions relating to the Coast Guard which have appeared from year to year in the annual appropriation acts for the Treasury Department. The two provisions authorize expenditures for the recreation and welfare of Coast Guard personnel and the primary and secondary schooling of their dependents. It appears that points of order might be raised as to these provisions and basic legislative authority is considered desirable with respect to the items. The provisions are discussed in more detail in the attached memorandum.

It would be appreciated if you would lay the proposed bill before the Senate. A similar bill has been transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Very truly yours,

DAVID W. KENDALL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

MEMORANDUM RE: TREASURY PROPOSED BILL "TO AMEND TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE, ENTITLED 'COAST GUARD,' TO AUTHORIZE EXPENDITURES FOR RECREATION AND WELFARE OF COAST GUARD PERSONNEL AND THE SCHOOLING OF THEIR DEPENDENT CHILDREN"

One provision in the Treasury Department annual appropriations acts relating to Coast Guard has, for many years, made appropriations available for the expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents of Coast Guard personnel stationed outside the continental United States. This provision has been necessary to permit the Coast Guard to make expenditures in connection with the education of minor children of Coast Guard personnel where normal educational facilities are not available. At some units, the children attend schools administered by the other branches of the armed services and reimbursement is made to the armed service operating the school. In cases where courses in public schools outside the United States are taught in English, the children are sent to such schools and reimbursement is made for tuition. In other cases, no suitable schools are available and the children must be sent elsewhere to be educated. The new section 512 that would be added to title 14 of the United States Code by the proposed bill would provide basic authority for such expenses with respect to dependents of Coast Guard military personnel. No provision, such as has appeared in annual appropriation acts, placing a ceiling on the amount that can be expended for schooling per stu-

dent has been included in the bill. It is felt that such a limitation should be provided in regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury or continued in the annual appropriations relating to such expenditures.

Another provision in the Treasury Department annual appropriation acts relating to the Coast Guard has, for many years, made appropriations available for recreation and welfare of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard. To maintain the morale of service personnel is essential to efficiency. To that end expenditures are made for motion-picture equipment and rentals, magazines, baseball and football equipment, etc. The new section 513 that would be added to title 14 by the proposed bill would provide permanent basic authority for such expenditure.

S. 1029. A bill to provide for standby authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes.

(The letter accompanying Senate bill 1029 is as follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, January 24, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There are enclosed herewith four copies of a proposed bill, together with a statement of purpose and need for legislation, to provide for standby authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes.

An identical bill (S. 2709) passed the Senate in the 84th Congress.

The proposed standby system of ship warrants is based upon previous experience in World War II under Public Law 173, 77th Congress, approved July 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591), and repealed July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 449). The bill is strengthened in the light of certain shortcomings of the World War II law, which were met by administrative action and which should be incorporated in the frame of the legislation.

The Department recommends early consideration and enactment of this legislation. In addition to being an important standby authority as part of the readiness program in the interest of security, the legislation is desirable to meet the commitments on the part of the United States for exercising this authority in coordination with authority already adopted by various member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in the event that coordinated efforts of these nations become necessary.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that it would interpose no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT IN NIAGARA RIVER FOR POWER PURPOSES

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the construction of a hydroelectric power project at Niagara Falls, N. Y., by the power authority of the State of New York.

An identical bill is being introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative WILLIAM E. MILLER, of New York.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement on the bill prepared by Senator

JAVITS, Representative MILLER, and myself be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, together with the text of the bill.

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

The bill (S. 1037) to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other purposes, introduced by Mr. IVES (for himself and Mr. JAVITS) was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds and declares—

(a) that an emergency exists in the western part of the State of New York as a result of a rock slide which on June 7, 1956, destroyed most of the facilities employed by the licensee of Federal Power Commission project 16 for the generation of power by the use of waters of the Niagara River;

(b) that the power generated at such facilities was largely used by electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries vital to the defense of the United States and employing a large proportion of all workers resident in the vicinity;

(c) that these industries would be forced to curtail their operations drastically or abandon them at a cost of tens of thousands of jobs were it not that they are able to receive necessary power at high cost on a temporary basis from the generating facilities of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario which is using not only Canada's share of the water permitted under the treaty signed on February 27, 1950, between the United States and Canada, but also a large part of the United States share of such water;

(d) that the licensee of project 16 is entitled to use 19,725 cubic feet per second of the United States share of the waters until 1971 and to use a further 12,775 cubic feet per second until further order of the Commission;

(e) that by the use of this total of 32,500 cubic feet of water per second, the licensee of project 16 annually produced approximately 4 billion kilowatt-hours of energy;

(f) that a modern hydroelectric plant proposed to be constructed by the Power Authority of the State of New York to take advantage of the entire drop of the Niagara River can produce about the same amount of power by the use of 19,725 cubic feet of such water per second;

(g) that, by the use of this water and of the additional water permitted to be used under the 1950 treaty, approximately 13 billion kilowatt-hours annually of urgently needed power can be produced by the project; and

(h) that it is, therefore, imperative that the works to produce such power be constructed without further delay.

ISSUANCE OF LICENSE

SEC. 2. The Federal Power Commission is hereby expressly authorized and directed to issue a license pursuant to the Federal Power Act to the Power Authority of the State of New York for a power project with capacity to utilize all of the United States share of the waters of the Niagara River permitted by international agreement.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE

SEC. 3. The Federal Power Commission shall include among the conditions of the license issued under section 2—

(a) a provision requiring the licensee to reimburse the United States for its share of the cost of construction of remedial works, including engineering and economic investigations, undertaken in accordance with article II of the 1950 treaty;

(b) a provision requiring the licensee, as a part of the cost of the project and in cooperation with the agency of the State of New York in charge of the development of parks, to protect the scenic values of the American side of the gorge in a manner similar to that in which they have been safeguarded on the Canadian side and to construct a scenic drive and park on the American side of the Niagara River near Niagara Falls pursuant to a plan, the general outlines of which shall be approved by the Federal Power Commission;

(c) a provision requiring the licensee to contract, with the approval of the Governor of the State of New York, pursuant to the procedure established by New York law, to sell to the licensee of project 16 for a period ending on the final maturity date of the bonds initially issued to finance the project works herein specifically authorized, 445,000 kilowatts of power, which is equivalent to the amount produced by project 16 prior to June 7, 1956, for the same general purposes for which power from project 16 was utilized and in order to restore as nearly as possible low power costs: provided the licensee of project 16 consents to the surrender of its license at the completion of the construction of such projects works upon terms agreed to by both licensees and approved by the Federal Power Commission which shall include the following: (1) the licensee of project 16 shall waive and release any claim for compensation or damages from the Power Authority of the State of New York or the State of New York except just compensation for tangible property and rights of way actually taken, (ii) without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the licensee of project 16 shall waive all claims to compensation or damages based upon loss of or damage to riparian rights, diversionary rights, or other rights relating to the diversion or use of water, whether founded on legislative grant or otherwise;

(d) a provision giving defense agencies of the United States a preference to purchase power;

(e) a provision requiring a reasonable amount of power to be made available within the project's economic market area in neighboring States to be distributed according to their laws;

(f) a provision requiring that a reasonable amount of the power available in the State of New York and of the power made available in neighboring States under paragraph (e) be allocated for the present and reasonably foreseeable future needs of rural electric cooperatives and municipalities in the project's economic market area.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 4. This act may be cited as the "Niagara Development Act of 1957."

The statement, presented by Mr. IVES, is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATORS IVES AND JAVITS AND REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM E. MILLER

In order to achieve prompt construction of the Niagara power project, we are introducing today a bill to permit development of this \$600 million undertaking by the New York State Power Authority in conformity with New York law.

The bill points out that an emergency exists in the Niagara frontier as a result of the rockfall last June which very nearly destroyed the Schoellkopf plant of the Niagara Mohawk Co., at Niagara Falls. As a result, the defense industries of the area "would be forced to curtail their operations drastically or abandon them at a cost of tens

of thousands of jobs were it not that they are able to receive necessary power at high cost on a temporary basis from * * * the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario," the bill declares.

According to the bill, a modern hydroelectric plant using all the water formerly used by Niagara Mohawk's Schoellkopf plant and the additional water made available to the United States under a 1950 treaty with Canada could produce 13 billion kilowatt-hours of power annually, compared to approximately 4 billion produced by the Schoellkopf plant.

Under the bill, Niagara Mohawk would surrender its license to use the water of the Niagara River. This license has 14 more years to run, and the use of the water under the license is essential to the Niagara project. In turn, the State power authority would agree to sell the company 445,000 kilowatts of power per annum from the new project. That is the amount of power the company was producing before the rockfall.

The bill also would require the State power authority "to protect the scenic values of the American side of the gorge in a manner similar to that in which they have been safeguarded on the Canadian side and to construct a scenic drive and park on the American side of the Niagara River near Niagara Falls."

The bill provides for allocating "a reasonable amount" of the power to other States "within the project's economic market area" for distribution according to their laws. It specifies that a reasonable amount of the power in New York and the other States shall be allocated "for the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of rural electric cooperatives and municipalities in the project's economic market area."

We shall press for immediate action on this measure.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, RELATING TO COMPENSATION OF RETAIL DEALERS FOR CERTAIN LOSSES ON GASOLINE

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to compensate retail dealers of gasoline for taxes paid on gasoline which is lost due to spillage, evaporation, and other causes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill lie on the table until Wednesday night, to permit certain other Senators, now absent, to join in sponsoring the bill, if they so desire.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The bill (S. 1043) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to compensate retail dealers of gasoline for taxes paid on gasoline which is lost due to spillage, evaporation, and other causes, introduced by Mr. COTTON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill amending the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 by adding some new provisions relating to civilian aviation medicine. The bill would set up in the Civil Aero-

navics Administration, under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Board, an Office of Civil Aviation Medicine. Civil aviation medicine is rapidly assuming much more importance in the field of aviation. I suspect that the bill is today much more timely than it was last year, when I first introduced it, although Congress then adjourned before it was possible to have action taken on the bill.

In view of the number of aircraft accidents and the necessity of conducting research into civil aviation medicine, including physical examinations and many other aspects of safety in the air, it is clear that such functions could best be handled by the proposed Office of Civil Aviation Medicine.

For many years I have been a personal friend of, and have been associated with, some of the men who have done a great deal of research in this field. They include Dr. William Randolph Lovelace, formerly of the Mayo Clinic, who received the Collier award for his work on the stratosphere, particularly on the effect of oxygen upon human beings and other effects of the air upon the ability to fly.

Another one is Dr. Jan Tillisch, now one of the chief surgeons with the Mayo brothers, and one of the chief researchers who is now quite active in this field.

As a matter of fact, there is a national organization on the subject which meets quite often, the members of which give their time and freely advise and discuss matters that pertain to this rapidly approaching crowded air age.

I think the establishment of such a division in the Civil Aeronautics Board, to work with pilots, airlines, civil aviation, and with reports from the military forces, is going to be a greatly needed one.

So I introduce the bill at this time and ask for its appropriate reference.

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

The bill (S. 1045) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by adding thereto new provisions relating to civil aviation medicine, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, so far as I know, all those interested in aviation—pilots' organizations, commercial airlines, and private flyers—are in support of this proposed legislation. They believe that it is necessary and that it will not be a hardship upon everyone, but will probably help make the air safer for air travel, whether it be by military or commercial airplanes.

AMENDMENT OF SOIL BANK AND AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACTS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Soil Bank Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in order to give

greatly needed help to those cotton-growing States that have lost considerable cotton acreage allotment since 1950.

According to statistics available through the cotton division, Agricultural Stabilization Service, the period during which the greatest number of acres were in cotton cultivation in States of the southeast, like Alabama, was the 5-year period of 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950. The average annual cultivation of cotton during the 5-year period of 1946-50 for Alabama was 1,583,800 acres. The cotton acreage allotment for Alabama for 1957 is 1,028,617 acres.

Comparing these cotton acreage figures, it can be seen that Alabama's cotton acreage for 1957 will be only 64.9 percent of what it was on an average annual basis during the 1946-50 period. Throughout the Nation, the 1957 cotton acreage allotment is 80.4 percent of what it was on an average annual basis during the 1946-50 period. Consequently, Alabama's loss of cotton acreage since the 1946-50 period is 15.5 percent greater than the national loss of cotton acreage.

What is true in the case of Alabama is true of 14 of the 21 cotton-producing States in the Union.

Mr. President, I have prepared a chart which shows the record for each of the 21 cotton-producing States. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

Statistical table on acreage in cotton-producing States, 1946-57

State	Average annual acreage in cultivation, 1946-50	1957 acreage allotment	Percent 1957 allotment is of 1946-50 average
Alabama.....	1,583,800	1,028,617	64.9
Arizona.....	253,700	360,892	142.3
Arkansas.....	2,109,000	1,416,819	67.2
California.....	644,300	810,445	125.8
Florida.....	32,561	38,671	118.8
Georgia.....	1,285,000	904,813	70.4
Illinois.....	4,120	3,182	77.2
Kansas.....	113	30	26.5
Kentucky.....	12,480	7,966	63.8
Louisiana.....	823,000	609,540	74.1
Maryland.....	25	25	100.0
Mississippi.....	2,447,800	1,643,544	67.1
Missouri.....	492,000	376,103	76.4
Nevada.....	264	3,320	1,257.6
New Mexico.....	194,748	184,029	94.5
North Carolina.....	703,000	492,877	70.1
Oklahoma.....	1,121,400	841,990	75.1
South Carolina.....	1,055,600	727,837	69.0
Tennessee.....	749,400	509,355	67.8
Texas.....	8,341,170	7,547,503	90.5
Virginia.....	25,000	17,925	71.7
United States.....	21,878,454	17,585,463	80.4

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, in view of the hardship conditions which have been caused by the loss of cotton acreage in the instance of Alabama producers and those of other States similarly situated, the intent of this bill is to make restitution to them through the soil-bank program for the losses sustained in cotton acreage since 1950.

Such a plan of restitution would accomplish a twofold objective. In the first instance, it would compensate through soil-bank payments cotton farmers in States like Alabama for the loss of cotton acreage since 1950; and,

secondly, it would not add another bale of cotton to the already burdensome surplus of cotton now held in warehouses by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The first section of the bill would amend section 103 of the Soil Bank Act by adding at the end of it a new subsection (c), which would provide that in any State where the 1957, 1958, and 1959 cotton-acreage allotment is less than 80 percent of the average cotton acreage in cultivation during the years 1946 to 1950, inclusive, there shall be established for each old cotton farm in the State a farm base acreage, which shall be the farm cotton-acreage allotment—for 1957, 1958, and 1959—as increased by 20 percent, and producers will be compensated through the soil bank for reducing their acreages of cotton below their farm base acreages. Thus, this bill would increase the farm base cotton acreage in Alabama on which soil-bank payments could be computed from a statewide total of 1,028,617 acres to 1,233,340 acres.

The reason why the 20-percent increase factor is used in the bill is that this percentage of increase in the farm base cotton acreage on which to compute soil-bank payments can be handled within the appropriation currently available to the Department of Agriculture for soil-bank operations. A greater percentage of increase factor would require additional funds for the operation of the soil bank.

The following table will illustrate how the bill would compensate cotton farmers through the soil-bank program:

Name of farm operator	1957 farm cotton allotment	1957 farm base acreage	1957 acreage planted to cotton	1957 acreage for soil-bank payment
John Doe.....	6.0	7.2	3.0	4.2
Richard Poe.....	12.0	14.4	4.4	10.0
John Smith.....	30.0	36.0	25.2	10.8

Under the provisions of the bill, there is no need at this time to freeze the cotton-acreage allotment at the State or the county level, since the bill provides for the establishment on each old cotton farm in the State a farm base of acreage which will be equivalent to the farm cotton-acreage allotments for the years of 1957, 1958, and 1959, plus an increase of 20 percent, and producers will be compensated from the soil bank for reducing this acreage below their farm-base acreage.

Section 342 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, provides that in no case can a State's cotton-acreage allotment for 1957 and 1958 be less than 1 percent of its 1956 allotment. Thus, ample protection is provided in the case of each State for the next 2 years in the matter of keeping at least 99 percent of its present cotton-acreage allotment. The 20-percent increase factor, added to the guaranteed stable cotton-acreage allotment to the State through 1958, will make of the farm-base acreage provisions of this bill a guaranteed basis on which the cotton producer may make his plans through

1958 to plant acreage to cotton and/or draw compensation from the soil bank.

By testing out the provisions of this new cotton bill through 1958, the Congress will then be in a position to evaluate its effectiveness in terms of cotton-growers' needs.

Section 2 of the bill would provide for a more careful and accurate measurement of acreage planted to cotton each year. This section would eliminate inconsistent measurements that have been common in the past years. In many cases, farmers have planted plots of cotton that were approved by the county committee, and the following year, in the same plot planted to cotton, the county committee would measure a different acreage than the plot measured in former years. A measurement policy by metes and bounds, as set forth in this bill, would fix and make certain from year to year proper acreage measurements.

Mr. President, I ask that this bill be allowed to lie on the table through Tuesday, February 5, for any other Senators that may want to join in sponsoring it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Alabama.

The bill (S. 1055) to amend the Soil Bank Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to cotton, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the National Housing Act. This bill is in the nature of a clarifying amendment relating to FHA insurance on dwellings constructed in urban renewal areas.

In the Housing Act of 1954, section 220 was added to the National Housing Act in order to encourage the construction of dwelling units in urban renewal areas. One of the provisions made it possible to increase the insurable mortgage amount by \$1,000 per room in high-cost areas. This provision for high-cost areas was applicable, however, only to elevator-type structures.

In the Housing Act of 1956, a provision was included which was meant to treat nonelevator-type structures in the same manner as elevator-type structures; that is, the intent of Congress was to eliminate the distinction between elevator- and nonelevator-type structures in urban renewal areas, without changing any other provisions in section 220.

We are now advised that the congressional intent cannot be administered by the Federal Housing Administration without this clarifying amendment. I believe that this is a noncontroversial

technical amendment which should be enacted without delay.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the Washington Post and Times Herald of Sunday, February 3, 1957, which explains the need and the urgency for this bill, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

The bill (S. 1056) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. CAPEHART), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The editorial, presented by Mr. SPARKMAN, is as follows:

SLEEPY FHA

It is highly disappointing that, despite several attempts, the Federal Housing Administration has not yet achieved a mortgage insurance program capable of getting residential redevelopment under way in Washington's southwest slum clearance project. It is even more discouraging that, despite many months of informal negotiations between FHA and the would-be developers, FHA officials did not even understand what the developers were seeking and at this late date are asking Congress for a further change in the Housing Act now that the requirements finally have been agreed upon.

There is no question of providing a new "windfall" program, which discredited the great FHA-sponsored boom in apartment construction a few years ago. The need is merely for a realistic FHA mortgage guaranty to supplement the minimum private cash outlay that prudent investors will make in these risky, pioneering redevelopment ventures. In high-cost areas like Washington, special inducements are needed to lure scarce funds away from the "sure bets" available in the uncomplicated, popular suburban building business.

Now of course the Government can conclude that it does not wish to take the risks of underwriting new construction in cleared, central city areas. But Congress has many times considered this risk and indicated that it should be taken. Moreover, FHA's parent body, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, has made available more than \$100 million in loan and grant funds to finance public acquisition, clearance, improvement, and resale of southwest Washington slum areas for private redevelopment. This has been done on the assumption that FHA would proceed to insure mortgages for the residential redevelopment. FHA has made commitments to insure such mortgages for projects of this kind in New York. But it has taken FHA half a year to discover that when the Housing Act was amended last year, the legal basis for such commitments, probably inadvertently, was thrown in doubt.

Now, of course, the only thing to do is to seek congressional clarification of the law's intent. This FHA hoped to achieve, understandably, with a minimum of red tape and publicity. But although speed certainly is desirable at this point, further confusion and legislative misadventure must be avoided. Once and for all, Congress ought to make plain that it intends FHA to support the slum-clearance program. And for its part, FHA ought to stop regarding this aspect of its responsibilities as secondary and show some leadership in getting on with this important task—important not just in Washington's southwest but also in communities throughout the country that are trying to save their blighting central cores.

SURVEY TO ASSIST IN PROMOTING PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED IRON ORE AND STEEL

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators YOUNG, HUMPHREY, THYE, MANSFIELD, MURRAY, MUNDT, and CASE of South Dakota, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to direct the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to conduct a particular survey in order to assist in promoting the production of concentrated iron ore and steel and for other purposes.

In a meeting held in my office which was attended by me, Senator YOUNG of North Dakota, Senator CASE of South Dakota, Senators HUMPHREY and THYE of Minnesota, Senators MURRAY and MANSFIELD of Montana, Senator POTTER of Michigan, Senator MUNDT of South Dakota, and Senator WILEY of Wisconsin; Representatives KREUGER and BURDICK of North Dakota, Representatives BLATNIK and KNUTSON of Minnesota, and Representative METCALF of Montana, Lester Barlow, an engineering consultant to several industries and the president of the Glomite Corp., pointed out the many tremendous business opportunities to the State of North Dakota and States contiguous to the Great Lakes area when this plan materializes. The Senators and Representatives at the conference agreed that the findings by the Greater North Dakota Association and the Resources Research Committee brought to light the new industries and products that would result from this plan of industrial complex and the coordination of various types of transportation.

My colleague from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] and I agree that all interested officials in the State of North Dakota on the State level, as well as the congressional delegation in Washington, have been very much interested in finding ways and means of bringing industry into the State of North Dakota. This new proposed plan, which will utilize the vast lignite fields of North Dakota, is a major step in bringing industry to the State of North Dakota and greatly strengthen the economy of the entire State, as well as the States of Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The vast low-grade iron deposits of the Mesabi Range in northern Minnesota, Montana, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan, and the billions upon billions of tons of lignite in the North Dakota, Montana, and South Dakota fields available for surface mining are certain to become of major importance to the future economy of the entire United States and at the same time meet the pressing needs of iron and steel for defense and security purposes and the huge Federal highway program, and other domestic purposes.

The search for an adequate source of suitable carbon for manufacture of glomite explosive which was proposed for use for blasting taconite rock on the iron range led to the conviction that production of char as fuel for the Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and Montana iron mining industries would

be feasible only if it was a part of a larger industrial picture. The reduction of aluminum in North Dakota using lignite as a power source had heretofore been competitively unpracticable because of higher transportation costs.

However, this factor will be overcome when industries are located in North Dakota and South Dakota and in the iron range sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and Montana which will provide full loads for hopper railroad cars on both east and west hauls. It is proposed that bauxite be brought from the Caribbean, up the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence Seaway to the head of the Great Lakes; thence shipped by rail to North Dakota for reduction to aluminum at the fields of low-cost lignite coal.

The back haul could be both lignite char and/or aluminum pigs. The char would be utilized in producing explosives on the iron range, and for the general fuel for the iron-mining industries.

Joint utilization of railroad cars through employment of the same rolling stock (hopper ore cars) for the movement of the combination of fuels and iron and aluminum ores visualizes a complete round trip between North Dakota and Minnesota iron mines of loaded hopper cars of approximately 1,000 miles and points in the States of Montana, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan.

After unloading the bauxite, the ships then would be reloaded with iron ore for shipment to steel industries at Lake Erie ports, and then reloaded with cargoes of products produced from the Great Lakes area which constitutes 42 percent of manufacturing industry of the United States of America for discharge at south Atlantic United States ports and Caribbean ports. After discharge of such cargoes the ships would be in the vicinity of bauxite source in the Caribbean for reloading bauxite for the Great Lakes area.

The fact that there will always be full capacity cargo loads for returning aluminum ore ships to the Caribbean provides payloads in both directions and such cargoes will be immediately available for reloading when such ore ships are available for receiving same, means low rate shipping costs for each of the cargoes.

By establishing standard hopper car trains suitable for transportation of the three commodities, the Mesabi iron ore to the head of the Great Lakes, the transportation of bauxite ores to western North Dakota and South Dakota and transportation of lignite from North Dakota and South Dakota to the Mesabi range to Montana, and other iron ore fields in Wisconsin and northern Michigan makes possible a vast saving in the rail transportation costs of each of the three commodities.

It is further noted that the Mesabi range iron ore deposits of low grade will be available for production in our domestic steel industries, and that means that this Nation will have available domestic iron ores in unlimited volumes for 200 years ahead for the security of United States as well as for domestic use.

Also, the production of various chemical products and char fuel from lignite coals, when established in combination with aluminum production, iron and steel industry on the Mesabi Range, will be limited only by the market at the Mesabi for lignite char.

Lignite char has about the same BTU content as bituminous coal, and it is very conceivable that char for fuel at the Mesabi Range can be made available for less cost for the production of kilowatts and heat on the Mesabi than can be realized by the use of bituminous coal.

As a result of the conference, this bill has been drafted directing the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to conduct a survey of national significance in the defense and economy of our country, to determine ways and means of affirming and encouraging the production of concentrated ore for steel and its related products from the sources of ore and lignite fuel from the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and other areas contiguous to the Great Lakes. An appointment with the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization has already been made where the interested Senators and Representatives in Congress will meet with Mr. Arthur Flemming to discuss further this matter.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in full in the RECORD at this point, and that the bill lie on the desk, until the close of business today, in order that any Senator who so desires may add his name as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD, and lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from North Dakota.

The bill (S. 1058) to direct the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to conduct a particular survey in order to assist in promoting the production of concentrated iron ore and steel and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. LANGER (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the production of steel and relating products are and will be of vital need to the defense and the economy of our country; and

Whereas there is an abundance of iron ore in the Mesabi Range in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Montana; and

Whereas there are extensive deposits of lignite fuels in the State of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana which are essential for the future recovery and concentration of low grade iron ores and further direct production of iron and steel in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Montana and for other purposes relating to the defense and economy of the country; and

Whereas the transportation facilities afforded by the Saint Lawrence Seaway, the Great Lakes, and the contiguous railways of the area will promote a tremendous expansion of the facilities for industries aiding economy and the national defense of this country; and

Whereas coordination of production and transportation facilities must be generated

by effective surveys and studies tending to bring groups of various industries in the coordination of their common problems: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a survey of national significance in the defense and economy of our country to determine ways and means of affirmatively encouraging the production of concentrated iron ore for steel and its related products from the sources of ore and fuel contiguous to the Great Lakes areas. The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization is directed to report the result of such surveys to the Congress and to make such reports public not later than 90 days from the enactment of this bill.

FILING OF NONCOMMUNIST AFFIDAVITS BY CERTAIN PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, during the second session of the 84th Congress, on behalf of myself and all the then Members of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, I introduced a bill (S. 4078) to amend Public Law 346, 78th Congress, and Public Law 550, 82d Congress, which laws grant, among other things, educational benefits to World War II and Korean war veterans.

Because of time limitations, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to which the bill was referred, was unable to give it complete consideration in order to report it to the Senate and permit either House to act on it during the last session. I am, therefore, again introducing, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend Public Laws 346 and 550.

In essence the bill would require private schools below the college level which are training veterans or seeking approval to train veterans to submit to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs affidavits signed by the owners and by the members of the governing body that he is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party or any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by illegal or unconstitutional methods. In the event a school fails to file an affidavit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will not approve the enrollment of veterans in such school. An individual who has been a member of the Communist Party in the past can comply with provisions of the proposed legislation if he files an affidavit that he has terminated his membership and since such termination is opposed to the doctrines, program, principles, and ideology of such organizations.

This bill is being introduced with a view to correcting deficiencies in Public Laws 346 and 550. During hearings held by the subcommittee during January and February 1956 on Communist ownership of GI schools, it was developed that, under the existing provisions of these laws, the Veterans' Administration has been and is required to expend Federal funds for tuition of veterans attending schools which are Communist owned. Over \$3 million was paid by the Veterans' Administration to four schools which were

the subject of the subcommittee hearings, and which, because of Communist connection, should be ineligible to participate in the veterans' training program.

Mr. President, last year when this bill was introduced, all members of the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee joined in sponsoring it. I ask, therefore, that the bill remain on the desk until the next day the Senate is in session, in order to give an opportunity to Senators who may desire to cosponsor the bill to do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Arkansas.

The bill (S. 1061) to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) so as to require certain private educational institutions and training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act, or such part, of any such institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit, introduced by Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself and Mr. ALLOTT), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PROPOSED COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN ACCOUNT FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES—BASIN ACCOUNT NEEDED TO ADVANCE IRRIGATION IN COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, a resolution which formally requests the Interior Department to submit for consideration by Congress legislation providing for establishment of a so-called basin account in the valley of the Columbia River.

The objective of the basin account would be to pool power revenues from Federal hydroelectric projects to help underwrite irrigation and reclamation projects in areas of the Pacific Northwest.

The need for such legislation is fairly obvious. To begin with, the most feasible and lowest-cost irrigation projects have long since been completed. Future projects will be financially possible for farmers only if power revenues help to reduce the reimbursable acreage cost of development.

Secondly, there is no reason why a power project belonging to the United States should benefit only that area directly contiguous to the plant. After all, the drops of water accumulating throughout an entire river basin contribute to the power potential of a river. The site of a particular dam is merely an accident of bedrock, cliff walls, and a sudden rapid or waterfall. Thus, the revenues from the dam should be used to help an entire region and not just the special place which is right at the site of the project.

I realize that some Members of the Senate may be critical of any future irrigation projects. The senior Senator

from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and I encountered such criticism when we sponsored successfully the Crooked River irrigation project bill last year. To skeptics, I should like to cite the brilliant speech delivered by the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] on April 19, 1955, in which he pointed out that the world's expanding population will require more agricultural production in the United States and not less. In addition, the Senator from New Mexico, emphasized the need to improve and expand the diets of many people, especially children, right here in the United States. Irrigation undertaking like the Crooked River project, the Dalles project, and the Vale-Owyhee project, grow specialty crops, such as cherries, onions, carrots, and other commodities which are not presently in surplus and which are not being stored in Government warehouses like corn or cotton.

In my own State of Oregon, even in areas of the humid western slopes, there are numerous farms which require more water during critical growing periods. The majority of these are small farms on which single families are attempting to make their livelihoods. However, a shortage of water has placed severe limitations on productivity of the land. One of America's pressing social and economic problems is the preservation of the family-sized farm. One of the solutions offered is to turn the family-sized farm into a solvent economic unit—one which can support a family at an adequate standard of living. Increased irrigation for water-short farms is one means of boosting crop output so that small units will pay out.

To provide new farming opportunities, to increase the productivity of many existing farms, it will be necessary to develop a method of governmental financing to cover irrigation costs which are beyond the ability of water-users to pay.

The basin account program makes abundantly evident, Mr. President, the justification for further Federal hydroelectric-power projects in the Columbia Basin. When representatives of the National Reclamation Association appeared before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee last week, they admitted that the Hells Canyon low dams of Idaho Power Co. will not contribute one red cent toward helping to reduce acreage costs at any Federal reclamation project. Nor will funds for irrigation and reclamation come from so-called partnership with the private power companies, whether at John Day or Green Peter or Bruces Eddy, or any other site where the utility corporations seek to prevent Federal development.

A basin account, to be successful, can operate only if there are additional Federal dams like Bonneville, Grand Coulee, McNary, and others. That is one reason, and one only, why the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and I are working so hard for Hells Canyon, John Day, Libby, Paradise, and others as Federal dams. Of course, there are excellent additional reasons, such as the urgent need for low-cost kilowatts to bring payrolls to industry-starved Oregon and

Idaho, and to other Pacific Northwest States.

Mr. President, I believe this resolution for a basin account merits prompt and early attention by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I am submitting it on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and myself.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 85), submitted by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE), was received, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as follows:

Senate Resolution 85

Resolution to request the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to prepare and submit to the Congress legislation to establish a Columbia River Basin account for irrigation projects

Whereas the Congress, since 1906 (act of April 16, 1906, ch. 1631, 34 Stat. 116), has approved the application of surplus revenues accruing from disposition of electric energy generated at Federal projects as an aid in returning to the Treasury that part of the reimbursable construction costs allocated to irrigation that is beyond the ability of the water user to repay; and

Whereas the Congress provided, in the Columbia Basin Project Act of 1943 (act of March 3, 1943, 57 Stat. 14) that surplus revenues from disposition of energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam shall be applied as aid to irrigation on said Columbia Basin project; and

Whereas said principle of application of surplus-power revenues as aid to irrigation on a river-basin basis was approved by the Congress with respect to the Missouri River Basin project (including surplus revenues from disposition of the power generated at main stem dams that are constructed and operated by the Corps of Engineers) was approved by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (act of December 22, 1944, ch. 665, 58 Stat. 887); and

Whereas said principle of surplus revenues for disposition of power generated at main stem dams being applied as aid to irrigation of participating projects in the same river basin was again approved by the Congress in the Colorado River Storage Project Act (act of April 11, 1956, 70 Stat. 105); and

Whereas in the Columbia River Basin, the Congress has approved said principle of surplus revenues from power generated at main stem dams (including dams constructed and operated by the Corps of Engineers) being applied as aid to certain irrigation projects in the same river basin in the case of the Foster Creek project being aided by power revenues from Chief Joseph Dam (act of July 27, 1954, 68 Stat. 569), and in the case of the Crooked River project being aided by revenues from the Dalles Dam (act of August 6, 1956, 70 Stat. 1058); and

Whereas other irrigation projects in the Columbia River Basin are entitled to equal opportunity to participate in the aid to irrigation from surplus revenues from disposition of power generated at Federal projects within said Columbia River Basin: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget be, and are hereby requested to furnish to the Senate not later than March 1, 1957, for consideration and study, their recommendations for legislation to provide for deriving needed assistance for irrigation in the Columbia River Basin from the Federal power system in that area as a whole.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, on Friday, February 1, 1957, I introduced the bill S. 1020, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1956, to provide donations of surplus food commodities to State and local penal institutions.

Last year, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] submitted to the Agricultural Act of 1956 an amendment which sought to accomplish essentially the same purpose. He has expressed a desire to have his name entered as a cosponsor of Senate bill 1020, because of his continuing interest in this matter. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of Senate bill 1020, the name of the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] be included as a cosponsor.

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

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR PEOPLE OF CYPRUS—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSORS OF RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 30, 1957, the names of Senators CLARK, PURTELL, BARRETT, BEALL, YOUNG, PAYNE, and HUMPHREY were added as additional cosponsors of the resolution (S. Res. 81) favoring the application of the principle of self-determination to the people of Cyprus, submitted by Mr. IVES on January 30, 1957.

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. McNAMARA:

Address delivered by Senator CHAVEZ before 55th annual convention of American Road Builders Association, Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1957.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "A New Approach to Disarmament," written by himself, and published in the New Republic of December 24, 1956.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

Address delivered by Representative VICTOR ANFUSO before Affiliated Young Democrats, Inc., of New York State, at Hotel Piccadilly, New York City, January 31, 1957.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS ON PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION BY SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, I wish to announce that public hearings will commence at 10 a. m. on Thursday, February 14, 1957, in the Senate Office Building—the room number to be announced later—on all pending civil rights legislation which has been referred to the subcommittee by the full committee.

This proposed legislation also includes a composite bill, in subcommittee print form, which I have had prepared, embodying the provisions of the four measures which have been introduced in this session by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and myself, corresponding to the four bills reported favorably by the subcommittee to the full committee in the 84th Congress, together with provisions of S. 83, a bill sponsored by all the minority members of the Committee on the Judiciary and corresponding to the measure which passed the other house in the 84th Congress.

Any Members of the Senate knowing of persons who desire to file statements for the record or appear to testify in person are urged to communicate directly with the office of the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights: Government code 151—Republic 7-7500—extension 2363.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have received a copy of a letter from the Indian affairs committee of the Anadarko Chamber of Commerce of Anadarko, Okla., signed by Dave Nixon and Albert Connel, cochairmen. The letter is addressed to the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, consisting of Senators KERR and MONROE, and Representatives TOBY MORRIS, PAGE BELCHER, ED EDMONDSON, CARL ALBERT, TOM STEED and JOHN JARMAN.

Mr. President, I was very happy to receive a copy of this letter since it brought out what the non-Indian people of a given community feel about a constructive program to help their Indian neighbors. I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

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

JANUARY 25, 1957.

The OKLAHOMA DELEGATION,
Washington, D. C.

(Senators ROBERT S. KERR and A. S. MIKE MONROE; Congressmen TOBY MORRIS, PAGE BELCHER, ED EDMONDSON, CARL ALBERT, TOM STEED and JOHN JARMAN)

OUR GOOD FRIENDS: We note from a news story—Daily Oklahoman, page 22, datelined Thursday, January 24, 1957, a bill introduced Wednesday by Senator LANGER and 18 other Senators asking for legislation to set up a \$200 million program to induce industry to locate on or near Indian reservations to provide employment for Indians.

In our opinion legislation of this type should have been enacted many years ago. The Indian, as we know them, has been and is a mistreated race. We as citizens and our Government have failed through the years to provide proper ways to help the Indian to be the kind of citizen that he should be. It is through our errors that we have created in the Indian an attitude of irresponsibility. It is our fault that they have an attitude of dependence instead of independence.

Money could not be spent for a better use and service than to find a way to develop industry within the reach of Indian labor so that the Indian could have an opportunity to earn an independent living. By these methods he would ultimately become an

independent citizen and be able to compete with his neighbors and find a proper place in society.

We recognize the unfortunate situation of the Indian here in Anadarko perhaps better than any other community in the country. There are thousands of Indians in this area that would make excellent workers or employees in most any kind of industry. Such a move would not only help the Indians individually but would assist immeasurably in improving the social and economic situation in the community where they live.

We plead with you to give this bill your very best attention, and we certainly do hope that this legislation as proposed will be authorized.

Thanking all of you for your usual prompt and sincere attention.

We are sincerely,

INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
ANADARKO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
DAVE NIXON, Cochairman.
ALBERT L. CONNEL, Cochairman.

(Copy to Mr. Glen L. Emmons, Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.; Senator WILLIAM LANGER, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.; Gov. Raymond Gary, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Senator DON BALDWIN, president pro tempore, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. Will J. Pitner, Indian area office, Anadarko, Okla.)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I believe most of the Members of Congress read in the local newspapers within the past several days, of a family of 13 living in nearby Washington who had absolutely no heat in their home and little, if any, food to eat. When this matter was brought to the attention of the neighbors an immediate response was shown and calls were coming in on a 24-hour basis rendering help to this needy family. It is unfortunate that in this great country of ours, where good times are enjoyed by so many people, stories such as this reach the newspapers in various cities throughout the United States. But, Mr. President, the sad story I have just related which is an unusual occurrence in a city such as Washington, is a story which is told time and time again by Indian leaders to the various congressional committees that deal with Indian problems. They say that their people are starving and living in homes far worse than the home as described of that unfortunate family in the Washington area; that they are afflicted with high rates of certain illnesses, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, and child diseases. I have received a letter from an Indian lady living in Los Angeles which quotes from the December issue of Talking Leaf, a mimeographed sheet published by the Indian center in Los Angeles, Calif., which reads as follows:

On Thanksgiving Day we heard many a radio and television broadcast about the turkey dinners being served to Hungarian refugees recently arrived in the good old United States of America from oppression in their homeland. The letter we read just 4 days later came from some very depressed Indian people in our own country. We quote a few words from it and let you be the judge—

"We try to find work around here but it is hard to find work on the reservation. All we get is cornmeal, cheese, and 20 pounds of flour. Do you think 20 pounds of flour will last for a month? There are eight of us in

the family. We sure could use a lot of things. For instance, food and clothing. About one-fourth of the people are starving. The only way we could make a living is by stealing wood and post, the other way is hunting rabbits and deer on the reservation. When we kill them we get picked up." Guess there isn't enough turkey to go around in this land of plenty.

The person writing me says:

Sir, isn't there some pressure you could bring to bear in certain quarters so that these Indian people in the United States could at least be kept from starving to death? They wouldn't need, or expect, any great lavish feasts I am sure, but just common decency of human beings.

Mr. President, I know that many times I have risen on the floor of the Senate and have spoken about the plight of the American Indian. But the above quoted letter pictures vividly the need for constructive action. It is for this reason that 20 Senators from States where there are Indian reservations have joined with me in sponsoring the 4-point plan for the improvement of the condition of American Indians in the United States. The passage of this bill is essential for the improvement of the economy of our Indian people and to return them to the status of a self-sustaining people—a status they which always had in years past, and in which they took great pride.

The following Senators joined in sponsoring S. 809: Senator ANDERSON, New Mexico; Senator BARRETT, Wyoming; Senator BIBLE, Nevada; Senator BRICKER, Ohio; Senator CASE, South Dakota; Senator CHAVEZ, New Mexico; Senator CHURCH, Idaho; Senator DWORSHAK, Idaho; Senator HUMPHREY, Minnesota; Senator JACKSON, Washington; Senator KEFAUVER, Tennessee; Senator KERR, Oklahoma; Senator MAGNUSON, Washington; Senator MANSFIELD, Montana; Senator MORSE, Oregon; Senator MUNDT, South Dakota; Senator MURRAY, Montana; Senator O'MAHONEY, Wyoming; Senator THYE, Minnesota, and Senator YOUNG, North Dakota.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF 43D NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was pleased the other day to receive from Mr. William S. Swingle, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., of 111 Broadway, New York, the text of a policy statement, as well as a series of recommendations which had been adopted at the 43d National Foreign Trade Convention, sponsored by the council.

I found both the final declaration and the series of specific suggestions most illuminating and helpful.

The convention was attended, I may say, by more than 2,000 United States business leaders engaged in international trade and investment or in related services.

The final declaration set forth certain principles on the importance of private investment and private trade—principles which I, for one, have expressed on many occasions on the floor of the Senate, where I have pointed out that the basic stimulus to world prosperity must come, not through United States governmental

aid, but, basically, through free-enterprise channels.

While I have been and shall remain a strong supporter of mutual-security legislation, I do not want anyone to fail to understand that it is American industry which represents our great hope for increasingly raising world standards of living, rather than the more artificial type of aid which may have to be given under certain circumstances by Government.

We Americans want the free world to become economically stronger. We desire that there be a continued increase in the interchange of raw materials and finished products. We want sound investments to increase, and we want the sanctity of private contracts observed in letter and in spirit.

I send to the desk the text of the specific recommendations adopted at the National Foreign Trade Convention. These recommendations bear upon such important matters as foreign trade, technical assistance, Export-Import Bank policy, tax changes, foreign travel, and many other important subjects.

The convention's recommendations were made frankly. We may or may not agree with all the recommendations, because certainly there are few areas of greater controversy than the general subject of United States tariff policy. Nevertheless, I know that my colleagues will profit, as I did, from reading the candid views of these business leaders in this significant area.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the recommendations be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD, and that they be preceded by a list of the distinguished membership of the board of directors of the council and a list of the executive officers and staff.

There being no objection, the list of names and recommendations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, INC.

Board of directors: Chairman, George W. Wolf, United States Steel Export Co.; past chairman, Robert F. Loree; H. D. Arneson, Abbott Laboratories International Co.; Sam G. Baggett, United Fruit Co.; Henry W. Balgooyen, American & Foreign Power Co., Inc.; Erwin Balluder, Pan American World Airways System; J. M. Barr, United Aircraft Export Corp.; S. M. Bash, Bethlehem Steel Export Corp.; D. H. Bellamore, Republic Steel Corp.; L. C. Boos, United States Rubber Co. (international division); Willis H. Booth, Intertype Corp.; Samuel Broers, Firestone International Co.; Meade Brunet, Radio Corporation of America; Charles Cain, Jr., Chase Manhattan Bank; Percy Chubb II, Chubb & Son; Edward P. Curtis, Eastman Kodak Co.; Paul Dietz, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; R. Stanley Dollar, Robert Dollar Co.; E. A. Emerson, Armco International Corp.; James A. Farley, Coca-Cola Export Corp.; James A. Farrell, Jr., Farrell Lines, Inc.; Berent Friele, International Basic Economy Corp.; Carl J. Gilbert, Gillette Co.; W. Latimer Gray, First National Bank of Boston; Willard C. Gullick, International B. F. Goodrich Co.; W. R. Herod, International General Electric Co.; R. A. Hummel, Lone Star Cement Corp.; Leonard Jacob II, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.; George F. James, Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.; John K. Jenney, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Clinton C. Johnson, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank; A. Donald Kelso, Norton Behr-Man-

ning Overseas, Inc.; H. Donn Keresey, Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.; Paul V. Keyser, Jr., Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc.; William E. Knox, Westinghouse Electric International Co.; Peter T. Lamont, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey); A. N. Lilley, Texas Co.; Walter L. Lingle, Jr., Procter & Gamble Co.; Frank T. Magennis, Goodyear Foreign Operations, Inc.; E. I. McClintock, Sterling Drug, Inc.; J. Q. McDonald, Caterpillar Tractor Co.; William T. Moore, Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; Frederick M. Neall, Atlantic Refining Co.; John J. O'Connor, Armour & Co.; Sydnor Oden, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; F. C. W. Paton, Gulf Oil Corp.; Stanley Powell, California Packing Corp.; W. J. W. Reid, Otis Elevator Co.; Edward Riley, General Motors Corp.; Edward M. Ryan, International Harvester Co.; James H. Sharp, Merck & Co., Inc.; Leo N. Shaw, First National City Bank of New York; Frank P. Shepard, Bankers Trust Co.; Warren Simonson, American Home Products Corp.; A. D. Simpson, National Bank of Commerce; William L. Sims II, Colgate-Palmolive Co.; Russell G. Smith, Bank of America N. T. & S. A.; A. B. Sparboe, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.; James H. Stebbins, W. R. Grace & Co.; William R. Strelow, Guaranty Trust Company of New York; William S. Swingle, National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.; A. E. Thayer, California Texas Oil Co., Ltd.; Merle D. Thompson, Insular Lumber Co.; Eugene P. Warner, McGraw-Hill International Corp.; Arthur K. Watson, IBM World Trade Corp.; George C. Wells, Union Carbide International Co.; Arthur J. Welland, Ford Motor Co.; Brayton Wilbur, Wilbur-Ellis Co.; Marshall E. Young, Monsanto Chemical Co.; Charles R. Carroll, counsel to the board.

Executive officers and staff: George W. Wolf, chairman; William S. Swingle, president; John Quirk, vice president and treasurer; John Akin, secretary; P. T. Hitchens, research; Fred D. Fremd, public relations; Eleanor Tremel, assistant treasurer; Helene L. Blenzle, assistant secretary; J. B. Brady, foreign property; Fredrik deCoste, trade relations; John Akin, Western Hemisphere; D. F. Heatherington, Europe; Melville H. Walker, Far East; John Quirk, Africa-Middle East.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The 43d National Foreign Trade Convention offers the following specific recommendations looking toward the formulation and execution of a United States foreign economic policy which will better enable American private enterprise to demonstrate the reality of its premise that foreign trade and investment promote security and prosperity. It calls upon the National Foreign Trade Council to exert every effort, in the year ahead, to secure the acceptance and implementation of the recommendations advanced, to the end that the individual enterpriser may make the contribution of which he is capable toward the goal of America's strength and well-being.

I

Promotion of International Trade: The convention emphasizes that a great and expanding volume of international trade is essential both to the strength and security of the free nations and to the economic well-being of their peoples.

From the standpoint of the United States and other industrialized nations, a higher level of international trade will enable them to acquire, in adequate quantities, the raw materials and other products they need or desire from abroad, and will bring them the benefits of an enlarged market for the products which they themselves produce.

From the standpoint of countries seeking to advance their economic development, a higher level of international trade will increase their opportunities for the disposal abroad of the raw materials and other products they can make available for export, and

will thereby enable them to obtain in other countries the finished goods, the services, and the productive facilities they require for industrialization or other economic development.

In order that the free world may move boldly toward the goal of a great and expanding volume of international trade, the convention calls for vigorous and continuing efforts on the part of our Government to secure the attainment and maintenance of an international trading system, multilateral in character and free of discriminations and burdensome restrictions, which will afford access on substantially equal terms to materials and markets. It calls too, as essential to the achievement of this goal, for the adoption and effective application everywhere of governmental policies and practices which will tend to encourage trade within and among nations.

II

Stimulation of Private Investment Abroad: The convention believes that private enterprise constitutes the best source from which nations seeking capital for economic development can obtain the facilities they need. Private enterprise has access to abundant reserves of capital for productive investment when conditions favorable to such investment exist. When the investment is made it carries with it, uniquely, the managerial and technical skills essential to its effective application, including the training and experience necessary for determining what kinds of economic projects are capable of development and successful operation. Private enterprise thus provides the greatest measure of assurance that the development projects which it undertakes will be economically feasible.

The potential contribution which private enterprise can make to economic development can be realized only if conditions exist or are established which will encourage private investment. The creation of climates favorable to private investment is the responsibility of all countries, but especially of those countries in need of capital for economic development purposes. It is essential that countries seeking investment capital demonstrate, both by attitude and action, that they welcome the investment of private capital and that they will deal with it in a fair and nondiscriminatory manner. Our own Government can and should aid in the creation abroad of climates conducive to private investment by the conclusion of Treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, tax conventions and other appropriate agreements with countries with which such agreements do not now exist, and by the revision and modernization, where necessary, of existing agreements.

In addition to the creation of more favorable climates for private investment abroad, there is need also for constant and continuing cooperation between the United States Government and American private enterprisers in anticipating and meeting the problems which arise in the normal course of the conduct of America's foreign trade and investment.

III

Sanctity of contract: The convention holds that maintenance of the principle of sanctity of contract is fundamental to the whole process of international trade and investment. Without sanctity of contract there can be no respect for private property rights, and no reliance upon agreements made between nation and nation, or between nations and private parties, or between the private parties themselves.

The deterioration of respect for solemnly undertaken obligations has spread dangerously since the Second World War. As each lapse is condoned on grounds of expediency, others will occur. It is our responsibility as a member of the world community not to condone any deviation from the principles of

integrity which are inherent in the concept of property rights, and which are, in consequence, essential to the achievement of world security and world economic advancement. The convention holds that no country in which a proper recognition of the sanctity of contract is lacking can be a healthy or useful part of a free world.

IV

Financing of economic development: The convention reemphasizes its belief that the financing of economic development is primarily the function of private enterprise.

In line with the stand taken by previous conventions, this convention is opposed to participation by the United States Government in the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). It is opposed to our having a part in any nation or international mechanism, by whatever name it may be called, which is designed deliberately to provide governmental funds for the financing, on a grant or long-term nominal-interest basis, of development projects which lack sufficient economic merit to attract private capital or to meet the standards of such existing lending institutions as the World Bank and the Export-Import Bank.

The convention believes that, when essential development projects cannot for any reason be financed through private channels, financing should be sought through national or international public lending agencies on a loan basis. It holds that, if the projects are justifiable economically, they should add to the wealth of the country concerned, and should enable that country in time to repay the loan.

In these exceptional cases where the United States Government considers it in the national interest to make United States public funds available for the financing of development projects abroad, the convention holds that such funds should be provided directly by our Government, and not through any international agency. This is essential in order to assure that the funds provided will be used, at all times, for purposes which are consistent with our foreign policy objectives.

V

Foreign aid: The convention is gratified to note that the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and a special committee appointed by the President headed by Benjamin F. Fairless, are making comprehensive studies with a view to determining what the future policy of the United States should be with respect to the provision of foreign aid. The convention deems it essential and urgent that a national policy be developed in this regard which will deserve the approval and support of the American people as a whole.

The convention considers it vitally important that the policy as determined be so convincingly demonstrated to be in the national interest as to ensure the willing acceptance of the tax burden imposed.

The convention further urges that foreign aid, whether for defense, defense-support, or general economic purposes, be extended only under conditions which our own people and the people of all the world will accept as valid and constructively beneficial to the cause of human freedom.

VI

Technical assistance: The convention reiterates the view of previous conventions that technical assistance provided by the United States Government to other countries, either directly or through United Nations or other international agencies, should be limited to the field of the public services, embracing broadly such areas as health, education, sanitation, public administration, and agricultural techniques.

The convention holds that technical assistance in all other fields of economic de-

velopment—particularly in the field of industry—should be provided by private enterprise. Private capital carries with it the integrated managerial and technical skills, and the continuing responsibility, which are essential to its effective application. Moreover, most technical knowledge in the industrial field is private property, and government agencies should not attempt to dispense it in competition with the private concerns which brought it into being. This invaluable asset can, in fact, be utilized with maximum efficiency only as an adjunct to private capital.

VII

Export-Import Bank: The convention welcomes the acceleration of the Export-Import Bank's activities during the past year and commends that institution for its efforts to improve the services rendered in support of the foreign trade of the United States. The bank has demonstrated that it can be a vital and cooperative adjunct to the financial facilities provided by private enterprise for the promotion of trade on a sound economic basis. The convention believes that flexibility in approach and adaptability to changing conditions will continue to produce the most effective results.

The convention urges that the bank be ever alert to new opportunities to serve the needs and interests of American foreign trade, while steadfastly maintaining its traditional standards and requirements.

The convention recommends that prompt action be taken by the new Congress to extend for a period of 5 years the operating authority of the Export-Import Bank.

VIII

Taxation: The convention regards revision of the United States tax on income derived from business operations abroad as one of the most important steps our Government could take to promote and encourage American foreign trade and investment.

Both the statutes and the tax conventions of the United States generally apply our full domestic tax rate to corporate income derived from foreign operations, alleviated only by the foreign tax credit. The result is a burden on American foreign investment in three respects. First, this extension of the law of the United States to foreign operations applies a tax rate appropriate to conditions in a highly developed economy to profits derived in many cases from countries with a lower stage of economic development. Second, the American investor operates at a competitive disadvantage as against investors from the majority of foreign nations which grant outright exemption or substantial concessions in their tax rates to profits earned by their nationals in foreign business operations. Third, our existing tax regime nullifies the benefit of tax rate reductions, exemptions, and other special incentives which many countries grant to encourage and attract foreign investment.

The Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation Act was a step in the right direction, and, since substantial investments have been made on the faith of that act, it should be retained. The convention deplores, however, the continuing failure of Congress to take favorable action on the proposal of the President for a 14-percentage-point reduction in the tax rate to be generally applied to income derived from foreign branches and subsidiaries of United States business corporations or to develop any alternative treatment of foreign-source business income which would place the American foreign trader and investor in a more equitable position. It deplores specifically the continuance of a regime which denies to American investors the benefit of incentives granted by foreign governments to stimulate expansion of production within their own countries by inducing an increased flow of private investment from abroad.

The United States Government's tax treaty program, with its objective of the avoidance of international double taxation, should be extended at the earliest possible date to embrace American business income earned everywhere abroad, in order further to stimulate investment and trade within and among the free nations of the world.

IX

Currency Convertibility and Monetary Policy: The Convention is encouraged by the further progress made in the elimination or reduction of bilateral and discriminatory exchange practices, in the liberalization of restrictions on international payments, and in the widening of the area of currency transferability and convertibility. Despite localized difficulties and setbacks resulting in some instances from an unfavorable turn of events and in others from adherence to unsound policies, there has been a general improvement in the world financial situation during the past year. This has been both a result and a cause of the greater willingness on the part of most countries to take the steps necessary to the eventual establishment of a fully multilateral trade and payments system.

In the efforts made to create a keener awareness of the value of constructive and flexible monetary and fiscal policies, the convention notes especially the leadership provided by the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and the Bank for International Settlements. By reason of the insistent emphasis these bodies have put upon the need to curb the forces making for inflationary pressures, the prospect for monetary stability, hand-in-hand with economic growth and development, has been measurably strengthened. Realizing that the crisis in the Middle East must adversely affect the foreign exchange reserves of many countries and bring new strains on their economies, the convention nevertheless most earnestly hopes that there will be no abandonment of those financial policies which have proved so effective.

X

Food and Raw Materials Reserves, Inter-governmental Commodity Agreements, Etc.: The Convention is opposed to participation by the United States Government in any scheme for a world food reserve or a world food and raw materials reserve, or in any international organization, whether separate or within the framework of the United Nations, which would seek to set up and maintain such reserves. It supports the stand taken by previous conventions in opposition to participation by our Government in inter-governmental commodity agreements, in the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade, or in any other international mechanism designed ostensibly to stabilize the production, distribution or prices of commodities moving in international trade.

The Convention believes that the solution of the problem of overproduction or underproduction, in a private enterprise economy, is to be found in the operation of the law of supply and demand, and that action in contravention of the principles implicit in that law would serve, as they have in the past, to aggravate, rather than to solve, the very problem with which it seeks to deal. It believes, further, that international arrangements designed to regulate the production or prices of commodities moving in international trade would not only prove extremely costly, particularly for the American taxpayer, but would result inevitably in extensive regimentation of the economies of the countries participating in such arrangements. In the view of the convention, the consequences would be a stifling of individual initiative, a reduction in productive efficiency, and a lowering of standards of living throughout the world.

XI

Disposal of American Agricultural Surpluses Abroad: The Convention urges that, in the formulation and administration of programs for the disposal of American agricultural surpluses abroad, careful consideration be given to the possible effects of such programs on the overall trade relations of the United States with other friendly countries.

The Convention also urges that, in triangular foreign-aid transactions involving the use of foreign currency funds produced by the sale of these surpluses abroad, adequate steps be taken to safeguard the normal commercial marketings of American non-agricultural products in third countries.

The Convention recommends that, with respect to the use of these foreign-currency funds for loans to promote multilateral trade and economic development, action be taken to assure opportunity, on a fair and non-discriminatory basis, for American private enterprises or their local subsidiaries to have access to such funds for the purpose of financing their operations in the countries where the funds are generated.

The convention holds that, when loaned for trade and development purposes, these foreign-currency funds—which belong to the people of the United States—should be used to the maximum extent for the financing of private-enterprise undertakings. In no event should the funds be so used as to place the United States Government in the anomalous position of fostering and subsidizing socialism in the form of state enterprise.

XII

Merchant marine: The convention believes that the Suez crisis and the tense situation elsewhere in the world combine to highlight the importance of ocean transport to international trade and to emphasize the vital necessity of American-flag shipping to our national defense. These considerations prompt the convention to affirm its support of the national maritime policy as expressed in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

The convention holds that the existence of a privately owned and operated American merchant marine and the maintenance of regular steamship service on the essential trade routes as provided for in the 1936 act are necessary to maintain access to foreign markets and to assure a continuing flow of the imports essential to national defense and to our economy. The commendable progress in long-range ship-construction programs by the lines operating on essential trade routes demonstrates the effectiveness of the act in maintaining a modern merchant fleet capable of providing efficient service to our foreign trade.

The convention supports the national policy calling for a fair and reasonable participation by American-flag ships in the carriage of cargoes owned or financed by the Government. It urges vigorous action by the Government to secure the elimination of discriminatory practices by foreign nations which tend to divert cargoes from American-flag ships.

The convention recommends greater reliance upon private steamship services and the elimination, wherever practicable, of Government-operated steamship services which compete with private industry.

The convention urges that Congress enact legislation making quarantine inspection at United States ports available on a 24-hour basis to American and foreign maritime interests at their own expense for service after the hours presently covered by existing regulations. Such legislation would minimize the undue delays and heavy expense now incurred while waiting in anchorage for quarantine inspection.

The convention urges that steps be taken by our Government to limit the functions of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consul-

tative Organization to technical matters relating to safety at sea.

XIII

Commercial aviation: The convention holds that United States air-transport policy should be designed to assure the maintenance, with necessary Government regulation and support, of privately owned and operated American-flag air services which meet the requirements of our national defense, our postal service, and our domestic and foreign commerce.

In negotiations with foreign governments concerning air-traffic rights, it is essential that our Government keep always in view the importance in the national interest of a strong American-flag system of international air transportation and the predominant contribution the United States is making to the world air-traffic market. The convention holds that the United States should not grant to air carriers of foreign countries traffic routes which cannot be economically operated under the Bermuda Agreement of 1946, and it urges that full recognition be given to the value of traffic between the United States and third countries, both in considering the granting of routes to foreign air carriers, and in the enforcement of the Bermuda principles on routes already operated by such carriers.

The convention recommends that close cooperation be maintained between our Government and the American airline industry in the development of the United States position in all air-transport negotiations, and that an industry representative be appointed to serve as a member of all United States delegations in such negotiations. It urges that our State Department maintain a specially trained and adequate staff, with personnel of rank and responsibility commensurate with those of foreign governments, in order that the desired policies may be implemented in bilateral air-transport negotiations.

XIV

Foreign travel: Expenditures by Americans for foreign travel in 1955 established a new record of more than \$1.6 billion, of which \$1.35 billion was received by foreign nations through expenditures within their borders and as earnings for transportation. This United States import constituted, in dollar terms, the most important single item in our purchases abroad. The indications are that the rising trend in evidence will continue and that, with the impetus given by the introduction of jet aircraft and other new air and surface transport capacity, it will bring a doubling of foreign-travel expenditures by 1960. The tourist industry is, obviously, of great present and potential importance, and should be given every encouragement.

The convention notes with gratification the establishment of an International Travel Division in the Department of Commerce, and urges that this Division be supported on a continuing basis with manpower and funds commensurate with the important contribution which foreign travel makes to foreign trade. It welcomes the removal of the 10-percent excise tax on overseas travel and the ratification by our Government of the United Nations conventions on facilitation of customs procedures relating to tourists' personal effects and automobiles. Further action can be taken, the convention believes, to simplify visa and other requirements for travelers from friendly countries.

The convention urges that foreign governments in need of dollar exchange encourage travel from the United States to their countries by eliminating burdensome visa requirements and by promoting the construction of new hotels of the type which appeal to the American businessman and tourist.

XV

Commercial treaties: Relatively few treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation have been concluded by this country in recent years. The convention urges that negotiations looking toward the conclusion of commercial treaties between the United States and countries with which such treaties do not now exist be accelerated, with a view to placing our international commercial relations on a sounder basis. It further urges that existing treaties which do not meet present-day requirements be revised or replaced by modern treaties.

Recent events serve to dramatize the real need for extending to American enterprises in foreign countries the protection which treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation afford.

XVI

Proprietary rights: The convention holds that the international trade and investment essential to the economic development of nations demands respect for and effective protection of proprietary rights.

Private industry has, in general, been responsible for the development and compilation of the technical industrial information required for the successful application of modern manufacturing processes. The dissemination of such information is usually based on contractual relationships, and the benefits derived from such dissemination are dependent upon the faithful observance of the terms of the contracts.

The convention holds that technical industrial information is entitled to protection as effective as that accorded to any other property right, and it believes that economic development will be enhanced in those nations which provide the necessary protection.

XVII

Customs simplification and procedures: The convention notes with approval the progress made, through enactment of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956, toward simplification of the customs procedures of this country and the establishment of a more workable system for the conversion of foreign currencies into dollars for customs assessment purposes. It commends the Treasury Department and customs officials in Washington and at ports of entry for their continued efforts to simplify and expedite customs procedures by administrative action. It urges further legislative and administrative action designed to minimize the barriers that still remain and to speed up the clearance of foreign goods through the customs portals of this country.

XVIII

Commercial insurance: The convention reaffirms the position of previous conventions that the expansion of international trade and investment through private enterprise requires the ready availability of commercial insurance functioning on a freely competitive basis in the world markets. The removal of discriminations, nationalistic restrictions, and other barriers in the field of commercial insurance has been distressingly slow, but the convention welcomes the evidence of continued efforts to secure their removal by those branches and agencies of the United States Government and those private and public organizations which have concerned themselves with the problem.

The convention urges that our Government intensify its efforts, particularly when negotiating treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, to safeguard adequately and specifically the interests of American commercial insurance enterprises operating overseas.

XIX

International trade and financial statistics: The convention believes that the Federal Government should collect, process, and disseminate the statistical information nec-

essary to the conduct of international business. The provision of adequate and timely data on America's international transactions is an essential public function and responsibility, and beneficial to the whole economy. The cost of maintaining comprehensive statistical programs geared to the growth of foreign commerce and investment is slight when compared with the value of the data derived and the importance of foreign trade to the Nation.

The convention is gratified by the action taken by Congress to make possible the rescinding of the cutback in Census Bureau coverage and the restoration of the schedule B commodity-classification system. The convention holds, however, that both the executive branch and Congress should give attention and support to the removal of other existing deficiencies and to a further strengthening and improvement of the entire statistical program. It urges, therefore, renewed consideration of those findings and recommendations relating to foreign trade statistics which were submitted by the official intensive review committee to the Secretary of Commerce in February 1954. It also urges that the scientific revision and modernization of schedule B commodity classifications be hastened to bring them more nearly into line with current conditions.

The convention takes special note of the historic activities of the Department of Commerce in connection with United States balance of payments and foreign investment statistics, and the deservedly high international reputation which this work has acquired. There should be no slackening in the effort to develop and improve these statistics. The convention recommends that sufficient funds be provided to maintain the traditional standards of coverage, and to enable more information on our international financial transactions to be made available as needed by business.

XX

International trade fairs: The convention emphasizes the important role which international trade fairs can play in promoting trade between the United States and other countries and in furthering understanding abroad of our unique system of free enterprise and of the American way of life. It believes that participation by our Government and by American business in these trade fairs can help to bring to the people of other nations an appreciation of the dynamic factors in our economic system which stimulate the initiatives and the energies essential to a maximum productive output of useful goods and services.

The convention commends our Government for the facilities and services it has provided to assist American industrial enterprises in planning and conducting product exhibits at trade fairs abroad, for the exhibits it has itself staged, and for other assistance given in assuring the success of American participation in these fairs. It recommends that American business firms cooperate in making products available for use in the central displays of our Government, as well as in providing the industrial exhibits which play such an important part in the foreign marketing of American products.

XXI

Foreign trade education: The convention notes with satisfaction the wider recognition being given to the long-term benefits of foreign trade education. It is gratified by the increased importance which leading colleges and universities are attaching to social and cultural studies of world areas and to the intensive emphasis being given to the teaching of foreign languages. It commends individual business enterprises for the programs they have instituted to supplement the academic background of their executives with further specialized training designed to cor-

relate their technical capacities with the cultural attainments essential to success in their work abroad.

The convention believes that foreign trade education must be concerned with the nature and spirit of the peoples of other lands, and that it must emphasize the importance of establishing and maintaining friendly relations based on mutual trust and confidence. It believes that a better understanding of languages and social customs different from our own will serve greatly in promoting American business and investment opportunities abroad and will extend and strengthen the foundation upon which a continued expansion of our international trade can be built.

CURE FOR "FOOT-IN-MOUTH" DISEASE

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the text of a newspaper report of a statement by the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], whom we are all glad to see in the Senate Chamber this morning, looking so much improved in health.

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

Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, referring to the Nation's most recent official outburst of malapropism, today offered a suggestion for the curing of Secretary of Defense Wilson's chronic "foot-in-mouth" disease. Drawing upon his knowledge of the classics, Senator NEELY quoted from Demosthenes' speech "Against Timocrates," in which it is stated that it was the custom among the ancient Locrians that if a man wished to propose a new law, he must legislate with a halter round his neck. If the law proved good, the proposer lived; if bad he was hanged by the neck until dead.

"If there were a similar rule applicable to members of the President's Cabinet with reference to their public remarks," Senator NEELY said, "then assuredly Engine Charlie Wilson would now be swinging for his slanderous remarks about the National Guard, one of the Nation's oldest, most patriotic, and useful agencies of national defense. We would not now advocate capital punishment in such a case. Nevertheless it might prove helpful for the President to have Secretary Wilson wear a coat lapel reminder of what happened once in Locri to those who, through either malice or ignorance, attempted to change for the worse a landmark of either custom or law. Long life and a green old age to the National Guard and banishment for all its foes."

COURAGEOUS LOYALTY OF WIFE OF SECRETARY WILSON

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a tribute from the New York Times of February 3, 1957, to a woman whom I admire—Mrs. Charles E. Wilson. The article is entitled "Charlie Wilson's Secret Weapon—Jessie Ann," and was written by the chief Washington correspondent of the Times, Mr. James Reston.

I do not agree with Secretary Wilson in many of his inflammatory outbursts. He often flies in the face of facts. Yet there must be a lot of good in a man who will receive the kind of courageous loyalty from his wife that Mr. Wilson has received in this episode.

There is so much insincerity, hypocrisy and double-talk in Washington that Mrs. Wilson's candid defense of her husband—and her rebuke to the President for allegedly letting her husband down—must be encouraging to a lot of Americans, particularly American women.

My own wife stumped the entire State of Oregon urging my election to the Senate in 1954, so I think I have some knowledge and appreciation of what it means to enjoy the kind of support which Secretary Wilson is receiving from Mrs. Wilson in this instance.

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

[From the New York Times of February 3, 1957]

CHARLIE WILSON'S SECRET WEAPON—
JESSIE ANN
(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, February 2. The chief charm of women in official Washington—aside, of course, from their reckless beauty—is that they are essentially more honest than their men folk.

The men who come down here into lofty executive jobs invariably lose their individuality to the organization. The demands of the big Government machine, the pressures for conformity with the official "line" and the dictates of ambition squeeze all the spunk and personal distinction out of most of them.

But their women are different. Except in rare instances they are not surrounded by droves of bureaucratic drones and press agents. They are not protected and puffed up by official aides and are therefore not so likely to confuse themselves with the vast powers they merely represent.

They stay in their homes during most of the day. They remember more vividly who they really are and where they came from. They have "the humble job" of raising the children, who are not impressed by all the trappings of official life, and therefore they remain more human, more direct and more honest.

MRS. WILSON SPEAKS UP

Once in a while, however, some courageous female rebel gets thoroughly fed up with all the sham and hypocrisy of the big Government hive and shakes creation with some lovely back-fence commentary.

This is what the wife of Secretary of Defense Wilson did this week and it is the nicest thing that has happened in this town since Bess Truman told Harry to watch his language.

Not since the invention and official recognition of "togetherness" has anybody on the Eisenhower "team" dared to whisper a word of criticism of the President of the United States. Mrs. Harold Talbott did say that it was "a dirty, low-down, sneaking group" that was trying to "get" her husband, the former Secretary of the Air Force, but even she subsided into wifely silence once the President decided that Mr. Talbott should go away.

Mrs. Wilson, however, said for publication—and she wasn't kidding—that the President was unfair in criticizing her husband's remarks about draft-dodging in the National Guard; she implied that she thought her husband had done as good a job as Mr. Dulles, whom the President praised in the same news conference, and that she wished that Mr. Wilson would quit.

"I've stood back and listened to criticism until I'm tired of it," she said. "I've been very, very careful not to make any criticism of any kind. But you reach a point sometimes—and this was it."

Whereupon Charlie issued an official communiqué saying he was "very proud" of his wife, told a committee of the Congress that he wouldn't be around to be badgered any more next week and took his Jessie Ann off to Florida for a vacation.

This is a reminder of a very important point in life; namely, that a man's first and last line of defense, even if he is the Secretary of Defense, is his wife. And it is a reminder of some other things.

Among these is the fact that these famous officials, who are supposed to do no wrong in a world where it is almost impossible to be right, are men who pull on their pants one leg at a time just like other men, and have wives with feelings, even as you and I.

The pity is that they don't speak up more often, for while the pleasures of official life are many, the ordeals are at least as great.

NOT ALL WINE AND CREPES SUZETTE

Save for the butterflies, who love the parties and the ridiculous social pretenses of this expense-account town, the Government officials' wives are not as a rule at ease in the big official limousines, the endless receiving lines, and the big crystal chandelier dining rooms.

They come to these things, most of them, late in life from simpler backgrounds. They worry about their children growing up in what seems to many of them as unreal and bogus atmosphere. They are properly impressed by the majesty and tradition of this beautiful community, but they see their husbands working too hard and gradually being more impressed than they should by the endless flattery that goes with power.

Men, such as Dulles and Nixon and Stassen, get inured to criticism, for they dish it out; they love the struggle and they get the satisfactions of pride and position. But what of their wives?

This is one of the endless perils of official life in Washington. The men learn to say a lot of things without disclosing anything. Indeed, saying nothing at great length eventually becomes a rather pleasant official game. But their women are accustomed before they come here to saying what they think, and it is only later that they discover that outgoing spontaneity is a menace to themselves and their husbands.

"I've been very, very careful," said Mrs. Wilson. "But you reach a point sometimes—and this was it."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR REDUCING THE BUDGET

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, a few days ago, when the President submitted his annual budget, press reports indicated that it was his desire that the Congress trim the budget. How unrealistic and unfair is such a statement. It should be apparent not only to the members of the press but to every Member of Congress that the Budget Bureau has hundreds and hundreds of employees. There are hundreds and hundreds of employees in every department and agency of the Government. If all these employees who are completely under the direction of the President and other executive officers are unable to cut the budget, I wonder how in the name of high heaven the American people can believe that the Members of Congress, with their limited staffs and investigating committees, are capable of doing so. I saw figures the other day which tended to show that this administration has spent in its first 4 years \$65 billion more than was spent under President Truman's administra-

tion. We had a war to finance, too, the Korean war, during the period covered by President Truman's figures.

It is just another buck-passing game. We will be compelled to pass the budget in substantially the form in which it is submitted, because we do not have the facilities to analyze adequately the give-away programs and the spending sprees engaged in by every branch of the Government.

I, as one Senator, intend to vote for reductions in the appropriation bills as they come to the floor of the Senate.

The cure for this situation may be to make the Budget Bureau an independent arm of the Government answerable to the Congress only. We get the blame for high spending and our failure to reduce taxes, yet we are asked to rubber-stamp every program the executive sends to Congress. In most cases the emergency is so imminent there is no alternative. Let us consider making the Budget Bureau an arm of the Congress, as is the General Accounting Office.

I wish to alert the Congress to the fact that if we do not stop our wild spending we will spend ourselves into bankruptcy. We cannot remain economically strong unless we reduce taxes, reduce our budget, and retire our large national debt. In my opinion, the first step to be taken should be reducing the Government's indebtedness.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "The Budget That's Too High," written by David Lawrence, and published in the U. S. News & World Report of February 8, 1957.

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

THE BUDGET THAT'S TOO HIGH
(By David Lawrence)

Seventy-two billions of dollars is a big sum of money for a Federal budget. It is an amount difficult, even for Members of Congress, to evaluate. They cannot possibly familiarize themselves with the wide variety of items in a budget.

Someday the American people will demand that the system of budgetmaking be reformed. Today's methods are obsolete and inadequate. The Government is too big to be run as it was 36 years ago when the present budget law was passed.

For the truth is Congress created a Bureau of the Budget but made it a subdivision of the Office of the President. It gave no power to the Budget Director himself to change the estimates furnished by heads of departments and other governmental agencies. It made the Budget Director only a sort of information gatherer for the President. It did not even require the Budget Director to be confirmed by the Senate.

No member of the Cabinet—not even the Secretary of the Treasury—has the official duty of reviewing the whole budget to determine what items should be included or eliminated.

The President receives estimates from each department or agency and depends on the Director of the Budget for explanatory data. But the decision in the last analysis as to how much shall be included must, by law, be made by the President himself.

Does anybody believe for a moment that any President can make a detailed examination or review of a present-day budget of the Government of the United States and do anything else?

There are, of course, items that do not change from year to year—obligations that grow out of existing laws or previous commitments. The President cannot, for instance, assume that certain laws will be repealed even though he may dislike them, yet they involve recurrent expenditures of many billions every year.

A President, to be sure, is the head of the Government and represents the national interest. He cannot be biased in favor of this or that special interest or locality. He must weigh judiciously the demands of pressure groups. He must be sensitive to public opinion—for the continuance of his party in power depends on whether he has in general satisfied the wishes of the electorate.

When the budget law was passed in 1921, it was recognized that officials of the various departments might not be satisfied with the sums allotted to them in the budget and might complain to Congress. Strict regulations—which are still in force—were, therefore, issued by the President forbidding executive department employees from going to Congress to obtain higher appropriations than those set forth in the budget. This has been ingeniously circumvented by Congress itself. Officials are usually invited to testify at congressional hearings, and from them is elicited the information on which champions of particular causes base their demands for enlarged appropriations.

The voting of about a billion dollars more than the President and the armed services themselves asked for at the last session of Congress was so transparently the result of political demagoguery and collusion with overzealous advocates of larger spending within the executive departments that the incident makes one wonder whether strong laws rather than mere regulations should not hereafter govern the behavior of executive employees who connive with Members of Congress to lobby for increases in the budget.

In all fairness, however, it must be said that the armament-spending group doubtless felt it was as much entitled to the taxpayers' money as the groups pressing for some of the so-called "welfare" items in the budget.

But who is to weigh all the facts and say for what the taxpayers' money shall be spent? The budget recently presented by the President was, according to his own admission, very high. He said he hoped it could be cut.

Congress has the sole duty of deciding what the final budget shall be. Under the British and Canadian system, the budget is submitted by the Prime Minister and then the Parliament must accept or reject it as it is, for both the executive and the legislative branch are controlled by the same political party. In America, where divided government prevails today, the people pay a high price for their failure to fix responsibility in a single party.

Someday Congress should set up large enough committees with proper staffs—perhaps a joint committee of both Houses—to study continuously throughout each year the workings of the budget system and gather the necessary information to guide Congress.

Nobody likes the size of the new budget—neither the President nor the Congress. Certainly the taxpayers don't like it. For they see the Federal budget going higher and higher, with no relief in sight from heavy taxes on the incomes of individuals and businesses.

How much longer will taxpayers tolerate such a haphazard system of budget making as we have today?

DROUGHT RELIEF IN MISSOURI

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, on Friday, February 1, in Jefferson City, the Governor of Missouri held a meeting of the Missouri State Drought Committee,

at which time the committee presented their problems to Mr. Harry Thomas, latest of the investigators representing the Department of Agriculture, who have come to our State. Governor Blair was kind enough to ask me to this meeting. Because of what this problem means to Missouri, I was very glad to attend.

Mr. President, as a result of what was presented to Mr. Thomas in Jefferson City, on last Friday, I am confident something will be done for Missouri, unless again the recommendations of the Department of Agriculture representative are reversed in Washington.

As mentioned, last week we did obtain for some counties the right to have some emergency credit, but neither this nor hay can be of much help at this time. Farmers who have suffered 5 years from problems caused by drought cannot do much with credit alone.

What our farmers need badly, and need now, is the right to participate in the grain program on a basis comparable with that right already extended to 12 other States, in many of which the drought problem does not even compare in severity with that in Missouri.

This situation has now dragged for so long, that hundreds of our farmers have already been forced to the wall. Urgent action is needed; else hundreds more will go bankrupt at the same time that they see the great grain stocks held by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, on January 28, a January 23d release from the Department of Agriculture, having to do with the current critical drought problem in Missouri, was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

It had not been my purpose to dwell further on this release; but inasmuch as it has been placed in the RECORD, I now ask unanimous consent that my reply to it, which I presented to Secretary Benson last week at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MISSOURI ON FEDERAL DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

This statement is in reply to a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, on Wednesday, January 23, with respect to my continued protests about the way the drought-aid situation is being handled in Missouri by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Benson's latest effort to justify discrimination against Missouri farmers in his administration of the drought program, as released by one of his men on January 23, is most misleading.

This statement says in part:

"Missouri farmers have already received Federal emergency assistance totaling over \$32 million from Department of Agriculture disaster programs in the fiscal years 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957 up to November 30. This has been aid in the form of emergency credit, feed, and hay assistance, and free food distribution."

What he did not say was that, since July 1, 1955, little or no new emergency credit, and not one cent of assistance for a pound of hay, or grain, has been allowed a Missouri farmer; and we are talking about drought conditions today—not in 1954.

The "free food" distribution comment referred to in this drought-release statement

has nothing to do with the drought program; and I am told amounts to but some \$30,000.

At the same time Mr. Benson refused Missouri farmers such aid as provided by the Congress; he has been pouring it into other States, including some which border on Missouri.

Drought doesn't end at a State boundary. The Department of Agriculture has described Missouri as a State having "extreme drought," the worst category listed for any State.

In his January 23 press release, Mr. Benson says: "As a result of a recent survey, the Secretary of Agriculture has declared 28 counties in Missouri eligible for emergency loans through the facilities of the Farmers' Home Administration under Public Law 38."

What he does not say, however, is that the emergency loan approval came only last week, after many months effort on the part of some of us to obtain that approval.

As Greene County Agent Clyde Clubb recently emphasized, no hay program "could get rolling in less than 5 or 6 weeks, but by that time it would be too late."

Steadily worsening drought conditions in Missouri were first called to the attention of Mr. Benson personally when he met with the Missouri State Drought Committee on October 10, but inspectors were not sent to the State until the latter part of November; and then only following a personal trip to Washington by Missouri Commissioner of Agriculture Clellie Carpenter.

Secretary Benson continues in the press release of January 23, "It would be very timely for the State officials to demonstrate their expressed concern about the plight of the farm people by taking some positive steps to provide some State aid programs."

"Throughout the past several months, when spokesmen for the State have been vigorous in their efforts to get large Federal-aid programs into operation, we have not been informed that the State officials have taken any steps to have State funds appropriated to aid their farm people in meeting drought problems."

This statement is misleading and Mr. Benson should know it, because he also knows that on Tuesday of last week, the day before he announced this emergency credit for 28 counties, Missouri Gov. James T. Blair, Jr., personally called on Mr. Benson in Washington. At that time Governor Blair asked for specific suggestions as to what more the State could do.

Mr. Benson knows, and the record so shows, that for many months former Governor Donnelly and the Missouri congressional delegation have been sending continuous pleas to him, to his aides, and even to President Eisenhower, himself, urging that something be done in this tragic matter.

In fact, in Governor Donnelly's wire of October 23 to President Eisenhower, the Governor stated, "My staff members and I will be available to meet with your representatives at any time and I urge immediate action * * *."

In his inaugural address in Jefferson City, January 14, Governor Blair stated that he intended to ask for an emergency drought fund so Missouri could continue to meet its fair responsibility. A bill to cover this recommendation is already in the Missouri State Senate, S. 49; and is due for hearing this week.

The implications from Mr. Benson therefore that the officials of Missouri have not "taken any steps" or "expressed concern" is not correct—and the record so proves.

We Missourians are very proud of our record on State drought aid. We challenge Mr. Benson, or anyone else, to show any State that has done better, or even as much, in percentage of cash drought appropriation as against assistance from the Federal Government.

Although we are not sure, we are told that the appropriations for Missouri for drought aid are more than that of all other States combined.

This press release of Mr. Benson then uses figures showing good production of grain in Missouri last year as an excuse for the Department of Agriculture not designating Missouri counties for grain assistance.

The 1954 Census of Agriculture shows that the 28 counties most seriously affected by the drought have an average of only 1.4 percent of their land in corn; and this production is almost entirely for silage.

Because of the terrain in these counties, other grains are similarly light.

The emergency drought program is supposedly designed to aid beef and dairy farmers, so that they can carry their foundation herds through to normal seasons. The fact that a grain farmer in another area of the State had a good crop does not help the dairy farmer who depends upon pasture to carry him through to December 15.

When the drought came this year, the latter had to start buying and feeding grain and hay in July and August.

The figures of the Department of Agriculture show that Missouri pastures were in as bad condition as any of the 12 States which were designated for hay and grain assistance; in fact, only 2 of these 12 States—Texas and Oklahoma—were ranked as low as Missouri in percentage of normal pasture.

Mr. Benson's release then says, "Senator Symington can hardly be serious in his talk of feed shortages" and then he gives figures for feed production in all Missouri.

Again this is misleading, because as Mr. Benson should know, the drought-stricken parts of Missouri are largely pasture land, with very little grain production—and pasture land and hay production in this area were practically nil during the latter half of 1956.

In addition, the percentages which Mr. Benson gives in this release are estimated; and in the interest of accuracy the release should have so stated.

Mr. Benson's release then questions my statement that cattlemen have been forced to sacrifice their herds and gives as the reason the fact there were just as many cattle and calves in Missouri on January 1, 1957, as there were a year earlier.

Again, he uses figures for the whole State, not just the drought area. Mr. Benson's approach to the problem would appear to be like that of a man who, because of his fondness for hoarding wealth, refuses to let a doctor operate on his sick child, on the grounds his other children are abnormally healthy.

Now as to the facts:

The Producers' Creamery Co. with plants in Springfield, Monett, Cabool, Eldorado Springs, and Lebanon in the drought-stricken southwest section of Missouri have already lost 6 percent of their patrons—660 to be exact—in 1956.

These farmers, in the main operating family size farms, were forced to sell their herds.

The same loss in milk patrons is reported by the other creameries in this area.

Mr. Benson's own Department, in figures released on January 11 and 17 of this month, shows that the above statements he released on Missouri milk production tell only part of the story, and are therefore misleading.

According to USDA reports, in December 1956, Missouri milk production was 6 million pounds below the same month in 1955, this at the same time that 5 of the States receiving drought assistance showed an increase in milk production.

It is welcome news that under the growing pressure of officials and citizens of Missouri, Mr. Benson is now sending another inspector to the drought-stricken counties of our State.

Mr. Benson can have the dubious satisfaction, however, of knowing that in recent

months his policies have removed hundreds of small Missouri farmers from their land.

We trust that the recommendations of any additional inspectors who come to Missouri will be followed in Washington—and not be overruled by centralized Agriculture there, as we understand were the recommendations of the previous inspectors who visited Missouri.

What worries me, at least as much as anything, about Mr. Benson's statement is his doubt I was serious in the matter.

How can any representative of the people in a State not be serious, when conditions in that State are as follows:

(1) Farmers in large areas of Missouri are being forced to sell their foundation herds because they have no feed.

(2) These farmers see large quantities of this feed in Government storage. They know also that Mr. Benson is constantly bemoaning the size of these surplus stocks.

(3) These Missouri farmers look across State boundaries into Kansas and Oklahoma and see farmers in those States feed grain supplied them by their Government, help which has been repeatedly denied to our farmers in Missouri, over these tragic months.

I want to assure Mr. Benson that I am very serious about this matter.

COMMENDATION OF SENATOR CLARK

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, many of us had high expectations for outstanding leadership from the new junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], and we have not been disappointed. The vigor, courage, and liberalism with which he confronts major public issues are characteristic of a man of integrity and intelligence.

I ask that a splendid tribute to Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK, which was published in the issue of Labor for February 2, 1957, be printed in the body of the RECORD, so that other Senators may benefit by reading the views and ideas of our distinguished new colleague from the Keystone State.

Incidentally, I should like to add that the Senator from Pennsylvania and his attractive family made a most appealing and winning appearance on the CBS television program, Meet Your New Senators, several weeks ago.

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

SQUARES OFF FOR BATTLES—CLARK TO FIGHT GAS GOUGE; WOULD PLUG UP LOOPHOLES

Predictions that Pennsylvania's new Democratic Senator—JOSEPH S. CLARK—would quickly make an outstanding name for himself were already coming to pass this week.

In the short time since Congress assembled, CLARK has won appointment as chairman of the Small Business Subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee and has got a bill reported out to hike the Federal loan money available for small business.

He has drafted, together with Senator PAT MCNAMARA, Democrat, of Michigan, a series of much-needed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. He has helped revise and liberalize a bill to aid the Nation's depressed areas.

He has led 15 other Senators in sponsoring a measure for public development of the power from Niagara Falls, to insure low-cost electricity for New York and Pennsylvania consumers rather than high power trust rates.

HUMAN DYNAMO

Currently he's working with other Senators on drafting a new aid-to-education bill

to relieve what he calls the "tragic situation" of our schools.

All this activity suggests that Senator CLARK is not only a strong progressive but something of a human dynamo. Those impressions were confirmed this week when a representative of Labor called on the new Senator.

CLARK speaks quickly, incisively and with the keen expressiveness of the able trial lawyer that he used to be. At 55, his face is creased with many "thought lines."

The new Senator comes from a well-to-do Philadelphia family. But what's more impressive about him is the clear evidence that he seeks to put the public interest first.

One personal incident illustrates this better than a hundred generalities. Some years ago oil and gas were discovered on a small island off the Louisiana coast owned by Clark's family.

Despite this personal interest in higher oil and gas prices, CLARK last year—when he was mayor of Philadelphia—led the Nation's mayors in fighting the natural gas "gouge" bill. That bill would have raised gas prices to consumers by up to \$600 million a year.

"I don't see why I should want to hog everything," said the new Senator this week when asked about that fight against his own pocketbook interest. "That was a very vicious bill. I'll fight it again this year when it comes up."

"Also," CLARK continued, "I'd like to knock the spots out of that depletion allowance." The depletion allowance is the tax loophole that enables many oil and gas producers to pay virtually no income taxes.

SOURCE OF NEEDED FUNDS

"If we could cut down the depletion allowance and cancel the special exemptions on stockholders' dividends, I believe we could raise \$2 or \$3 billion more in taxes without any rise in rates," CLARK pointed out. That money is gravely needed, he said, for social welfare improvements and also probably for national defense.

CLARK's election last November was an extraordinary personal triumph. He carried the State despite an Eisenhower sweep in Pennsylvania by over 600,000 votes. Harking back, CLARK said this week that organized labor's support proved an enormous help in his campaign.

Between 1952 and 1956 CLARK was an extremely popular and effective reform mayor of Philadelphia. But last fall, he noted, "I was known primarily only in the southeastern part of the State."

"However," he said, "in my campaign the sponsorship of the AFL, CIO, Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods got me in the door with local people all over the State. That's what labor did for me, and it was a great advantage."

INCREASED DUTY ON IMPORTS OF WATCH MOVEMENTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the administration has repeatedly stated that it believes in freer trade and that it wishes to promote a greater volume of exchange of goods among nations. However, when it has come down to specific decisions relating to free trade, the action has not always been consistent with the promise.

Most recently the Treasury Department, over the very sharp protests of Members of Congress, including Senators, key members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, issued a ruling which in effect increases the duty on imports on many watch movements. This action was taken despite efforts on the part of Members of

Congress to persuade the administration to submit the question to Congress, on the ground that it amounted to legislation by the executive.

The leading editorial of the January 30, 1957, issue of the *Journal of Commerce* discusses, in a very informative manner the administration's promises and performance in the field of trade cooperation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial, entitled "Still a Question Mark," printed in the body of the RECORD.

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

[From the *New York Journal of Commerce* and *Commercial* of January 30, 1957]

STILL A QUESTION MARK

During most of the years since the war Congress has been the biggest question mark hanging over the foreign economic policy horizon. Would it extend the Trade Agreements Act? Would it approve customs simplification? Would it give the President authority to cut tariffs? And so on.

It is still a question mark. Congress has yet to approve United States participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, a very necessary administrative arm of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It can still damage the machinery greatly by coming up suddenly with some specific import quota, as it has too often done in the past.

But right now another large question mark looms on the same horizon. How is the executive branch going to handle its foreign trade decisions this year? This may not be the larger of the two prime uncertainties, but it has been growing in size.

Three factors are tending to concentrate more and more of the crucial decisions affecting foreign trade in the hands of the White House.

First is the familiar requirement that the President weigh against the broader national interest each Tariff Commission recommendation for a duty increase or a quota on a specific import as a result of an escape clause proceeding.

The second is the effect of a section in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 which, in effect, directed the Office of Defense Mobilization and the White House to handle all pleas for greater tariff protection brought on grounds of defense essentiality.

The third, the most recent and the most difficult to assess is the administration's recent disposition to seek voluntary limitations on imports through persuasion rather than through compulsion. In one instance, involving oil, the American importers were asked to hold down incoming volume voluntarily. In another, involving Japanese textile goods, agreement was sought and obtained from the supplying country.

In view of this growing concentration of foreign trade policymaking in the executive branch, it is not surprising that those sensitive to policy decisions in this field should be watching this concentration with growing attention. The results, so far, have been mixed.

During the period 1953-56 the President was called to act on 15 escape clause cases. In only four instances did he modify or withdraw tariff concessions previously negotiated. In 2 instances he deferred action, and in 9 he declined to raise the tariff rate or otherwise restrict imports of the item in question. In this sense, the President's performance parallels closely his general goal of a more liberal trade policy.

On the other hand, Swiss watch imports have been continually harassed by the executive branch. They have been hit by a

stiff tariff increase granted to preserve the essential defense skills of the domestic industry, by antitrust proceedings launched by the Department of Justice and by several investigations launched by the Treasury.

The Treasury's activities resulted in a ruling last week which reversed a 15-year policy on treating watch "adjustments." This, in effect, amounts to another duty increase on imports of many watch movements. In the case of watches, the administration's actions have been difficult to reconcile with its stated policies.

The uneven record compiled by the administration's actions on escape clause and defense essentiality cases is now raising considerable uncertainty as to the direction in which the "voluntary" or gentlemen's agreements to restrict imports are likely to take us.

We have no quarrel with the voluntary approach. In matters of trade—as in many other matters—it is always better to negotiate than to act unilaterally. An agreement of the type to which Japan will adhere in exporting cotton goods to this country is certainly to be preferred over a stiff tariff increase or a sudden import quota.

Yet, as we have pointed out previously, there are dangers in this approach to trade problems. What may on the surface appear to be a voluntary agreement may be something less than voluntary if its negotiation is accompanied by implicit warnings of unilateral action in the event that such an agreement is not reached.

The danger is that through such a system an administration could pursue one policy publicly, but quite another privately. We have no reason to believe the Eisenhower administration has any such purpose. But the existence of this danger is something to be kept in mind—especially in view of recent reports that some major foreign exporters to this country have heard "intimations" that they would do well to limit voluntarily their shipments to the American market.

On two occasions of late, President Eisenhower has made it plain that he wants to staff key posts in the executive branch with men who fully understand the importance of foreign trade to our national development and who fully share his own views as to its development.

Like Gov. Christian Herter, of Massachusetts, who will soon succeed Herbert Hoover, Jr., at the State Department, Gordon Gray is such a man. His appointment as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization should go some distance in quieting the fears raised by ODM's handling of the watch import case—namely, that this organization might prove an easy way of securing higher tariffs by claiming defense essentiality.

In this sense, at least, the President is getting off to a good start on his second term in office.

NEED OF MORE AID FACTS ON THE EISENHOWER MIDDLE EAST DOCTRINE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on last Saturday, January 26, 1957, the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune* published an editorial entitled "More Aid Facts Needed." The editorial states with precision the complaint which many of us have about the administration's presentation of the Eisenhower doctrine—not that we oppose the doctrine so much, as that we do not know what it is.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

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

MORE AID FACTS NEEDED

Approval of President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine by a 24 to 2 vote of the House Foreign Affairs Committee probably foreshadows its acceptance by Congress.

Yet Congress remains unhappy over the doctrine, and especially over the administration's request to spend \$200 million in foreign aid funds in the area in the year ending next June 30.

The President properly puts a high priority on the need for foreign aid money. He told his news conference Wednesday that he needs the authority for both parts of his package—to send American troops on request to any nation threatened by the Communists and to provide military and economic aid—if the program is to succeed.

However, the administration has not advanced any specific plans for the use of the aid funds. With only 5 months left in the fiscal year, Congress is understandably concerned about the nature of the help the administration expects to provide in this area of the world. There has not even been a breakdown on the proposed division of the aid between military and economic assistance.

The President and Secretary of State Dulles both insist they cannot spell out the program they have in mind until after Congress authorizes the expenditure. The President says the "only way" he can find out exactly how to spend the \$200 million is through the work of the mission headed by former Representative James Richards, of South Carolina, the former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. And, Mr. Eisenhower says, the mission cannot leave until the congressional resolution has been passed.

Yet the administration's reluctance to outline any specific program, if it has one, probably will result in limitations on aid expenditures. The House Foreign Relations Committee already has stipulated that no more than \$30 million in economic aid can go to any one country during the current fiscal year. Yet the House committee presumably had no more information—and probably had less—than the administration about the needs of the Middle East when it imposed this important—and perhaps even crippling—limitation.

There usually is conflict between the administration and Congress over plans for spending foreign aid funds. But the administration could have made a better case now for the needs of the area if it had not decided to rely entirely on the forthcoming Richards mission survey. After all, it must have had some specific plans in mind when it decided to ask Congress for authority to spend the \$200 million by June 30.

Congress and the American people are entitled to know more about the general outlines of the foreign aid spending, even if the specific projects cannot yet be described.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED RACKETEERING IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, all of us will watch with interest the progress of the forthcoming investigation on alleged racketeering in the labor movement.

As a friend of organized labor, I wish to see the American labor movement clean, strong, and responsible. The few who abuse their power or are guilty of corruption, misuse of funds, or any other form of unethical conduct serve only to bring discredit upon the good name and

reputation of organized labor. Free unions are a part of the American political, social, and economic structure. It has taken courage, steadfastness of purpose, sacrifice, and great leadership to build the American labor movement. There is no room within its organization for those who would violate their trust.

It is to the everlasting credit and honor of organized labor in America that it has, at all times, been a vigorous opponent of all forms of totalitarianism at home and abroad. It has made significant contributions to the welfare of the American people and to the strength and progress of our political and economic institutions.

Mr. President, a year ago on the Senate floor I had occasion to refer to the remarkable labor-management relationship which has existed between local 1145, the Honeywell union, and the Honeywell Regulator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Robert I. Wishart, the secretary-treasurer of local 1145, is one of the Nation's most able and dedicated labor leaders. He and his union have gained the respect and confidence of the entire State of Minnesota. An article about labor-management cooperation in this company has just appeared in the latest issue of the Reader's Digest. The article is entitled "This Union Found the Best Way To Raise Wages," and is written by Karl Detzer. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the article be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

THIS UNION FOUND THE BEST WAY TO RAISE WAGES—LABOR AND INDUSTRY EVERYWHERE CAN PROFIT FROM THE EXAMPLE OF THESE MINNEAPOLIS TEAMSTERS WHO JOINED WITH COMPANY MANAGEMENT TO CUT PRODUCTION COSTS

(By Karl Detzer)

Some 8,000 members of local 1145, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, work for the Minneapolis-Honeywell Co. in its huge Minneapolis shops. The union and the firm's management are in the midst of an all-out drive to make the company more prosperous than it already is.

This powerful local is no company stooge. It fights hard for its rights. Nor is the company a soft touch at any bargaining table. It stands up and demands its own rights. But both company and employees are convinced that they are in the same economic boat, and that they must pull together if there are going to be enough profits to give each a worthwhile share. Both know that a picket line is never a substitute for a humming production line when it comes to take-home pay or dividends. One result of this realistic viewpoint is that there has not been a strike since 1942, when local 1145 became the bargaining agent for the workers in the plant. Arguments, to be sure; grievances, complaints; but never a strike.

In the early autumn of 1954, after 12 years of industrial peace, labor and management concluded that an increase in sales of Honeywell products would benefit both, and that a joint effort in that direction should be planned.

More sales, the union recognized, depended in part on keeping the price of Honeywell products competitive and the quality high; therefore, union and management—everyone from executives, engineers, and foremen to truck drivers and clerks—should together declare war on waste, an expensive factor in

every industry, waste of materials, motions and minutes, waste of brawn and brains, waste of talent and experience, of personnel.

"Many a man down there in the shop," the union pointed out, "is performing jobs that experience and commonsense tell him could be done more easily. The fellow on the floor could show us how to take short cuts that have not occurred to some of the best engineers."

Men and women from both sides of the bargaining table went to work together on their mutual problem. They drew up a plan they called "POP"—"Planning Our Progress." The plan had hardly passed the blueprint stage, however, when one department began to lay men off.

"I was worried," says Robert Wishart, the energetic and determined secretary-treasurer of the local and its spokesman ever since it was formed. "Every layoff worries everyone in both management and labor. But here was a chance to prove that our POP idea would work."

So that the new scheme should be clearly understood by everyone, POP leaders hired the immense civic auditorium, and some 10,000 Minneapolis-Honeywell plant and office employees and their husbands and wives crowded into the building. They ranged from the company president, Paul Wishart—no relation to the union leader—through department heads and foremen, mechanics and clerks, to the sweepers. The two Wisharts outlined the "Planning Our Progress" scheme. Standing together on the platform, they stressed the necessity of teamwork up and down the line.

Next day 500 union stewards and committeemen joined management representatives in the campaign. They began by studying each section of each shop, and each individual job.

Union members and management soon were devising schemes to prevent useless effort and wasted materials. They saw to it that no one loafed. They cut carelessness. There was no speedup but simpler ways were found to do many jobs. Within a few weeks production costs began to show a slow, steady decline. A penny here, a penny there, added up to substantial totals.

After scores of small changes the department that had laid off so many men had cut production costs to a figure low enough to stimulate sales. At the same time, quality improved. Within a few months every one of the idle employees who wanted work was back on the payroll, and the company was putting on extra help.

In another shop it had taken Honeywell 42 different operations to machine a part of an Army ordnance instrument. This not only made production expensive but with so many opportunities for error the percentage of rejections was extremely high. After careful study the union-management team found ways to eliminate half a dozen of the operations.

Then one of the union men made a simple suggestion. "Why don't we transfer the operation on which we are having the most trouble to a different machine?" he asked. "See that fellow over there? He's the best machinist in this shop, never satisfied with anything that's not 100 percent accurate. Yet he turns out a lot of work. Right now he's on a job that doesn't call for such skill." That suggestion really paid off.

Honeywell makes many instruments which, by reacting to heat and cold, turn electric current on and off. Several of these contain a liquid that vaporizes at a certain temperature. The liquid used was expensive. The labor-management team in this shop suggested a new, cheaper liquid. Company chemists began immediate tests, found that the proposed substitute was exactly as efficient as the old liquid. The change was made at a monthly saving of \$1,000.

"We're cutting costs and the company is raising wages," Union Leader Bob Wishart points out. "Here at Honeywell the workers simply give full, intelligent value for what they get."

A shop employee puts it this way: "We used to talk about a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. Now we talk about a good day's work for a good day's pay."

Employee grievances reaching the arbitration table have dropped 25 percent. There are as many grievances as before, but today when an employee feels he has been wronged he and his union steward and his department foreman often settle the matter quickly on the shop floor. Molehills remain molehills.

The workers have cause for satisfaction. For while they help the company increase its profits, they also cash in handsomely on those same profits. In the 2 years of POP, wages and annual benefits combined rose \$2 million. In individual pay envelopes this means raises of from 14 to 26 cents on hour. The least-skilled production worker now receives \$1.51½ an hour, skilled workers as much as \$2.91½.

But this is only part of the story. Last winter local 1145 printed a broadside listing some of the results of its—and the management's—unusual policies. "Through good management relations," the union reported, "members of local 1145 enjoy the following: arbitration of all disputes; double time for Sundays and holidays; a pension plan; vacations with pay; job protection; fair seniority rules; free paid insurance and free death gratuity to all members; bonuses for night work; good wages; excellent working conditions; guarantees of no racial or religious discrimination." Remember, that's the union—not the company—speaking.

In these days of much talk of "labor bosses," it is refreshing to find local 1145 completely unbossed. It makes all its important decisions by secret ballot that actually is secret. No one in this union ever tries to push anyone around.

Bob Wishart, asked if he believes in the guaranteed annual wage, replies: "It can best be achieved through full employment, which management and our union have achieved at Honeywell."

Does he advocate the closed shop?

"It is not necessary when labor and management work together."

He does feel that labor unions should take an active part in worthwhile community projects. No corporation in Minnesota is more deeply involved in public matters than the union he represents. So impressive has been its contribution to good government, to public health and welfare under his leadership, that 3 years ago the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and Time magazine named him one of the city's 100 most outstanding young men.

Last St. Patrick's Day 500 foremen representing the management and 500 shop stewards and committeemen representing the union sat down together at dinner to plan improvements in the "POP" program. "From now on," they decided, "we will try to eliminate all waste. We will not be satisfied so long as there is any wasted effort, any wasted time."

Honeywell's employees have raised their sights and are out to make this year the best in the history of the company—best for management, for stockholders, and for every person in the immense plant.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is constructive records like that of local 1145, in Minneapolis, which are a part of the honorable history and tradition of the labor-union movement. These things must not be forgotten when charges of racketeering and corruption hit the headlines and attract public notice.

During the 82d Congress, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, I served as chairman of subcommittee hearings aimed at exposing and eliminating Communist influence or domination in labor unions. In that inquiry I had the wholehearted cooperation of organized labor and its leadership. That the same kind of cooperation will be forthcoming in the prospective investigation of racketeering is clear from the position just adopted by the AFL-CIO executive council.

In recent years, I, too, have had a deep concern about the protection and care of union welfare funds. Literally millions of dollars of the funds belonging to employees and union members have been entrusted to union officials for safekeeping and proper investment. Fortunately, most of the funds—indeed, the vast majority—have been guarded with zeal, honor, and integrity. There have been charges, however, of some abuses and misuse of such funds. Therefore, in 1954 I introduced proposed legislation aimed at trying to eliminate abuses and misuse of such funds, and I have been pressing for congressional action in this important area of labor-management relations.

Racketeering, corruption, abuse of power, or subversion are wrong wherever they are found, be it in labor, business, government, or any other institution of our society. I am pleased to see the friendly response of the responsible national leaders of organized labor concerning the plans of the Senate to make a thorough investigation of the charges of racketeering and corruption. It is our joint responsibility to keep this inquiry objective, and not to permit it to become an antilabor sounding board. The inquiry should be centered upon the real abuses and the few persons who may be guilty of violating their trust.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES FOR TANKERS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, an editorial entitled "Santa on the Seas" appeared in the Washington Post under date of December 22, 1956. In the editorial there is discussed a proposed new policy of the Maritime Administration, by which it would allow greater trade-in allowances for tankers than that presently authorized by Congress. Mr. Morse, the Administrator, is quoted as recognizing that this change will necessitate action by Congress. However, he is also quoted as saying, "I will leave open the trade-in value of tankers for later determination," thereby indicating that he will ask Congress for additional legislative authority.

I think notice should be served at this point that any effort on the part of the Maritime Administration to commit the United States Government to greater trade-in allowances than those presently authorized by existing law will be resisted.

It should be noted that the suggested change in the trade-in allowance, as recommended by the Maritime Administration, would have the net effect of

allowing the shipowners substantially greater trade-in allowances than the original cost of the ships, when purchased from the United States Government. Congress has defeated this proposal before, and I am confident Congress will do so again.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, as published in the Washington Post on December 22, 1956, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of December 22, 1956]

SANTA ON THE SEAS

There seems to be no limit to what Maritime Administrator Clarence G. Morse hopes to do for the subsidized American merchant marine. Not content with proposing to give unauthorized and unjustified world market trade-in allowances to the subsidized operators on all their old dry cargo vessels, he is now seeking a way to bestow the same kind of largess in connection with tanker trade-ins.

A Maritime Administration committee on ship valuations finally yielded to Mr. Morse and went along with his dry cargo ship trade-in policy in spite of the restrictions in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The committee refused, however, to recommend more than the law allows on tanker trade-ins, since the law's requirements on this point are even clearer. This latter advice Mr. Morse rejected, saying, as though he were Congress itself, "I will leave open the trade-in value of tankers for later determination." Now he is trying to figure a way to get Congress to change the tanker law, eliminating the wise proviso that the Government can pay no more for these used vessels than the depreciated cost to the operator.

Fortunately, none of this monkey business yet has been sanctioned by the Comptroller General or the Budget Bureau. The matter deserves a full airing in the new Congress, in any case, since the Morse policies, if pursued in the growing merchant marine replacement program, could mean a drain on the Treasury running into the hundreds of millions. Even more important, the congressional and public ire this ill-conceived policy is bound to provoke might seriously delay if not wreck the important program to modernize the merchant fleet.

This program is so important, in fact, that if Mr. Morse will undertake to demonstrate that new or bigger subsidies are required to accomplish it—either in the long run, or to sustain the supertanker program undertaken in connection with the Suez closure—he will command broad support. So far, however, there has been no suggestion of public need of either a permanent or crisis nature in the Morse maneuvers. The American Merchant Marine Institute has not seen fit to petition for liberalized tanker trade-ins. Perhaps the responsible segments of the maritime industry recognize that the future of their subsidized business is closely linked to continuing public approval and do not wish to jeopardize what they have by an unwarranted grab for more.

ADOPT-A-SHIP PROGRAM

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, one of the major obstacles that has always faced the maritime industry of our country has been the lack of understanding of its problems and its important part in our economy by our people generally, and particularly those in the noncoastal areas.

To help overcome this situation, the Propeller Club of the United States initiated, in 1936, an adopt-a-ship program for use in the schools. Under this program the children of a particular school would adopt a particular vessel of our merchant fleet, correspond with its officers and crew, and study the operation of that vessel as a part of the foreign commerce of the Nation.

In 1937 sponsorship of the adopt-a-ship program was transferred to the women's organization for the American Merchant Marine, Inc., and that splendid group has carried on the work with a great deal of success and, I am sure, a great deal of benefit to the merchant marine and to the many children involved.

I was favored to receive a letter concerning the workings of the program from Mrs. Fred N. Hansen, director of the plan, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the body of the RECORD, so that all Members of the Congress may have opportunity to acquaint themselves with this forward-looking program.

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

THE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR
THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE, INC.,
New York, N. Y., January 14, 1957.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Interstate and Foreign
Commerce Committee, Senate
Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Congratulations on your stand against the transfer of American merchant ships to foreign registry, and good luck as you present your bill this week which will necessitate approval of the board.

Because of your extreme interest in American-flag shipping, may we call your attention to the adopt-a-ship plan sponsored by the Women's Organization for the American Merchant Marine, Inc. As perhaps you know, this plan was originally introduced by the Propeller Club of the United States in 1936 and was turned over to the women's organization in 1937. Because of the war years, much of its activity, of necessity, was curtailed. The plan was reactivated in earnest and put into effect in 1954-55 with 60 American-flag ships adopted, and the present school year finds 252 American-flag ships receiving and answering correspondence from children in schools covering 35 States.

Of particular interest to you might be the fact that 8 ship adoptions have been assigned to schools in your own State of Washington. Two have proved outstanding—one, the Ahtanum Valley School in Yakima, who adopted the S. S. *Expeditor*, and another, the Burton Elementary School, Burton, who adopted the S. S. *Excellency*. These happen to be both export ships, but we also have represented in the State of Washington adoptions from the United States Lines Co., the American President Lines, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., and the Isthmian Steamship Co., all of which is bringing vital information by direct contact with American-flag shipping.

The adopt-a-ship plan has grown greatly through the voluntary efforts of the Women's Organization of the American Merchant Marine, Inc., but we still need more support from the shipping operators to fulfill the additional requests from teachers for ship adoptions, for we lack sufficient ships.

Your support of this plan would be greatly appreciated. For your further interest and information, we are enclosing brochure which outlines the general procedure of the

plan; also reprints covering some of last year's activities, which includes a teacher's report from the Burton, Wash., school.

Sincerely yours,

Amelia H. Hansen,
Mrs. FRED N. HANSEN,
Director, Adopt-a-Ship Plan.

EXPORT MARKETING OF GRAIN

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last July 3, in an address in this chamber, I called upon the Secretary of Agriculture to quit socializing the grain trade by taking over more and more of the export markets from private channels.

My remarks were made only after I had privately urged the Department for several weeks to act favorably on recommendations originating with the Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

In my remarks here I declared that an administrative decision along the lines I advocated would firm up wheat and other grain prices in the market place and reduce the flow of commodities into government hands.

Mr. President, perhaps my colleagues will be interested in subsequent developments.

At the time of my presentation in the Senate in July of last year, I indicated to my colleagues I would give them information, as time went on, relating to the success of the program, or at least the developments of the export program.

Eventually, the Department of Agriculture concurred in the course I had outlined in the Senate, and put into effect changes in its export program.

Mr. President, I have in my hand an article from the January, 1957, issue of Greater Minneapolis, published by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, entitled "Grain Marketing and the Government". It was written by Robert L. Searles, Minneapolis futures broker, and is a report on what happened under the changed policies which I had been advocating for months.

The article reads, in part:

The first and most dramatic result was a swiftly rising wheat market. During the first two weeks of July, 1956, Chicago December wheat traded between \$2.09 and \$2.15 per bushel. When the new export program was announced on July 13th, the market immediately advanced to a trading range of \$2.19 to \$2.23. By the time the export plan went into effect on September 4, the market had reached \$2.27. Since that time the added demand for export wheat has pushed the Chicago December wheat as high as \$2.47 per bushel.

I think those statistics within themselves point up the effectiveness of this type of program. If the unit price a bushel were multiplied by the number of bushels of wheat produced in the United States, the tremendous economic impact of a program such as I have been discussing soon would be understandable to all.

The article further shows that more farmers are redeeming their wheat loans; in other words, selling on the open market and repaying their loans, instead of letting the wheat go into Government hands.

Mr. President, I am convinced the evidence substantiates the argument I voiced throughout the last year that much more could be done, through ad-

ministrative policies of the Department of Agriculture, to improve the price position of farm commodities, and that much of it could be done by encouraging more movement through private trade.

I repeat what I said a year ago, that we do have a splendid marketing establishment in private trade channels. There is no need for its being supplanted by the Government. The job of the Government is to supplement, not supplant.

When Government decisions depress the market, it merely drives more commodities into Government hands. When Government decisions help stir activity and bidding in the open market, the result is fewer commodities falling into Government hands.

I recommend consideration of the results of this experiment in wheat to those concerned about similar problems involving the export of cotton.

Mr. President, I know the Department of Agriculture has been concerned again as to whether or not it should try to sell some of its surplus cotton through the normal cotton-trade facilities, such as the cotton exchanges, or whether it should be done entirely by Government. I call upon the Department of Agriculture to utilize, in the handling of cotton, the experience it has had in the case of wheat. I lay no claim at all to being an expert on the marketing of cotton, but I do know if there is any doubt as to what to do, the Department ought to resolve that doubt in line with the experience it has had in the handling of wheat.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the text of a press summary of my remarks on this subject last year, as well as the complete article from Greater Minneapolis to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the summary and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPORT WHEAT FROM FREE MARKET INSTEAD OF CCC, SENATOR HUMPHREY URGES

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, yesterday called upon the Secretary of Agriculture to quit socializing the grain trade by taking over more and more of the export markets from private channels.

Urging the Department of Agriculture to accept proposals submitted by the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives and the National Grain Trade Council to export wheat from the free market instead of out of CCC stocks, Senator HUMPHREY said in a Senate speech that such a course would "firm up wheat and other grain prices in the market place, and reduce the flow of commodities into Government hands."

"For weeks the Department has had before it recommendations of the private grain trade for halting the drift toward State trading," Senator HUMPHREY said. "They are good, sound recommendations—from experienced people who know what they are talking about. Yet the Department appears reluctant to accept them. . . . Secretary Benson has been so frightened by the bugaboo of surplus created by Republican propagandists that he lacks either the vision or understanding to deal boldly with the problem of firming up farm prices, apparently being willing to drift with the tide."

"It seems strange indeed that some of us who have worked long and vigorously for an effective farm program—and been often wrongly accused of seeking to socialize agriculture—should now have to speak out in

defense of our country's private grain marketing system.

"It seems even more strange that an administration supposedly dedicated to furtherance of free enterprise and preservation of free markets should be the most reluctant to serve those very purposes. Yet that is now the situation that confronts us," Senator HUMPHREY said.

Senator HUMPHREY added that in recent weeks "many experienced men from within the grain trade have sadly confessed that this administration has done more to socialize the marketing of grain than happened under all the previous years of farm programs."

"I have heard that similar admissions have been made by Republican-appointed officials within the Department of Agriculture, in their frustration over inability to get top officials to recognize the reality of what they are doing," he added.

Senator HUMPHREY said there was nothing inconsistent about "efforts to protect producers through effective farm programs being coupled with just as strong a desire to protect our private marketing system."

"Our farm price support loan programs to bolster producer prices were intended to work within the framework of normal trade practices and facilities, not supplant them entirely with Government sales," he declared.

Instead of actually disposing of surplus, he warned, the Department of Agriculture "is following administrative and sales policies which just mean more and more of the total production must run through Government hands, taking over more and more of the normal markets formerly served by private traders and exporters."

Returning export markets to the private trade by providing subsidies covering the difference between domestic and world market prices, Senator HUMPHREY said "would restore active bidding for the farmers' grain in the market place, boost wheat prices by 12 to 16 cents a bushel right now, and cut down on the amount of grain going into Government hands." Senator HUMPHREY called attention to previous efforts during the farm-bill debate to convince the Department of Agriculture it was inviting more surplus problems, rather than less, by its sales policies of displacing private sales and competing with the farmer himself.

[From Greater Minneapolis of January 1957]

GRAIN MARKETING AND THE GOVERNMENT

(By Robert L. Searles)

Several months have passed since the new export payment-in-kind program went into effect for United States wheat moving to foreign markets. An examination of the results of this program shows that a great step has been taken to divorce the Government from some of its entanglements in grain marketing.

When this export plan was proposed last spring by James F. Mullin, then president of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, the grain trade in the United States was frustrated by a fast-growing monopoly of grain marketing functions by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Simply stated, the Government's price-support program attracted a large percentage of each crop, the CCC was filling virtually all export demand out of its own stocks, and the grain trade was struggling to keep its head above water in competition with a \$14 billion Government corporation.

Probably the worst aspect of this situation (which still exists in many farm products other than wheat) is that the farmer produces to turn his crop over to the United States Government instead of looking to the marketplace and consumer demand.

This fact alone has worried Government men, as well as others, for years. The specific mechanics of the CCC operation do not have to be outlined here. Suffice it to say, that Government wheat operations were

mammoth. Under price-support operations the CCC acquired large quantities of wheat in recent years.

Year beginning July:	Millions of bushels acquired
1952	397,000,000
1953	486,100,000
1954	391,400,000
1955	264,600,000

At the same time exports (principally out of Government stocks) ran as follows:

Year beginning July:	Millions of bushels exported
1952	317,700,000
1953	217,000,000
1954	274,200,000
1955	344,900,000

It is easy to see that the CCC was acting as a market, taking in wheat with one hand and paying it out with the other.

Under the new payment-in-kind program, wheat is exported by the competitive grain trade. The wheat shipped out of the United States must be bought in the open market, thus adding commercial demand in United States markets for millions of bushels of wheat each year.

Since the price support program raises domestic wheat prices well above world price levels, all wheat exports are subsidized in one form or another. When the CCC stocks were used for export the grain was acquired at the high price support level and then exported at the lower world price. The difference was reflected as the national cost of price support operations and shows up as a loss on the CCC annual statement. Congressional appropriations make up the deficit.

Under the payment-in-kind program, the exporter buys the wheat in the market place and is then paid a subsidy in the form of CCC wheat. The combination of high priced "free" wheat and the CCC subsidy wheat bring the value of the total to the world market price. The cost of this operation still must be paid by the taxpayer.

The purposes of the change from the CCC type of exportation to the competitive market type of exportation are many. Primary among these aims was to raise domestic wheat prices to a level whereby United States farmers would sell more wheat in the open market and put less under CCC loan. It has restored to firms in grain marketing their traditional functions. Cutting down CCC grain manipulation and increasing exports by drawing upon competitive marketing skills were also ends sought under this program.

Just how well have these ends been achieved since the program was announced July 13, and since it was put into effect on September 4? The first and most dramatic result was a swiftly rising wheat market. An example of this advancing market is seen in Chicago future prices. During the first 2 weeks of July 1956, Chicago December wheat traded between \$2.09 and \$2.15 per bushel. When the new export program was announced on July 13 the market immediately advanced to a trading range of \$2.19 to \$2.23. By the time the export plan went into effect on September 4 the market had reached \$2.27. Since that time the added demand for export wheat has pushed Chicago December wheat as high as \$2.47 per bushel.

The price effect noted here is duplicated in the other wheat markets, but to a lesser degree. Kansas City December wheat has been up as much as 21 cents per bushel since July 13, and Minneapolis wheat has risen as much as 14 cents per bushel.

The principal price rise has occurred where the least supplies of wheat exist; the soft red winter wheat area served by the Chicago market. In the Southwest, where hard red winter wheat is in the greatest surplus posi-

tion, a lesser advance has taken place. In the spring wheat area served by the Minneapolis market, the least price rise took place. This was due to a higher price level to begin with in this area, and also somewhat due to the fact that the valuable protein in spring wheat is running from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 percent lower than last year. In addition the spring wheat harvest was under way when the program began.

Many factors influence grain prices, and it can't be said that the new export program is the sole cause of the higher prices. While total wheat exports under the new program (as of year's end) are 138 million bushels since September 4, it must be remembered that world political unrest and actual fighting in Egypt and Hungary have stimulated foreign wheat buying and stockpiling. Crop conditions in foreign lands also figure in a large way in United States wheat exports. Our own soil-bank program is another factor in wheat prices. Therefore, a healthy flow of export wheat stems from many causes, not just the new export program. However, it is reasonable to say that the program is a strong contributing factor in wheat export since free market incentives and competition are used to advantage.

How is it with the United States wheat farmer? Is he using Federal price support loans more or less than before? Paradoxically, he has more wheat under loan so far this year than last. The agricultural marketing service of the Department of Agriculture reports that through November 15, 1956, farmers placed 219,207,588 bushels of 1956 wheat under price support loans and purchase agreements. A year ago the figure was 208,553,480 bushels. However, the farmer has withdrawn 15.8 million bushels as of November 15 versus less than two million a year ago.

Evidently, the wheat farmer is trying to hold title to more wheat this year because he is looking for higher wheat prices later in the year. The farmer is traditionally a speculator in the commodities he produces, and this year he has even greater reason to use the price support loan to help him delay wheat sales in the hope that the market will be higher later in the year. Actually, the major wheat markets in the country have been consistently above loan levels for several months, in some cases as much as 20 cents per bushel higher. The farmer with wheat under loan is apparently looking for even higher prices. In any event the loan protects him from severe losses.

The true test of this phase of the export program will be seen when the CCC finally takes over wheat and defaulted price-support loans. The amount of wheat so acquired in recent years is listed earlier in this article. The figure which we will see in the spring of 1957 (annual takeover of defaulted wheat usually takes place in March or April), will give the answer to this part of the program. Surely if market prices continue firm, farmers will choose to redeem their wheat loans, sell the wheat in the open market, and relieve the CCC of the burden of handling vast new quantities of 1956 crop wheat. But time alone will tell.

As far as the free markets are concerned the new export program has been a welcome turnabout from years of socialization of grain marketing. No other industry in the United States has been so afflicted with the virus of statism in recent years. The ebb and flow of trade in the country's wheat markets has returned to a more healthy condition. Competition, initiative, and service to customers have replaced the heavy hand of State marketing. The grain trade itself is earnestly hoping that this revival can spread out to cover other price-supported grains. Far-sighted leaders in the grain marketing industry can see in this type of program a chance to blend farm-aid programs with free

competitive markets to the advantage of farmers, processor, and consumer alike.

A strong appeal to the highest political and economic principles has been the keynote of this export plan. The Department of Agriculture and the competitive marketing system have already seen that common-sense principles have very practical benefits. Certainly people in agriculture, both in and out of Government, can see in this example a hope for changing farm-aid programs in the future so that free markets are used to the fullest extent.

RETIREMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I understand that Calendar No. 43, Senate bill 607, is the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will not be automatically laid before the Senate until 2 o'clock, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 43, Senate bill 607.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 607) to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a statement from the report of the committee relative to the purpose of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement from the report (No. 47) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The principal purpose of this bill is to make provisions for meeting the living expenses and office expenses of former Presidents of the United States. The bill also provides for pensions of \$10,000 a year for widows of former Presidents. The bill would be applicable with respect to Presidents whose terms of office are already ended and also with respect to Presidents whose terms of office end in the future.

There are many reasons why legislation of this character is desirable and should be enacted. The Presidency is the greatest office within the gift of the American people. The words and deeds of the man who holds it are of vast significance not only to Americans but to the people of all the world. We expect—and rightly so—that he who holds that office should dedicate himself with a consuming and singleminded purpose to discharging the duties of his office to the best of his ability. In return, we should do all we can to relieve his mind of concern over his personal affairs. This is not only a matter of equity, it is a matter of good business for the American people. The financial cost

of maintaining the Presidential office is infinitesimal in relation to the critical importance—even the life-and-death importance—which its decisions have in the lives of all of us.

The interest of the American people in the President does not cease when his term of office has ended. Neither does his obligation to maintain the dignity of that great office, nor his opportunity to be of service to the public good. There has been wide recognition of the fact that a man who serves as President gains a unique and invaluable experience thereby, and that somehow the benefit of this experience should be made available for public service. There have been a number of proposals as to how this might best be done. We do not at this time propose any definitive solution of this matter. We agree that the way should be open to utilize the services of former Presidents when that is appropriate. We are inclined to the view that no attempt should be made to establish a fixed pattern for doing this, but rather that it should be left to be determined in the circumstances of each particular case. However, this is perfectly clear to us: the matter ought not to be determined on the basis of financial stringency in any case. In other words, when and if any former President can be called upon for public service, there ought to be no financial bars standing in the way.

Moreover, any man who serves as President by that very fact becomes an important public figure for the rest of his life. Whether or not he is thereafter called on for any official service, there are many demands upon him in the form of public appearances, correspondence, and otherwise. These are legitimate demands and they should be met; but they can entail substantial expenditures.

With all of this, we expect a former President to engage in no business or occupation which would demean the office he has held or capitalize upon it in any improper way. There are many ways in which a former President can earn a large income, but ought not to. Paradoxically, while his earning power is greatly increased by the fact of his having been President, the field in which it is right and proper for him to use his earning power may well be narrowed far beyond that which is available to other men. We believe that a former President should take very seriously his obligation to maintain the dignity of that office insofar as it appertains to him for the remainder of his life. It follows that there is an obligation upon the Government to see that it is financially possible for him to do so without hardship to himself and his family.

Some men who find themselves in this position may be wealthy enough individually to meet all the demands upon them without financial difficulty. But we do not want to depend on this. With the Presidency, as with other political offices, the opportunity of holding office and meeting its demands should not be confined to the wealthy. In short, the Government should provide adequate compensation and other facilities for former Presidents to enable them without financial hardship to maintain the dignity of the great office they have held, to meet the public demands upon them, and to make themselves available for further public service whenever they are called upon in appropriate cases.

In the judgment of the committee, this bill (S. 307) makes reasonable provisions for this purpose.

The first subsection of the bill, as reported, provides that each former President of the United States shall be entitled, as long as he shall live, to receive a monetary allowance at the rate of \$25,000 a year, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Subsection (b) provides that the Administrator of General Services shall provide for each former President an administrative as-

sistant, a secretary, and other secretarial and clerical assistants. All these staff assistants are to be selected and their respective rates of compensation fixed by the former President; but their aggregate compensation is not to exceed the aggregate authorized for the staff of a Senator from the least populous State of the Union.

Subsection (c) provides that the Administrator of General Services shall furnish suitable office space for each former President, located in a Federal building at such place within the United States as the former President shall specify.

Subsection (d) provides the franking privilege for mail sent by each former President. The postal revenues are to be reimbursed out of the general funds of the Treasury in an amount equal to the postage which would otherwise be payable on such mail. This is in line with the policy established by the Congress last year for the reimbursement of the Post Office Department for penalty or franked mails.

Subsection (e) provides that the widow of any former President shall receive a pension at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The Congress has from time to time in the past provided pensions at the rate of \$5,000 a year for some of the widows of former Presidents by special legislation applicable to particular cases. This bill would establish a provision of general applicability for widows of former Presidents and would fix the rate at \$10,000 for those who are already receiving pensions as well as any additional ones not now receiving pensions.

Subsection (f) contains a definition of the term "former President."

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the talk is rather loud and broad throughout the country concerning the excessiveness of the cost of government. In reading this bill I discover that it involves an expenditure of only \$25,000 a year, to provide certain clerical help and mailing service for retired Presidents.

My respect for former President Hoover and former President Truman is deep. When the bill is approached from the standpoint of the \$25,000 a year cost, as against a \$70 billion budget, the amount is akin to a drop of rain falling into the ocean.

To me, however, there is a principle involved, and that principle deals with the constant increase in the cost of government. If we urge economy in government, the practice of economy ought to begin at the highest level. We cannot expect economy in the lower echelons unless we who are in charge practice it in those quarters where we set the example and have control. I cannot help thinking of the proverbial camel, the back of which was broken by placing upon it one lone straw. The accumulation of many straws finally broke the camel's back. In my judgment it is the accumulation of these small weights and their addition to the burden which, in finality, is making the cost of government so great.

Based upon the reasoning which I have just expounded, and having respect for the purposes of the bill, realizing that it involves only \$25,000, so far as I am concerned, it involves a principle, and I wish to go on record as opposing the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this bill represents in my opinion

belated recognition of an important fact of American political life.

It is that the President of the United States remains a public figure after he retires from office.

The measure that is before the Senate does not represent a pension or a recognition of past services and past performances. It is based upon the reality that the American people still look to an ex-President for advice, for counsel, and for inspiration in their moments of trial.

The Office of President is one that is unique in this world. Upon the shoulders of the President fall all the burdens of speaking for the Nation; of uniting the people in times of stress and peril; and of making basic decisions of war and peace.

He conducts the foreign policy of the United States; he is the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces; he is the administrative head of our Government with all its branches and agencies. No man who fills these functions can ever again be a private citizen.

Only 33 men in our history have occupied this exalted but lonely position. Of the 32 former Presidents, only 2 are still living—and those 2 illustrate to perfection the point I am making.

One is former President Herbert Hoover. The other is former President Harry S. Truman.

These are men who served their country in trying times. They discharged their obligations to their office with patriotism, with selflessness and with a determination to do what they thought was right.

They had their trials and their tribulations. They were misunderstood by some people, and praised extravagantly by others. They saw things differently, and they acted according to their convictions.

But they were united in their determination to preserve their country. I believe that one of the events of the past decade that truly warmed the hearts of many people was when President Truman called upon former President Hoover to serve the country—and former President Hoover responded enthusiastically.

Mr. President, this is one of the great examples in our history that men can put patriotism above partisanship—country above party.

This bill represents a modest recognition of the public character of a former President. It merely provides:

A \$25,000 a year allowance.

An office staff paid on the basis of a sum which shall not exceed the allotment to a Senator from the least populous State of the Union.

Suitable office space.

The franking privilege—with the costs reimbursed by the Treasury.

A pension for the widow of any former President. I am informed that this bill would apply to only three widows.

Personally, I wish that we could find ways and means of making greater use of the services of former Presidents. They have a type of experience and knowledge that can be gained by no other men.

But for the moment, we can content ourselves with taking this one step—a step which rises above partisanship and recognizes the true nature of the great office in the world.

A bill identical with this one was considered most carefully during the 84th Congress. It was studied by Democrats and Republicans in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and it was unanimously reported by that committee.

It was considered by the entire membership of the Senate. It was passed by the Senate without a dissenting vote. Today we find on our calendar, as a result of a favorable report by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the identical bill we passed in the 84th Congress, but which died in the House.

I am hopeful that the Senate will take the same action today that it took in the 84th Congress, because such action is merited and deserved.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, it might be well to note at this time, following the explanation given by the distinguished Senator from Texas, that former President Herbert Hoover is in the city today and will receive—and probably has already received at a noon luncheon—a high civilian award for the kind of outstanding work the distinguished majority leader has referred to.

Also, I should like to say that I know of no man in the United States who gets more mail than Harry Truman, and I know of no one who likes to answer mail more than Harry Truman does [laughter]; and that mail is more or less of a public nature.

Of course, I am in favor of the bill. However, I should like to offer one thought. I have several times introduced bills and resolutions providing for a constitutional amendment which would make it possible for us to make more use of the abilities of our ex-Presidents by having them appointed Senators-at-large of the United States.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], who has made a very forceful presentation of his reasons for voting against the bill. I am opposed to the bill, and I desire the RECORD to show my opposition to it.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with what the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] have said on the pending bill. I should like the RECORD to show my opposition to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 607) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That each former President of the United States shall be entitled, as long as he shall live, to receive a monetary allowance at the rate of \$25,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) The Administrator of General Services shall, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, provide for each former President a staff consisting of an administrative assistant, a secretary, and other secretarial and clerical assistants. Persons

employed under this subsection shall be selected by the former President and shall be responsible only to him for the performance of their duties. Each former President shall fix basic rates of compensation for persons employed for him under this paragraph which in the aggregate shall not exceed the aggregate amount provided by law for the basic compensation of the administrative assistant, secretary, and other secretarial and clerical assistants authorized for a Senator from the least populous State of the Union; and the persons so employed shall also receive additional compensation at the rates provided by law for employees in the offices of Senators.

(c) The Administrator of General Services shall furnish for each former President suitable office space appropriately furnished and equipped, as determined by the Administrator, located in a Federal building at such place within the United States as the former President shall specify.

(d) Each former President shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its Territories and possessions free of postage of all mail matter sent by him under his written autograph signature. The postal revenues shall be reimbursed each fiscal year out of the general funds of the Treasury in an amount equivalent to the postage which would otherwise be payable on such mail matter.

(e) The widow of any former President of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow shall waive the right to any annuity or pension under any other act of Congress.

(f) As used in this section, the term "former President" means an individual who shall have held the office of President of the United States, and whose service in such office shall have been terminated other than by removal pursuant to section 4, article II, of the Constitution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill (S. 607) was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I move to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 42, Senate Joint Resolution 35.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 35) to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the first conference of State governors for the protection, in the public interest, of the natural resources of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, nothing could be more important to the people of the United States than the conservation and protection of the great natural resources of our country.

Near the end of the last session of Congress the Senate passed without objection Senate Joint Resolution 139 to establish a Commission to arrange a 50th anniversary celebration of the beginning of the conservation movement on a national basis. A conference of State governors, called in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt, is regarded in the resolution as the beginning of the national conservation movement. The fact that there were many prior conservation efforts, but not nationally organized, is fully recognized.

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the measure favorably last year after a day of hearings at which Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mr. James Cagney, a representative of more than 30 of the big conservation organizations, two farm organizations and others appeared in behalf of the proposal. Statements were filed by Mr. Morris L. Cooke, head of President Truman's National Water Policy Commission; Mr. William S. Paley, head of one of our great broadcasting systems and chairman of the Materials Policy Commission of 1950-51, the National Reclamation Association, and many others.

I have reintroduced the resolution in this Congress for myself and 64 cosponsors. It is identical to the resolution the Senate passed only a few months ago.

In order to give such a Commission time to organize, plan and prepare for an anniversary year in 1958, it is urgent that the Congress enact the joint resolution promptly. I know of no controversy or opposition to it.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] for having this joint resolution brought before the Senate for action today. It is very timely, not only because 1958 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the first conference of State governors in the United States, but also because that conference was called to deal with problems connected with the conservation of the Nation's natural resources.

As one who has had the privilege of serving not only as governor of my State, but also as chairman of the governors' conference in 1950, at the meeting held at White Sulphur Springs, I wish to state that the Senator from Montana is to be commended for securing early action on the joint resolution.

While I am on that point I desire to invite the attention of the chairman of the committee to the fact that last Friday I introduced Senate bill 1019, which establishes a commission on the conservation, development, and use of renewable natural resources. That bill has been referred to the committee of which the distinguished Senator from Montana is chairman. I should like to urge him to hold early hearings on this bill with the hope that we may get favorable action on it at this session. We need to look into the problems connected with our land and water and other natural resources, which, after all, are the basic strength of the future of our country. I believe it is a worthy suggestion, and I sincerely hope that action will be taken soon, because at the present time we have

many agencies which deal with these problems and I believe there might well be established a commission which would tie all these groups together.

The President has asked the States and local communities to take action along with the Federal Government in joint endeavor to deal with the problems of drought, decreasing water supply, and the wind erosion of our soil. The creating of a committee as proposed in my bill would work toward the solution of those problems. It is my contention that this is not merely a short-range program, but must be a program looking to the future.

It is especially important in the great areas of the Middle West which have suffered from drought and general lack of water. I believe that the future growth and development of the Midwest and especially Kansas—agriculturally and industrially—will be largely determined by the amount of water we can conserve and use for beneficial purposes. I urge favorable consideration of that program by the distinguished Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. I wish to assure the distinguished Senator that our committee will give early and prompt consideration to that measure and that we will be able to report it shortly.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise in support of the joint resolution which was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. I wish to join the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] in his commendation of the Senator from Montana. Not only is he the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but he is also the unquestioned leader in the field of conservation and development of our natural resources and the protection of the heritage of future generations and of their rights to those resources.

The Senator from Montana, in my judgment, has made such a fine and noble record in the Senate in this particular legislative field that anyone who comes here 50 years from now will probably find pending in the Senate a resolution memorializing the Senator from Montana on the great record he made during his service in the Senate for the benefit of future generations of Americans in protecting God's gift to them, the Nation's natural resources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 35) was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) there is hereby established a commission to be known as the National Conservation Anniversary Commission (hereinafter referred to in this joint resolution as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of the following members: The President of the United States, who shall be honorary chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior, ex officio; the President of the Senate and four Members of the Senate appointed by him; the Speaker of the House of Representatives and four Members of the House of Representatives appointed by him. The Commission members shall serve without compensation and

shall select a chairman from among their number. The Chairman shall, with the advice of the Commission, expand its membership to include 15 representatives of national nonprofit organizations dedicated to conservation of various natural resources and 10 citizens at large from private life.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to prepare and carry out a comprehensive plan for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the first conference of State governors on conservation in the United States and generally promote among all citizens a realization of the importance of protecting the natural resources of the United States. In the preparation of such plan, the Commission shall have the cooperation and assistance of all departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It shall also cooperate with the governors of the individual States in order that there may be proper coordination and correlation of plans for such observance. The Commission is authorized to appoint such volunteer special project committees, task forces, and advisory groups as will advance its work, and it shall seek the cooperation of all citizens, and of groups and associations with activities in the conservation field, in bringing conservation's importance to public attention during the year 1958.

SEC. 3. (a) The Commission is authorized to appoint and prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such employees as are necessary in the execution of its duties and functions.

(b) There is hereby authorized the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution, including all necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by the members and employees of the Commission. All expenditures of the Commission shall be allowed and paid upon presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

(c) The Commission shall cease to exist not later than 1 year after the date of the observance of the golden anniversary.

The preamble was agreed to.

STUDY OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE ELECTION, SUCCESSION, AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of Calendar No. 11, Senate Concurrent Resolution 2.

Mr. CARLSON. As I understand, the distinguished Senator from Washington is asking that the Senate formally resume the consideration of the concurrent resolution, but that it will not be debated at this time. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. It is the intention to take it up later.

Mr. CARLSON. I have no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, inasmuch as it is the intention of the leadership to have the Senate adjourn until Thursday, I suggest the absence of a quorum so that notice may be given

to any Senators who wish to address the Senate at this time.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum for the time being?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall be very happy to do so.

NAVAL RESERVE DADS' CLUB

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, recently, in Phoenix, Ariz., there was organized the Phoenix Naval Reserve Dads' Club, which is the first organization of its kind in the United States. It is a very interesting organization, because it concerns itself with maintaining the strength of the Navy and the furtherance of interest in the Navy.

I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks the following material:

Article entitled "First Naval Reserve Dads' Club in Nation Formed Here," published in the Arizona Republic of October 18, 1956; letter of the Navy League of the United States, dated January 31, 1957; National Bylaws of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc.; and articles of incorporation of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc.

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

FIRST NAVAL RESERVE DADS' CLUB IN NATION FORMED HERE

The Phoenix Naval Reserve Dads' Club the first such organization in the United States, will meet at 7:30 p. m. today in the Rons Club, 3355 North 17th Avenue, to elect officers and welcome new members.

Comdr. Robert Feddern, USN, commanding officer, Naval Air Facility, Goodyear; Lt. Comdr. Herman A. Graven, USN, commanding officer, Phoenix Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, and Chief Petty Officer William Bovee, recruiter-in-charge, Phoenix Navy Recruiting Station, will speak at the meeting to explain Navy opportunities, obligations, and policies.

The Dads' Club was organized to provide the fathers of naval reservists with information concerning the Navy and Naval Reserve.

All dads whose sons are members of the Naval Reserve are invited to attend.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., January 31, 1957.

Mr. GLENN A. BAGWELL, Sr., Vice President, Navy Dad's Clubs of America, Inc.; Chairman of Charter Committee, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR Mr. BAGWELL: Through Comdr. H. A. Graven, United States Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, commanding officer, Phoenix, Ariz., as well as through Mrs. Florence Ewalt, commander, Navy Mother's Club, Phoenix, Ariz., I have learned of your activities in organizing the Navy Dad's Clubs of America.

Anything that will further the interest of the Navy, I heartily endorse. For many years the Navy Mothers' Clubs have successfully carried on splendid work for the active personnel of the Navy and for the veterans of the Navy. I believe that anything that will capture the interest of the fathers of these boys and girls will materially assist in the work done by the Mothers' Clubs as well as in the interests of stepping up enlistments.

If you will contact my friends in Washington, I feel sure that they will assist you in any way possible in order to obtain recog-

nition of your efforts to have granted to you all powers and rights to charter local organizations throughout the United States and her possessions, of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

I mention particularly the Honorable Carl Hayden, United States Senator; the Honorable Barry Goldwater, United States Senator; the Honorable John J. Rhodes, United States Representative; the Honorable Stuart Udall, United States Representative; the Honorable Howard Pyle, Administrative Assistant to the President; the Honorable Charles Thomas, Secretary of the Navy.

Yours sincerely,

H. R. ASKINS,
President, Arizona Council,
Navy League of the United States.
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

NAVY DADS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., NATIONAL BYLAWS

ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Any organized local club composed principally of fathers of sons or daughters who are serving in naval service personnel, which shall consist of United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, United States Coast Guard, Seabees, active and organized Naval Reserve, having been granted a charter by Navy Dads' Clubs of America, and will adhere to the purposes and principles of the charter and will obey and follow the bylaws, rules, and regulations of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America is eligible for membership.

Section 2: Active membership in a local club holding charter of membership in Navy Dads' Clubs of America, with yearly per capita dues paid, shall constitute membership in the national organization.

Section 3: Active membership in local club shall be composed of, and limited to, fathers of naval service personnel; be he a natural father or father established by law, having sons or daughters now serving or who have died while in service, or have been honorably discharged from naval service personnel shall be eligible to active membership in the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

Section 4: Any member club may be dismissed from the organization and its charter canceled if it fails to give adherence to the purposes, principles, and policies named in the charter, and fails to comply with the bylaws, rules, and regulations of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

Section 5: Failure to pay annual per capita dues within 60 days after the end of fiscal year shall suspend membership of the club in the organization, and failure to pay annual per capita dues for 6 months after the end of fiscal year ipso facto cancels membership in the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

Section 6: Chaplains of any naval service personnel and any other worthy person recommended by the board of directors and delegates in convention assembled may be given honorary membership in the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

ARTICLE II—ANNUAL DUES

Section 1: Each club shall pay annual dues to the Navy Dads' Clubs of America the sum of \$1 per member, for all active members on membership list, and the sum of \$5 per member, for all associate members so listed. There shall be no dues for honorary members. Fiscal year ends September 30, dues must be paid before installation of officers.

Section 2: A member club to be in good standing must keep its dues paid and comply with the bylaws, rules, and regulations of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

ARTICLE III—LOCAL CHARTER: REQUIREMENTS, FEES

Section 1: Not less than 15 dads naval service personnel, having organized a club and adopted a name, containing, with the permission of the national organization, the

phrase Navy Dads' Clubs of America, may apply for a charter in the organization, provided, they agree to adhere to the purposes and principles of the charter, and be governed by the bylaws, rules, and regulations of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America. Such a group may operate under a special dispensation not to exceed 90 days, at which time application for charter must be made. If application be not made within the time specified, said group shall immediately cease using the phrase Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

Section 2: Application for charter in Navy Dads' Clubs of America shall be accompanied by a fee of \$50, plus per capita dues of \$1, for each name on charter, and not to exceed 50 members on original charter.

Section 3: Only active members as defined in article I, are eligible to be named charter members and have their names inscribed on the charter. The given name of applicant must appear on charter.

Section 4: Application for reinstatement of local club in good standing at time of withdrawal must be accompanied by a fee of \$25, plus per capita dues and have a minimum of 15 members.

Section 5: A duplicate charter may be secured for a fee of \$25 upon certified statement from club that the original charter has been lost, destroyed, damaged, or a name misspelled on the part of the applicant.

ARTICLE IV—NATIONAL CONVENTION

Section 1: A national convention shall be held annually at such place and time as is selected by the preceding convention. Should an emergency arise and a change of date or meeting place become necessary for best interest said change shall be made by majority vote of the board of directors and the national secretary shall notify the clubs in good standing at least 30 days before convention date.

Section 2: Duly elected and qualified delegates of the member clubs present in convention duly assembled shall elect the national board of directors, which shall be composed of 14 members, of which 13 members shall be elected, and the immediate past president shall be the 14th member, who shall transact any and all business which may come before the convention.

Section 3: Delegates representing 10 percent of the local clubs in good standing and whose per capita annual dues have been paid in accordance with article II, section 1, shall constitute a quorum at a national convention of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

Section 4: A club with 25 members or less is entitled to 1 delegate and for each additional 25 members or majority portion thereof is entitled to 1 additional delegate. One delegate may have the full voting power of his own club. The number of votes of each club is to be determined by the national secretary's per capita annual dues report on members in good standing on the 30th of September.

Section 5: Delegates and alternates to the national convention shall be elected by local clubs not later than 90 days prior to national convention date. Names and credentials of delegates and alternate to the national convention shall be filed with the national secretary not later than 30 days before convention date.

Section 6: No delegate shall be eligible to vote at any convention meeting unless and until he shall have registered with the national secretary, nor shall any acting delegate be entitled to vote until he shows evidence of his appointment as acting delegate and shall have registered with the national secretary.

Section 7: Each authorized delegate to the national convention and national officers and directors and past presidents shall have at least one vote and as many more as committee chairmanships held by such delegate in the national organization.

Section 8: If any national officer, except national president, fail to answer rollcall at opening session of national convention, or if a vacancy occurs in any office during the convention, the national president shall appoint any regularly elected delegate to serve in such office only during the convention in which he was appointed.

Section 9: A delegate and alternate must be active members of and must have held office in local club and attended two-thirds of the current local club meetings with dues paid 90 days in advance.

Section 10: Past National, State, and local past presidents shall be given a vote and voice in national conventions, provided they have met the qualifications for delegates as set forth in section 9 of article IV. His two-thirds attendance in local club meetings to be certified by his club. National officers, national committee chairman and State organizers must be active members and must have attended two-thirds of current local club meetings with dues paid ninety (90) days in advance to have a vote or voice in national convention. This status to be maintained during the term of office.

ARTICLE V—OFFICERS, ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE

Section 1: The elective officers of the national organization shall be president, first vice president, second vice president, secretary, treasurer, chaplain, judge advocate, and organizer.

Section 2: Only duly elected national board of directors shall be eligible for nomination or election to a national office. There shall be only one national officer from any one club. The secretary and treasurer in addition to the above, must meet the requirements named in article VI, sections 4 and 5.

Section 3: All members of the national board of directors shall be nominated by the nominating committee and duly elected as set forth by article IV, section 2, section 6, and section 9; and all candidates for directors shall file their credentials with the national secretary and nominating committee one (1) week prior to convention date.

Section 4: All board members and officers shall be elected by ballot at each national convention, and shall serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified. He may succeed himself for only one additional term, after which he shall not be eligible to be elected to the same office. When there is but one candidate for the office to be filled, the ballot may be dispensed with and the election by voice vote.

Section 5: The sergeant at arms and two color bearers shall be appointed by the national president 90 days prior to the national convention. They shall be selected from the membership of the convention host club.

ARTICLE VI—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1: The national president shall be presiding officer over all annual conventions and meetings of the national board of directors and shall have such other powers as may be delegated to him by the board of directors.

Section 2: The first vice president shall assist the national president and in his absence preside over meetings of the national convention and perform such other duties as delegated to him by the board of directors.

Section 3: The second vice president shall assist the president and first vice president and be prepared to preside over meetings during their absence.

Section 4: The secretary shall perform such duties as are usual to a recording secretary and shall keep accurate records of the proceedings of the national convention and meetings, both regular and special. He shall receive all moneys due the club, record it and deliver promptly to the national treasurer, taking his receipt for same. He shall announce the time and place of the national convention and meetings, answer all communications as directed by the president in

accordance with action taken by the national board or during regular or special sessions, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the charter and the bylaws of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc. At the close of each convention, he shall send a list of the names and addresses of the new officers to each club in good standing. He shall have charge of all supplies of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc., mailing same upon receipt of order and payment to cover same from all local clubs, check or money order made payable to the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc., also sending a receipt of moneys received. He must be a qualified secretary and file his application with credential at the time of his registration at convention.

Section 5: The treasurer shall perform all duties of treasurer, receiving all funds of the national organization, depositing same in a bank or depository designated by the board of directors. He shall pay all authorized expenditures which must be approved by the finance committee, consisting of the national president, national secretary, and national treasurer. At the close of each convention, he shall send a copy of the treasurer's report given at convention to each local club in good standing. He must be exact in all transactions by giving and requesting and keeping an itemized record of all receipts and expenditures. He shall perform such other duties as designated by the board of directors. He shall be a qualified bookkeeper and file his application with credential at the time of registration at convention. The application must be approved by a certified public accountant.

Section 6: The judge advocate shall perform all duties usual to that of parliamentarian. He shall inform himself in parliamentary law governing clubs, study the constitution and bylaws of the national organization and the local clubs and maintain a working knowledge of same at all times, that he may advise the members when requested to do so and pass upon questions that may arise concerning both national and local units of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America.

Section 7: The chaplain shall conduct the devotional exercises in national meetings, lend moral and spiritual advice to those in distress or in need of aid and sympathy.

Section 8: The organizer shall promote and supervise the organizing of new clubs of Navy Dads' Clubs of America. He shall appoint a State organizer or organizers in each State, appointment approved by the national president. The appointee shall be an active member, holding or having held office in a local club. He shall inform the State organizers to the recruiting offices in their State and shall keep in contact with the organizers by correspondence at least once a month, and act in conjunction, with the national president and in accordance with the national constitution and bylaws of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America; and shall prepare and distribute charters to all newly organized local clubs.

Section 9: The Sergeant-at-Arms must attend every session, see that the assembly room is in order, that the Bible is in the room and act as host at all national conventions.

Section 10: The color bearer shall have custody of the American Flag and Navy Dads' Clubs of America Banner during the national convention. It is his duty to present these colors at the opening session and to furl and safely care for them at the close of the national convention.

ARTICLE VII—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: DUTIES AND POWERS

Section 1: The property and business of the corporation shall be managed and directed by its Board of Directors, 14 in number, of which the national president shall act as chairman. They shall be elected by the delegates at the annual national con-

vention as provided in article V, section 3, and each director shall be elected to serve until his successor shall be elected and qualified. In addition to the power and authority by these bylaws expressly conferred upon them, the Board may exercise all such powers of the corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by statute or by the certificate of incorporation or by these bylaws directed or required to be done by the delegates in convention assembled. They shall have full power and authority to delegate to one or more of its members, or any committee the duties and powers they have as directors.

Section 2: (a) Board of directors shall meet during the week preceding the national convention in the convention city to review and pass upon the reports of the president, executive committee, treasurer, board of trustees, and other officers appointed by it, and transact any other business that may come before it.

(b) The newly elected board of directors shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the national convention, for the purpose of organizing and transacting any and all business that may come before the meeting. The national president shall notify the newly elected board of directors in order to legally constitute the meeting; majority of the board shall be present.

(c) Special meetings of the board of directors may be called by the president, who is chairman of the board of directors on 10 days' notice to each director, either personally or by mail or telegram; special meetings shall be called by the president or secretary in like manner and on like notice on the written request of eight directors.

(d) At all meetings of the board of directors, the presence of a majority shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(e) The board of directors may hold their meetings at such places as they may agree upon except that the first meeting after the election of directors by the national convention shall be held in the convention city immediately after the national convention adjourns.

Section 3: The board of directors shall appoint such other officers, agents, and committees as shall be deemed necessary, with such authority as from time to time shall be prescribed by the board.

Section 4: There shall be a board of trustees which shall consist of the national president, national secretary, and national treasurer. There shall be an executive committee which shall consist of the national president, first vice president, secretary, treasurer, and immediate past national president, which shall have power and authority to hear and adjudge all complaints filed against any member club or national officer, and exercise any and all authority granted to it by the board of directors.

Section 5: (a) If the office of any director becomes vacant, by reason of death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal from office or otherwise, the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, by a majority vote, may choose a successor or successors who shall hold office for the unexpired term.

(b) If the office of any officer or appointee becomes vacant, by reason of death, resignation, retirement, disqualifications, removal from office or otherwise, the board of directors or committee or person appointed by it, may choose a successor, who shall hold office for the unexpired term.

Section 6: The salaries of the officers and employees of the corporation shall be fixed by the board of directors. The board of trustees and employees handling funds shall furnish bond.

ARTICLE VIII—COMMITTEES: DUTIES

Section 1: There shall be the following standing committees: Nominating, creden-

tials, finance, constitution and bylaws, welfare, memorial, Americanism, veterans' administration, exhibits, history, membership, publicity, convention, organizer, and charter.

Section 2: Such other committees may be created as recommended by the national president and by the vote of the board of directors. Chairmen of committees shall be selected by president with approval of the board of directors. The national president may have the privilege of selecting all committee members. The president shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

Section 3: The nominating committee shall be composed of 4 board of directors and 4 delegates at large, making 8 members of the committee, whose selection shall be made by the national president. The board member who so selected should be an officer of the board shall be chairman of the committee; whose duties and powers are to select such candidates for directors and officers; and hold such election as provided for in article V, section 4.

Section 4: The credentials committee shall examine the credentials of delegates to the annual meeting or national convention and shall recommend acceptance or rejection for registration by the national secretary and national treasurer. Any delegate whose credentials are rejected shall have recourse to the national executive committee for a review of his case if he so desires.

Section 5: The finance committee shall be composed of the national president, national secretary, and national treasurer, who shall approve all authorized expenditures before payment is made by the treasurer.

Section 6: The constitution and bylaws committee shall make such recommendations for change and addition to said constitution and bylaws from time to time as may be deemed advisable.

Section 7: The welfare chairman shall be elected by the national board of directors at the first meeting after close of convention. He shall secure a welfare committee in each club to act in conjunction with the national president for assisting those in need.

Section 8: The memorial committee shall keep a record of the deceased members, mothers, naval service personnel sons and daughters.

Section 9: The Americanism committee shall continually carry on the work of research into history, organization, and personnel and environment of the naval service personnel and to sponsor a program of education for the association relating to the naval service personnel and its work for the members through the local clubs.

Section 10: The national veterans administration committee duties shall consist of certifying all Navy Dads' Clubs of America representatives at various veterans' hospitals and keep the representative and clubs informed on all matters pertaining to the VA national advisory committee.

Section 11: The exhibit committee shall supervise the display of clubs at national convention.

Section 12: The history committee shall keep a historical record of the club and its activities and shall preserve such records for the benefit of the present and future members of the clubs.

Section 13: The membership committee shall be custodian of the membership rolls to be furnished to it by the Secretary of all local clubs.

Section 14: The publicity committee shall handle all publicity for convention and must be approved by the board of directors.

Section 15: The convention committee shall receive all bids for convention city and screen and recommend for approval of national board of directors and to present for majority vote by delegates at large for naming next convention city by ballot vote.

ARTICLE IX—DISCIPLINE; REINSTATEMENT

Section 1: The board of directors or committee appointed by it shall have power to suspend, cancel charter and dismiss any member club of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, provided, specific charges made in writing have been served upon the accused club.

If after diligent effort has been made to settle and adjust the matter in controversy, it should be found necessary to have a trial, the accused club shall be notified of time and place of trial by registered mail addressed to the president of said club. This notice shall be sent to the accused club at least 10 days before trial. The accused club shall be entitled to be represented and present evidence in its defense. Failure to appear and defend on date set for trial, does not prevent committee from hearing evidence and rendering judgment. A two-thirds vote shall be necessary to suspend, cancel charter and dismiss accused club, and the decision rendered shall be final.

Section 2: Appeal taken by aggrieved party as provided for in article XVIII of uniform code of local bylaws shall be tried de novo by the board of directors or the executive committee appointed by the board of directors.

Board of directors or executive committee shall set a date and place for hearing which shall not be more than 60 days from date of receipt of appeal.

The accused and accuser shall be notified of date of hearing and both shall be entitled to be present and present evidence. Failure of either party to appear and defend or prosecute on date set for trial does not prevent the board or committee from hearing evidence and rendering judgment.

A two-thirds vote of the board of directors or committee appointed by it present and voting shall be necessary for decision, which shall be final.

Section 3: Any elective officer who fails or neglects to perform the duties of his office, or is found to be incompetent, or fails to obey the bylaws, rules, and regulations, and orders of the board of directors or committee appointed by it, may be removed from office provided specific charges made in writing have been served upon him.

Should trial be necessary, said officer shall be notified of the time and place by registered mail at least 10 days before trial.

Said officer shall be entitled to be present and present evidence in his behalf. Failure to appear and defend on date set for trial does not prevent committee from hearing evidence and rendering judgment.

A two-thirds vote of the committee appointed by the board of directors shall be necessary to remove said officer, and the decision rendered shall be final.

ARTICLE X—LIMITATION, LIABILITIES, AND FUNDS

Section 1: No member club, national officer or appointee shall incur any obligation against the national organization without the consent of the board of directors or committee appointed by it.

Section 2: All checks and money orders must be made payable to the order of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc.

Section 3: Contributions made for entertainment, welfare or other purposes shall be promptly disbursed by the national treasurer as directed by the contributor.

ARTICLE XI—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The rules contained in Roberts' Rules of Order, Revised, shall govern the Navy Dads' Clubs of America in all cases in which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the bylaws or special rules of the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF NAVY DADS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.

Know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned, have associated and do

hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a nonprofit corporation without capital stock, pursuant to the laws of the State of Arizona and for that purpose to make, adopt, and certify the following as our articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I

The names, residences, and post office addresses of the incorporators of this corporation are as follows: Ernest Ludwig, 2539 West Vista; Robert E. Tweedy, 356 East Alvarado Road; Frank E. Glemba, 1313 North Second Street; Francis D. Foley, 2124 East Weldon; LCDR Frank R. Williams, 7102 North Third Street; Glenn A. Bagwell, Sr., 406 North 18th Avenue; Orlan P. Gilsan, 1828 East Colter Street; Stanley Rogalski, 1918 North 48th Place; Browning Z. Bailey, 2514 North Mitchell; Harold N. Kissel, 940 West Sahuar Drive; Paul R. Hunt, 1911 West Holly; Elmer H. McClellan, route 5, box 1400; Ralph Stout, 6629 South Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

ARTICLE II

The name of this corporation shall be "Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc."

ARTICLE III

The principal place of business of this corporation shall be in Maricopa County, Ariz., but the corporation may have such other offices, branches or places of conducting business, and its board of directors may meet and transact business at such other places within or without the State of Arizona as may be established by the board of directors.

ARTICLE IV

On the 19th day of October 1956, a meeting was held in Phoenix, Ariz., by the Naval Reserve Dads' Club, an unincorporated association, at which meeting the membership thereof decided to incorporate said association and the said incorporators were elected to serve as incorporators and as the first board of directors of this corporation, all in accordance with the rules of said association.

ARTICLE V

(a) The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by the corporation is as follows:

(1) To promote the civic, economic, and social welfare of fathers, sons, and daughters serving in the United States naval service within or without the United States, its possessions, or Territories.

(2) To promote a program of educational welfare and social interest between the parents of Navy men and women and to extend benevolent relief to needy members, those dependent upon or related to them, or to such other persons as to the club may seem desirable.

(3) To provide a cooperative working organization to assist and aid the United States naval service in whichever manner to the club would seem beneficial.

(b) The corporation shall have the following powers to carry out the purposes expressed in paragraph (a) hereof:

(1) To charter chapters throughout the United States and its possessions or Territories.

(2) To promote membership throughout the United States, its possessions, or Territories.

(3) To initiate and control all types of insignias, badges, and trademarks.

(4) To provide bylaws, constitutions, and rituals for all membership and clubs in the United States, its possessions, or Territories.

(5) To execute policy for all members; to promote conventions and meetings as directed in the bylaws or constitutions.

(6) To provide guidance and direction for all chartered clubs throughout the United States, its possessions, or Territories.

(7) To purchase, acquire, own, sell, borrow, assign, construct, and invest all forms of property including, but not limited to, real property, within and without the State of

Arizona, together with buildings, fixtures, and equipment.

(8) To acquire, hold, own, sell, or otherwise dispose of, and to have the right to vote, any shares of stock, bonds, and obligations of other corporations.

(9) To purchase, hold, acquire, and dispose of bills, notes, and commercial paper of every kind, and to endorse, sell, discount, rediscount, and guarantee payment of the same.

(10) To borrow money, with or without security, for its corporate business and to issue the corporation's notes therefor and to mortgage, hypothecate, or pledge any or all of the corporation's property.

(11) To receive gifts, devises, and bequests of real or personal property; and to receive contributions of real or personal property in trust, or the income of any trust, and to execute such trusts.

(12) To enter into agreements, to perform any act or thing, or to do, transact or conduct any and all businesses or enterprises in any way connected with or related to the aforesaid purposes or to the powers expressly or by implication granted herein as fully and to the same extent as an individual.

ARTICLE VI

This corporation shall have no capital stock. No dividends or pecuniary profit shall be declared or paid to, nor shall any part of the earnings or assets of the corporation inure to the benefit of, any member, director, officer, or individual.

In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the corporation all surplus, capital, and assets remaining after the payment of the debts of the corporation shall become the property of and be distributed to the Navy Relief Society or its successor.

ARTICLE VII

This corporation is organized by Fathers of Naval Service Personnel. Its active membership shall be composed of, and limited to, fathers of naval service personnel. The active members of this corporation shall be those listed as the incorporators hereof, and all members who shall be accepted in accordance with the bylaws as being fathers of naval service personnel as prescribed in the bylaws. Any individual may become an honorary or associate member as provided in the bylaws. Members shall hold their membership in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE VII-A

Any organized local club composed principally of fathers of naval service personnel and having the above purposes and adopting a name containing the phrase "Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc." and holding a charter under the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc., and which shall not be in arrears in the payment of its annual national dues may be entitled to membership in this corporation. Each new club, upon payment of 1 year's dues, and such charter fees as may be required by the board of directors and when approved by the board of directors, shall be entitled to a charter of membership and copies of all literature issued by the Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc. for 1 year. Each club becoming a member shall pay at least \$1 per local member per year toward the support of the national office of Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc.

ARTICLE VIII

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which this corporation may be subject at any one time is \$500,000, provided that any such indebtedness shall be incurred only as authorized by the board of directors and officers of this corporation in conformity with and in the manner prescribed in the bylaws.

ARTICLE IX

The members and officers of the corporation shall not be individually liable for the

debts or liabilities of the corporation; and their private property shall be exempt from all corporate debts and liabilities.

ARTICLE IX-A

The board of trustees shall consist of three members and shall be composed of national president, national secretary, and national treasurer, and the title to all property of the corporation shall vest in such board of trustees as well as State and local officers or employees of national, State, or local clubs handling funds shall furnish fidelity bonds.

ARTICLE X

The time of commencement of this corporation shall be the date that these articles are filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission and a certified copy of the same recorded in the recorder's office of Maricopa County in accordance with the law. The corporation shall endure for 25 years after the aforesaid filing with privilege of renewal as prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI

The control and management of the affairs of this corporation shall be vested in the board of directors, which shall be composed of four or more active members, who shall be elected from the active membership. The officers shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer; additional officers may be provided for in the bylaws. Officers shall be elected in the manner prescribed in the bylaws from the newly elected board of directors. The board of directors and officers shall have powers and duties, and be governed by those rules and policies, set forth in the bylaws. The first board of directors shall be composed of the incorporators named in article I, hereof. The first officers shall be: Francis D. Foley, president; Glenn A. Bagwell, Sr., vice president; Robert E. Tweedy, secretary; Stanley Rogalski, treasurer.

The first members of the board of directors and officers shall serve until the first annual meeting. Thereafter, the members of the board of directors and the officers shall be elected at an annual meeting to be held on the third Thursday in October 1957, and annually thereafter.

ARTICLE XII

Bylaws and amendments thereto, and amendments to the articles of incorporation shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the board of directors and, thereafter, by a majority vote of the active members of the club.

ARTICLE XII-A

Frank R. Williams who has been a bona fide resident of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Ariz., for more than 3 years last past, is hereby appointed and made statutory agent of said corporation, in and for the State of Arizona, and without the State if necessary to accept and acknowledge service, and upon whom may be served all necessary process in any action, suit or proceeding that may be had or brought against the corporation in any of the courts of the said State of Arizona or any of the courts outside the State of Arizona, which service or process or notice, or the acceptance thereof by said agent endorsed thereon, shall have the same force and effect as if served upon the president and secretary of the corporation. The appointment may be revoked at any time by filing the appointment of another agent.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 19th day of October 1956.

Ernest Ludwig, Robert E. Tweedy, Frank E. Glemba, Francis D. Foley, Lt. Comdr. Frank R. Williams, Glenn A. Bagwell, Sr., Orland P. Gilsan, Stanley Rogalski, Browning Z. Bailey, Harold N. Kissel, Paul R. Hunt, Elmer H. McClellan, Ralph Stout.

STATE OF ARIZONA,

County of Maricopa.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 19th day of October 1956 by, Ernest Ludwig, Robert E. Tweedy, Frank E. Glemba, Francis D. Foley, Lt. Comdr. Frank R. Williams, Glenn A. Bagwell, Sr., Orland P. Gilsan, Stanley Rogalski, Browning Z. Bailey, Harold N. Kissel, Paul R. Hunt, Elmer H. McClellan, and Ralph Stout.

[SEAL]

BONNIE E. McNEELY,
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 2, 1960.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I suggested the absence of a quorum because it was the desire of the minority leader to name two members of the Small Business Committee before the Senate adjourned. I understand, however, that the senior Senator from California will not be ready until Monday.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

RECENT AIRPLANE TRAGEDY IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, last Friday I had occasion to comment on the tragic air disaster in California, and late in that afternoon I received and placed in the RECORD a directive from the Civil Aeronautics Administration which was issued on Friday. I wish to read the first sentence of that directive:

Request you take immediate action to establish voluntary local flying areas for all test flights where such areas are not already effective.

Mr. President, this directive, as I have said, was sent to the regional administrators of the Civil Aeronautics Authority across the country.

I wish to emphasize the word "voluntary."

Mr. President, that is not enough. I have spoken with my friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. I do not know whether the Civil Aeronautics Authority has the right, effectively and unquestionably, to prescribe airspace patterns in America where test flights will be prohibited, but I point to the directive which is couched in voluntary and cooperative terms rather than in the form of an enforceable regulation. What the Civil Aeronautics Board can do, legally, I do not know.

I intend to have a bill prepared with teeth in it, as I stated on Friday, to give to the Civil Aeronautics Board the responsibility and the duty to enforce such regulations as are necessary to prevent a recurrence of the type of accident which apparently resulted from test-flight activities in California last week.

In connection with that, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two editorials from Los Angeles newspapers—one, the Los Angeles Times, and the other, the Los Angeles Examiner—be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

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

[From the Los Angeles Times of February 2, 1957]

AIR TRAGEDY CALLS FOR MORE SAFETY

Two planes collide in midair; 7 are killed, including 2 schoolchildren, and 74 injured.

The tragedy of San Fernando Valley is permanently written into the records of aviation.

The remedy remains to be found so as to assure the people this sort of thing will not become a part of their life and death.

It is not a time for hysteria but for sober examination of existing air regulations with ultimate adoption of effective rules to police the air and protect populous areas.

Progress dictates that air travel cannot be abolished over centers of population, but commonsense cries out for a stern examination of test flights. They should be shunted into open country where the planes could be "shaken down" with the least possible danger to human life.

Major Poulson and Los Angeles County Congressmen are calling for a searching Federal investigation. It should be immediately forthcoming and have a dual purpose: to determine the cause of the crash and to make certain a central agency has the responsibility of knowing what planes are where and why.

This does not mean there are now no air regulations. There are and it is possible they may be sufficient if properly integrated and administered.

The one survivor of the six crewmen aboard the planes said there was no indication of the close proximity of the craft until an instant before the crash. Headquarters of the jet and the passenger liner knew where their own ships were but had no knowledge of the other's presence.

Aviation has grown fast, probably faster than regulation of airplanes. If controls have lagged behind, then it is time to modernize them.

The tragedy of San Fernando Valley cannot be eased, but something will be accomplished if it becomes a milestone in looking ahead toward safer airplanes.

[From the Los Angeles Examiner of February 1, 1957]

PLANE TRAGEDY

Yesterday's tragedy at Pacoima Junior High School is exactly what has long been feared and expected.

Two test planes collided above the school. Two children were killed and 44 others grievously injured. These were in addition to the five airmen also killed.

Why in the name of common sense are pilots permitted to test planes above densely populated areas?

Why are they not ordered to make their tests over the thousands of square miles of desert nearby where there is no human habitation, or over the limitless space above the ocean at hand?

As long as this is not done, there is no home, school, place of business, or factory in the San Fernando Valley and elsewhere, that is not in danger of sudden death from the skies—as none is free now of the constant and often destructive annoyance of sonic booms.

Mayor Poulson has very properly directed his personal protest to President Eisenhower himself.

It is evident that only an order from the highest authority can compel all forces to comply with a rule of simple common sense.

We hope the order is issued, and if ever disobeyed, penalties of the utmost severity imposed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senator discussed this matter with me immediately after the tragedy occurred, and I proceeded over the weekend to make inquiry as to just what authority the CAA or CAB would have in this matter. I looked it up myself in the act and also had some of the legal members of the staff look it up. I had proposed, with

the help of the Senator from California, to submit a resolution which would give authority to regulate the airspace over so-called populated urban areas. It is my opinion that the CAB does have that authority, but has not laid out airspace patterns except for some of the regular air roads which commercial lines use. Beyond that, there is no airspace pattern.

I also find that the military have taken up and restricted a great portion of the airspace of the United States to such an extent that some of the commercial traffic has to operate through a very narrow lane, even though the space on either side may never be used.

The conflict which exists as to whether the CAB has authority to regulate all the airspace as against the military regulating it, is a question we shall have to explore.

I will say to the Senator from California because he has been very zealous and prompt in this matter, that the committee is meeting at 2:30 this afternoon in an effort to go over the question. I have a resolution prepared in which I hope the Senator from California will join. It always seems to require a tragedy to force action in matters of this kind.

In this instance, both the planes were in private hands. There were civilian crews in both cases. It seems to be almost inexcusable on a clear day for two planes to collide. The jet made a normal turn to test its radar. It did not make any sharp turn, only a normal turn to test its radar, and the other test plane was going along in its usual test flight. But even though they were private planes and did not involve military or commercial operations, the responsibility of the CAB for airspace still exists under the basic act. Certainly, Mr. President, something must be done about the urban centers. This is not the first one of such tragedies. Airliners have to come in and land at airports in urban centers, but the idea of testing planes over populated areas is inconceivable.

We must have some cooperation from the military. I am aware they have rules and regulations, but the Senator and I know that in the crowded California area the jets are constantly violating the rules. The Senator has seen them on many occasions flying over populous areas.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, conceding that what the Senator from Washington has said is true, and that he has supplied an abundance of reasons why such a hearing before his committee is necessary, let me say that I, too, have researched the statutes which have been passed by Congress in prior years relative to the authority of the CAB and the CAA, and I have talked with members of the legal staff of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. There does not seem to be any uniformity of opinion as to whether a clear-cut authority or responsibility exists today with respect to areas where flight tests may be conducted.

Again I say, Mr. President, that in the regulation which was issued last Friday, the word "voluntary" is used. Apparently, there still remains some question, which perhaps a committee hearing

could resolve, whether a regulation could be adopted which could be enforced to prevent, or assist in preventing, a recurrence of such a tragedy. What I wish to do, with the help of the able Senator from Washington and his committee, is to provide legislation that will clear up any doubt as to the authority and the responsibility of the Civil Aeronautics Board to act in such a situation, if a hearing demonstrated there is a doubt. If there is any possibility of a doubt, I think it is necessary to remove it and have a law with teeth in it, so that it can be enforced. Then the possibility of a recurrence will be eliminated to the extent that laws or regulations can eliminate such recurrence.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I assure the Senator from California—and I think I speak for all members of the committee—that if there is any doubt in our minds that the authority may be vague or cloudy we will immediately report a bill to provide such authority, because the problem of airspace is becoming one of very vital importance. Not only does it relate to test flights, but also to the airports themselves. The Civil Aeronautics Authority should have whatever authority it needs to control the airspace.

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator is completely right.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It even comes down to the fight about the airport in Washington. There will be an accident there some day, if some action is not taken to correct the dangerous conditions which now exist. Congress has been arguing 5 years about a second airport for Washington.

I suggested the other day—and the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] himself has gone through this—that if we wait another 6 months, the airport will become totally obsolete anyway, and something else will have to be done.

The question of airspace also, as it concerns safety, is one which confronts us. A thorough study should be made with a view to keeping planes away from urban areas, and permitting them to come into such areas only when it is necessary for them to land.

Mr. KUCHEL. I could not agree more completely with my friend from Washington. While I was motivated in the comments I made last week and again today by the primary consideration of enacting legislation to require test flights to be conducted in areas below which there is no population, I must say that the larger question of laws which will provide for authority over air travel generally is certainly one which needs to be looked into by Congress, and as to which I am certain Congress is prepared to act. On both those counts I hope Congress will take such effective remedial action as a hearing may indicate is necessary.

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

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I first wish to state that I am wholeheartedly in accord with the desires of the junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and the senior Senator from Washington

[Mr. MAGNUSON] and other Senators who are interested in the very difficult and intricate problem of controlling aircraft over the continental United States. I know that the junior Senator from California will accept what I am saying in the vein in which it is offered.

There are many things which take place in the air which are necessary to the future safety of air travel. I think that, in determining what future course should be taken in legislation or regulations, we must remember these things in all fairness to the aviation industry.

I was just as much appalled as was the Senator from California at the accident last Friday which was caused by a collision of a DC-7 and an F-89. We can consider that occurrence and, at first blush, say that it was entirely uncalled for, but probably we shall never know whether it was or not. I wish to remind my friend from California that many times the personnel in an air-and-ground control station, such as the radar station at Los Angeles International Airport, or the ground-control-approach station at the same airport, will request a pilot to make a test run, so that he may test his own equipment. Certainly such an operation can be regulated. I think it can be done safely. But for us to imagine that we can abolish altogether that type of test flying would be, I think, the wrong approach.

As the junior Senator from California probably will agree, the busiest air pattern in the United States for an entire metropolitan area is in Los Angeles and the vicinity. With Northrop, Lockheed, Douglas, and the other big airports, Los Angeles has a problem of establishing channels for takeoff, return, and landing.

Also in the Senator's area there is one National Guard unit, at Van Nuys, which is constantly called upon, as a part of its duties, to provide air defense aircraft for "scrambles," as they are called. As many as 300 or 400 times a month planes may be called into the air to try to intercept "enemy" aircraft in the form of our own aircraft, or even to intercept themselves. The Senator knows that that is an important part of defense.

In the discussions as to the regulation of air traffic, I think we have to make up our minds whether the fighter installations will be near cities, or whether they will be away from cities. If they are to be away, will they be so far away that the protection of vital areas will become a problem?

Turning to another phase of the question, which the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] mentioned, namely, the control of air space, I can tell the Senator that the airspace above the United States is pretty well taken up by the Air Force, by the Navy, and by ground forces.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is true.

Mr. GOLDWATER. For example, to the north of airway red 2, which runs across southern Arizona, is a range which covers thousands of square miles and extends to infinity, as it is now called—it used to be 40,000 feet—in which missiles are occasionally discharged from the ground to determine their ballistic characteristics.

I think as Senators begin to consider the question of airspace above the United

States, they might well review the air space requirements of the Armed Forces, to determine if they are really needed or not. I can assure the junior Senator from California that much of the air space over southern California, as also in my own State of Arizona and in the State of the distinguished senior Senator from Washington, is an area in which it is not easy to fly. A plane is confined to an airway of some 10 miles in width with deviation from this narrow route virtually impossible because of air space reservations of the various services.

I bring these matters to the attention of the Senator from California and the Senator from Washington because of my interest in aviation. I want to make certain that every single facet of the problem is explored thoroughly, and not be allowed to become the subject of legislation until we have satisfied ourselves that the ground has been covered completely.

One thing must be kept in mind. All kinds of regulations can be written. Safety can be urged upon pilots. But remember that 40,000 persons were killed on the highways of the Nation last year. We are constantly talking to our children about safety. We are constantly exhorting the drivers of the country to drive safely. Those of us who fly are constantly concerned with safety, because the first collision "up there" will be the last one. But it has not been possible to prevent 40,000 motor vehicle accidents a year on the ground. I do not think we should be too hopeful of slowing down or stopping completely accidents in the air until we have educated people not to commit errors on the ground. So long as there are persons who are driving something, there will be errors.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Arizona. So that the record may be kept straight, last week I said, in part:

My attention was called some time ago to a statement by one who is presumed to know—

And he is presumed to know—

that the air traffic control situation in America is one horrible mess and is going to get worse before it gets better.

I said subsequently—and I commend this to the junior Senator from Arizona:

I wish to suggest to the Senate, and to others who may care to listen, that the time is now long past for the American Government to take appropriate steps to protect the American people in their cities and towns and centers of population, where protection can, by law or by regulation, be given. I am sure the Congress of the United States overwhelmingly would approve legislation with teeth in it providing, for example, that in the field of testing operations the tests be confined to remote areas where a repetition of yesterday's tragedy in California could not take place.

Listen to this comment from the Los Angeles Examiner:

Why in the name of commonsense are pilots permitted to test planes above densely populated areas?

Why are they not ordered to make their tests over the thousands of square miles of desert nearby where there is no human habitation, or over the limitless space above the ocean at hand?

Those are reasonable, relevant, and important questions which the people of

California, and the Nation, have a right to have answered.

Listen to this comment from the Los Angeles Times:

Mayor Poulson and Los Angeles County Congressmen are calling for a searching Federal investigation. It should be immediately forthcoming and have a dual purpose: To determine the cause of the crash and to make certain a central agency has the responsibility of knowing what planes are where and why.

This does not mean that there are now no air regulations. There are, and it is possible they may be sufficient if properly integrated and administered.

With this comment I agree. I suggest that a hearing can quickly demonstrate whether present regulations, properly administered will fill the bill. All of us recognize that many hazards are involved in living in this air age. One of them is the increasing use of the air by all types of planes—those privately owned, as well as commercial aircraft and military aircraft. But in answer to the comments of the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], I say, with respect to planes in the air for purposes of testing, that it is completely unreasonable to permit such testing operations to be conducted directly over large centers of population. To that extent, if there is the slightest question about the availability today of legal authority to prevent it, then, as I say, speaking for myself, and I believe, for the entire Congress, I am ready to do all I can to have the necessary legislation enacted.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. KUCHEL. I am glad to yield to my friend, the Senator from Maine.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I wish to commend my colleague, the Senator from California, for his observations and for the concern he has expressed on the floor, not only today, but last week, following the tragic air accident in California.

I think it is to the credit of the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Mr. Pyle, that he moved with great dispatch at least to set into motion activity in line with the concern of the American people, the Members of this body, and the Members of the House of Representatives, regarding matters related to the accident which occurred in California. Mr. Pyle did move with dispatch. Whether he has legal authority to back up his wish in the matter, is something which I am sure will be thoroughly studied by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, under the able leadership of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

As a member of its subcommittee dealing with those matters, let me say that for the past 2 years we have been working constantly in this field, and we have been trying to focus greater attention on these problems.

Certainly it was revealing that last year, for the first time in many years, the Congress took the bull by the horns—something it had previously failed to do—and appropriated sufficient funds to enable the Civil Aeronautics Administration to develop the type of air-safety

traffic controls which are required by, and are in keeping with, the conditions existing today. Furthermore, let me say, for the first time the administration recognized the problems presented by the airspace and air-traffic safety factors involve; and the President appointed Gen. Ted Curtis a special assistant to work actively in this field. General Curtis is eminently qualified to go into this matter from top to bottom, and he is doing so at the present time. I am confident that he will develop a constructive and forthright approach to the problems—both those related to military tactical and non-tactical use of the air and those related to commercial and private operations.

So, Mr. President, as a result of the work of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the work already being undertaken by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the work of General Curtis and his staff, it is my feeling that at last we are on the right course, one we should have undertaken long, long ago. However, today this matter is more important than ever before, because of the tremendous advances made in the use of jet planes. After all, in a short time jet transport planes will be in use, following the present use of jet aircraft by the military.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Maine.

Mr. President, I do not have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Pyle personally. I do know him by his very fine reputation.

If I may venture a guess, let me say that I believe Mr. Pyle would have preferred to have the Civil Aeronautics Administration issue, on last Friday, a regulation which would not have been voluntary, but which would have been as a result of unquestioned Federal statutory power and duty.

My only purpose at this point, in placing in the RECORD various newspaper editorials, and in stating as concisely as I can to the Senate my conception of the facts, is to lay a foundation to assist other Members of the Senate who are interested in joining the chairman of the committee, the able Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], having an appropriate hearing and then, if need be, in introducing a clear, understandable bill dealing with this specific problem.

I would also wish to assist in the passage of a bill—if that is necessary; and I believe it is—providing broad authority in regard to the problem of air-traffic control generally.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, recently there have been published the results of an investigation into the airpower of the United States. In the report I find much of a constructive nature concerning the airpower of the entire country, in general, and of the Air Force, in particular. I am sorry the report does not, in my opinion, deal sufficiently with quality, but spends too much attention on quantity.

In trying to analyze the differences between the Russian potential in the air and ours, we must remember that today we have a great retaliatory force in

our Strategic Air Command. We must also remember that Russia's attempts to become strong in this field deserve our attention. However, before we say the United States Air Force is not strong or that it has been weakened in the past 5 years, we must remember that qualitatively we have long been ahead of the Russians, and that we shall continue to remain ahead of the Russians, so long as we pay sufficient attention to the factors which bear on that situation.

We must keep in mind the quite simple facts involved. For instance, during World War II the Russians flew a total of 4 or 5 strategic missions. I believe the longest one of those was 400 miles. On the other hand, the United States Air Force flew tens of thousands of strategic air missions, and dropped hundreds of millions of tons of bombs, and flew millions of miles. Out of that experience there can come a very great knowledge of when, where, and how to bomb.

After listening to some of the testimony given before the committee last year, I am not convinced that Russia has even begun to keep up with us in the production of bombsights, for instance, or the use of them if she has them. Neither am I completely impressed with the idea that guided missiles will be in use tomorrow. After having studied the wars of the past, it is my personal opinion that such things as guided missiles are good to dream about and to work toward; and I hope we will increase, instead of decrease, our activities in connection with research in that field.

So long as we have wars, we will necessarily have men fighting. I do not want to put my money on the guided missile alone. Today I should like to confine my remarks to what I feel are steps necessary to be taken in the field of personnel in order to maintain the qualitative advantage we have over the Russians and to increase it as the years go by.

In flying recently to Germany as a member of a military aircraft service crew, it fell to my lot to act as copilot on the ship from midnight to 6 in the morning. Cruising along at 17,000 feet, the dark Atlantic obscured by clouds and the stars bright above, I engaged the flight engineer in conversation.

We talked of many things: home, family, and the inevitable, the Air Force—not about the mission of the Air Force, nor its place in our military scheme, but what were the intentions of this young man, with not too many years in the service, regarding his future.

The discussion brought out the old, old pattern. Here was a man, dedicated to his work, highly trained and wonderfully skilled, proud of the Air Force. But he has a family and, like all Americans, he is possessed of ambition. He said he did not know if he would continue in the service too long, because he felt that in his field there were better opportunities on the outside. He was right in this assumption, because a flight engineer on any of our airlines, working far fewer hours and performing the same task, receives much greater pay.

We cannot blame that man in the Air Force—we can blame ourselves.

What Americans seem reluctant to face up to is that the military is with us

forever, and until that happy day arrives when the Russian threat no longer exists more accent will be put on the military than has been the case at any other time in our history.

We must realize that large forces and large expenditures are required, and we must recognize, too, that a full-time job is involved and that a highly trained personnel is required.

As I finished my time as copilot, I took my turn in the bunk, but sleep would not come. My mind furnished me with memories to go with the intelligent discussion I had concluded with this young enlisted man.

I remembered another night, many thousands of feet over the Gulf of Mexico, as I flew in a B-47. Neither the brightness of a full moon nor the beauty of a shimmering gulf below could provide sufficient interest to overcome the urge to talk to the copilot over the intercom.

The conversation inevitably got to the Air Force career stage. Through the strange combination of talking into a rubber oxygen mask and hearing from the shell of a helmet, I learned that the man behind me loved his work, was dedicated, as all SAC men are. He did a job and he did it perfectly, but he was a family man, and he wondered if his patriotic application to his job could make up for what might be better opportunities for his family if he yielded to the higher pay offered by industry for exactly his skills.

Then there was a day last fall when I flew to one of our most important Air Force bases to speak with the pilots on the subject I am discussing today. This base is charged with teaching our young fighter pilots not only to fly the new hundred series, but to do with that airplane what all weapons are designed to do—kill the enemy.

These new supersonic aircraft are what an airman would call electronic nightmares.

Thousands of miles of wire, connecting hundreds of black boxes that work out problems of navigation and gunnery at speeds above that of sound, are encased in the sleekness of those aircraft, along with an engine that gives power in ever-increasing units of thrust.

The crew chief of old, marvelous as he was, with his wrenches and knowledge, has given way to the crew chief, the engineer of today, with his slide rule, and his understanding of the intricate subject of electronics and thermal physics—the same know-how which every electronics firm in the United States wants and is getting from the Air Force.

I wondered about the new F series I saw, not flying, but standing on the ramp, and I was told that the base was short of experienced men in the fields necessary to maintain these craft—trained men, trained with thousands of taxpayers' dollars, who have not re-enlisted, but who have yielded, usually reluctantly, to the siren call of industry—the song of proper pay for the job.

Then, finally, before I dropped off to sleep, I recalled the hundreds, maybe even the thousands, of times I have flown Air Force aircraft, making mental notes of malfunctions, either real or imagined,

and then noting them in the form 1, which is the squawk sheet of the Air Force. Now, keep in mind that any of these squawks are of a nature that require engineering and technological knowledge above that required by, let us say, the airlines. That is true because Air Force aircraft are generally far more complex than those flown by industry or by the airlines. For example, the fuel consumption becomes too high. The pilot does not know why, but the crew chief finds out and remedies the defect. The slave compass is slow. Why? The pilot does not know. The instrument man finds out and fixes it. At 100 percent, the tailpipe temperature is too high, but still within limits. Who fixes that? Not the pilot. The engineer expert does it.

The airlines will get jets soon, and there will be the same general malfunctions in them that we find in Air Force equipment, and who will be fixing these squawks? I will bet some engineer, some electronics man, some instrument man, or some radio man trained by the Air Force, will be doing it.

Television and modern radio, the coming of atomic power, the Buck Rogers dream of yesterday, are becoming the life of today and tomorrow, and call for men of exactly the abilities and training I have been discussing.

Our major defense problem, in all the services, rests not with equipment, but with the training and retention of men who can use and maintain that with which our scientists and designers and our industry constantly provide our military.

The most important problem within the Air Force today is that of retention of skilled personnel. This concern was expressed by Secretary Quarles before the Senate Appropriations Committee, when he said: "I am convinced that the most important single item in the program today is experienced, qualified manpower."

The complex weapons of today and those programmed for the future cannot be properly operated and maintained by inexperienced personnel on relatively short tours of duty. The capability of the Air Force to carry out its mission depends on our ability to attract and retain skilled personnel on a voluntary basis. Officers and airmen must be procured, trained, and employed within realistic dollar and manpower limitations. The best machines in the world are ineffective unless qualified men maintain and operate them. An adequate solution to the problem of personnel retention is vital to the Air Force and our national security. It must be given highest priority.

This problem has been given special consideration during the past few years. In 1953 the Womble committee, an ad hoc committee on the future of military service as a career that will attract and retain capable career personnel, made a number of recommendations to improve career retention. Many of the recommendations were implemented; others await legislative action. More recently an interservice task force on military career incentives was established with responsibilities in the area

of career retention, giving special consideration to the Womble committee-type programs such as the survivor benefits bill and the dependent medical care bill. The special attention given to the retention problem has been effective and can be demonstrated.

During the last session of the 83d Congress and in the course of the 84th Congress the reenlistment bonus bill, and the Career Incentive Act of 1955, respectively, were enacted, as well as other items designed to make a service career more attractive. All of these had, as their central purpose, the retention of qualified personnel. The beneficial effect of these enactments has been felt.

The Career Incentive Act of 1955 marked a departure from the historical method of awarding military pay. Special consideration was given to areas in the grade structure in which retention was especially desired and compensation in those areas was augmented in a greater degree than in other areas. The result was that retention was improved in the areas desired beyond what would have been affected by an average payment.

An inherent weakness, however, in both the reenlistment bonus, 1954, and the military-pay increases, 1955, is that they apply across the board. In this respect, every officer or staff sergeant with a stated amount of service receives the same benefit without regard to the degree of skill, the amount of supervision he provides or is supplied, the Government's investment in time and money for training, mission essentiality, competition with industry for the skill, and other factors. With changes in the nature of basic employment in the service, and with military skills which formerly were largely unidentifiable with civilian skills, becoming more and more closely related to civilian skills, the old concept that one sergeant is as valuable or is entitled to as much pay as the next one is becoming just as impracticable in the military service as it is for personnel in private industry. Our efforts to make the service more attractive to particular individuals by raising the pay of all persons is not the best answer from the standpoint of the Air Force or the taxpayer. There would simply not be enough money to make the payroll if everyone were paid what an electronics engineer should be paid. Since there is not enough money to solve the problem by that method, the specialist is unhappy on two counts: first, he is not getting as much money as he feels he deserves and, secondly, the less skilled member is making as much as he is. The philosophy that one man is worth as much money as another is no longer acceptable, and some refinements must be made.

The objectives of such refinements must be to—

First, reduce the high loss rate in critical skills.

Second, increase the operational effectiveness of the Air Force.

Third, give recognition for demonstrated ability in skills of particular value to the service and encourage continued proficiency in these skills.

Fourth, reduce the cost of training recruits as replacements for those who do not reenlist.

Fifth, provide a greater return on the training investment by utilization of the services of personnel over a longer period and at a time when the people are fully productive.

Sixth, permit release of personnel primarily assigned to the training function to more effective employment.

Seventh, reevaluate current practices wherein length of service has as much if not more bearing on military compensation rates than does the skill of the individual concerned. For example, the armed services today have many personnel who, because of their length of service, are receiving more pay than their supervisors. Under such a system all a man has to do is to keep out of trouble and he can eventually be assured of an income equal to or greater than his supervisor. The program envisioned by the Cordiner Committee calls for an improved system for maintaining in the Armed Forces a work force balanced by skills and one which will attain optimum performance levels. To provide such a balanced force, careful consideration must be given to drastic changes in current military pay concepts. The importance and capabilities of highly skilled personnel as well as supervisory military members must be recognized if the services are to retain a hard core organization.

Slowly but surely the lessons of World War II are being explained to the American people and as the impact of air power is told, Americans are realizing that the pivotal strength of our military force is in the air. America's military planning is based on that premise and as a nation we have come to believe that this is a sound and the only course to take.

The many problems which are generated in achieving a strong deterrent Air Force are problems all America must consider.

It is a fact that today the most serious difficulty facing the Air Force is that of retaining skilled technicians, both airmen and officers. It certainly is also true that material and equipment aspects of the Air Force bear constant surveillance. The fact remains, however, that human beings are still the basic substance and most vital element of our Air Force. The skill of these people, more so than the speed of modern aircraft or other supporting equipment, will be the ultimate determiner of how much "power" there is in American airpower. The complex weapons of today and those programmed for the future cannot be properly operated or maintained by inexperienced or short-term personnel.

The problem, therefore, boils down simply to the fact that the capability of the Air Force to carry out its mission of deterring possible aggression depends upon its ability to attract and retain skilled personnel on a voluntary basis. The highest priority effort must be directed to the immediate solution of this problem area.

Each year Congress has appropriated billions of dollars to support the Air

Force toward its eventual buildup goal of 137 wings. At the same time Congress, and particularly the 84th Congress, has given careful consideration to the personnel aspects. For instance, legislation was enacted which now provides expanded medical care to the dependents of military personnel, equalized, and expanded benefits for the survivors of military personnel, a broad program of military housing based on amendments to the National Housing Act. There have been other items of legislation which have been passed to provide increased military career incentives. Despite this we must frankly admit that still greater improvements are mandatory, and it has become increasingly obvious, particularly within the past several years, that a military pay revision must be effected.

It will be recalled that in 1955 a straight across-the-board pay increase was granted to all military personnel, without regard to the degree of skill, the amount of supervision the individual provides or is supplied, the Government's investment in time and money for training, and the individual's essentiality to the Air Force mission. But what is more important, the pay increase of 1955 failed to recognize the serious competition the Air Force is receiving from industry for people possessing high technical skills. One has but to read the want ads in any newspaper in any part of the country to see how critical is the need for people possessing specialized skills. Today a high percentage of Air Force personnel possess the very skills for which our expanding industry is clamoring.

I might relate a story which I heard at lunch the other day with some of my old Air Force friends. They brought out the point that a lieutenant colonel, one of the lead pilots of the Strategic Air Command crews, making about \$900 a month, with all the benefits he might receive, had resigned from the Air Force in order to take a job which would pay him \$12,000 a year.

Why did he do this? He liked the Air Force. He would have liked to remain in it, but he has a family, with which he must be concerned.

What do Senators think it cost to train this man? How much money was invested in this lieutenant colonel, a man we were depending upon to fly one of our B-47's in the event the bell should ring, as we say? There was invested in this man's training \$645,000; and yet, because of our desire to make an increase across the board, because of our failure to recognize that particular skill requires particular pay, we have lost this individual.

Because of the technical nature of Air Force equipment, Air Force needs have become more and more closely related to civilian needs. Some refinement is necessary, therefore, to our thinking that one airman or one officer is as valuable or is entitled to as much pay as the next one. This philosophy is becoming just as impractical within the military service as it has become in industry.

When it is considered that the training of an Air Force technician costs countless thousands of dollars and extends over a

period, in some instances up to 3 years, it behooves us to create conditions which will insure a greater return on such training investments. It is necessary that we supply the proper motivation to our airmen and officers if we are to have use of these people over a longer period of time and at a time when they are fully productive.

A review of the experiences of the past several years points out how critical the problem is. In 1949 the Air Force had a reenlistment rate of 60 percent. From 1950 through 1953 it exceeded 50 percent; in 1954, however, following the Korean conflict, it declined to 31 percent, and in 1955 it fell off to a low of 23 percent. The legislation to promote career benefits that I have mentioned earlier has somewhat reversed the trend and in this coming year the Air Force expects to reenlist slightly more than 30 percent of those eligible for reenlistment.

Some believe that this is a good sign, but when we consider past, present, and projected reenlistment rates in terms of skill categories, we get an entirely different picture. The overall reenlistment rate in technical skills lies somewhere between 10 percent and 15 percent. While in the nontechnical areas such as Food Services, it lies between 60 percent and 93 percent. Among people who have served but one tour of duty in the Air Force the reenlistment rate of technically qualified personnel is far less. During the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1956, the Air Force lost almost 120,000 airmen who completed their first 4-year enlistment and who did not reenlist. Many of these people were electronics technicians who spent up to 2½ years of their first enlistment in formal training costing in excess of \$20,000. If these same ones could have been induced to reenlist and their training cost amortized over a 5½-year period instead of 1½-year productive period of their first enlistment, the cost to the Air Force would have been greatly reduced.

This lack of skilled airmen has a serious effect on Air Force operations. Today it takes 7 days to inspect a B-47 aircraft; 3 days should be maximum. To change a jet engine on many of our modern aircraft is taking as much as 120 man-hours. On hand, trained technicians could do the job in less than 60 hours. Preventive maintenance within the Air Force is becoming increasingly difficult; it is experiencing a greater incidence of equipment breakdowns and malfunctions. Air Force combat readiness suffers because of all of these.

What of the future? In the fiscal year ending next June the Air Force expects to lose more than 80,000 first-term enlisted personnel. In terms of dollars this represents a loss of trained manpower in excess of \$1¼ billion.

Mr. President, that is a fantastic sum. We are not talking about a small amount of money; we are talking about an amount which is in excess of \$1¼ billion.

If these people could be persuaded to stay with the Air Force over a period of from 8 to 12 years the resultant savings would reduce the training cost of the Air Force. I suggest that an increase in pay would reduce the expected attrition rate

and the cost of such an increase would be but a very small percentage of existing and proposed Air Force training costs. We must not expect that a pay increase will result in any large immediate reduction in defense dollar requirements, but it certainly can be expected to result in an increase in the quality of the Air Force, followed by an eventual saving as training costs will ultimately be reduced.

Mr. President, let me remark at this point that no Member of the Senate is more dedicated to reducing the proposed Federal budget than is the junior Senator from Arizona. I believe, as do many of my colleagues, that we cannot continue deficit spending indefinitely. When I suggest that we take a look at the pay schedules of our armed services I do so knowing full well that it will probably cost more money immediately, but also that in the long run—and by that I mean within as short a time as 1 year—we will get benefits from such a program in a monetary way which will far exceed the small outlay involved at the present time.

The problems with regard to officers are similar to that dealing with airmen. There is an increasing requirement within the Air Force for personnel possessing a high level of education capable of being leaders, managers, and specialists. This affects very junior officers whose obligated tour of duty is also consumed by expensive training before they are ready to produce, and senior officers who, on the basis of cost of living indexes are paid about one-half as much as they received 40 years ago. Industry counterparts of Air Force senior officers have kept better pace with the economic progress of the country.

Industry has openings for practically all college graduates, particularly those with technical degrees, and is actively recruiting our technically skilled enlisted personnel. These men are being offered high wages, job security, and increasingly attractive fringe benefits. The Air Force is not now able to meet the competition of a thriving economy and the attractiveness of civilian life.

Consideration must also be given to conditions of service for military members assigned to remote and isolated locations. Civilian industry has long recognized the necessity of additional compensation for personnel assigned to undesirable areas where normal living conditions are lacking. If we are to be realistic we must offer relatively comparable compensation and opportunity to our professional service personnel.

Mr. President, at this point I might inject another thought. We will very shortly be considering the Eisenhower Middle East doctrine. It occurs to me that, instead of giving from \$200 million to \$400 million in the form of economic assistance to nations in the Middle East, it might be wiser to invest that money in well-equipped bases, and to provide for the health and security and happiness of our personnel who will be stationed in that very remote area of the world.

I speak feelingly on that point because I served in that area during the Second World War; I have flown over it many times, and I visited it only a year ago. It is not a part of the world where Americans will enjoy life. I would much pre-

fer to see the sum of from \$200 million to \$400 million spent on the personnel and bases than dropped into the usual rat hole of economic assistance to countries which I believe have enough economic income at the present time to handle their own problems.

[Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUTLER). Demonstrations in the galleries are not permitted.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Furthermore, we must recognize that in the present-day military structure, compensation should have more relation to degree of skill, education, and mission essentiality. Across the board rates based on present military grade structures are no longer appropriate.

We have acknowledged this need in the case of physicians and dentists, now we must recognize this requirement throughout our structure. Only in this way can we hope to retain the people we need to provide a combat-ready Air Force—and I say this with all due respect to the other armed services—for the defense of the United States and our American way of life.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point some tables which depict in detail the information I have tried to bring out during my short presentation to the Senate.

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

Out of every 4 officers in all services completing obligated service during fiscal year 1955, 3 elected to return to civil life: 43,800 completed their obligated service, 11,800 stayed, 32,000 left the service. Of those who left 3,975 were Air Force pilots!

Reenlistment rate of first term airmen, fiscal year 1956	
	Percent
Atomic weapons.....	5
Intricate equipment.....	20
Air police.....	40
Food service.....	46

¹ Average training time, 24 to 36 months.
² Average training time, 8 months.

Air Force gains and losses		
	Fiscal year 1955	
	Losses	Gains
Basic airmen.....	12,800	161,961
Sergeants.....	58,100	3,000
Master sergeants.....	2,000	450
Officers.....	13,260	20,600

	Fiscal year 1956	
	Losses	Gains
Basic airmen.....	11,987	129,209
Sergeants.....	40,900	2,350
Master sergeants.....	3,000	350
Officers.....	14,900	22,500

	Fiscal year 1957	
	Losses	Gains
Basic airmen.....	11,500	128,750
Sergeants.....	19,400	2,000
Master sergeants.....	1,700	200
Officers.....	16,600	14,400

*Reenlistment trend by Air Force career fields
(cumulative fiscal year 1955 and 1st quarter
fiscal year 1956)*

Career	1st term	Career
	Per- cent	Per- cent
Air control and warning.....	15	65
Communications.....	18	75
Radio-radar.....	10	63
Armament.....	12	64
Aircraft and engines.....	20	75
Food service.....	40	87
Supply.....	30	83

Cumulative reenlistment by career field

	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1956 (July 1955 through Novem- ber 1955)
Cumulative.....	23.5	45
1st term.....	14.5	31
Career.....	70.2	88
Intelligence (20).....	12.7	32
1st term.....	6.1	16
Career.....	51.7	87
Photomapping (22).....	15.7	23
1st term.....	8.1	12
Career.....	54.8	71
Photographic (23).....	22.9	46
1st term.....	12.0	26
Career.....	60.0	87
Weather (25).....	18.8	35
1st term.....	9.5	18
Career.....	50.4	84
Air traffic control and warning (27).....	16.6	31
1st term.....	10.7	20
Career.....	57.6	81
Communication operations (29).....	21.1	38
1st term.....	13.0	26
Career.....	63.0	85
Radio radar system (30).....	12.4	32
1st term.....	7.0	17
Career.....	50.5	83
Pilotless aircraft guidance and con- trol system (31).....	7.4	28
1st term.....	5.1	13
Career.....	35.3	91
Armament system maintenance (32).....	11.5	32
1st term.....	7.1	24
Career.....	57.7	83
Atomic weapons (33).....	13.4	16
1st term.....	4.7	8
Career.....	60.3	71
Training devices (34).....	22.5	46
1st term.....	13.5	28
Career.....	65.5	92
Wire maintenance (36).....	19.0	43
1st term.....	12.4	26
Career.....	56.8	87
Intricate equipment maintenance (40).....	14.6	31
1st term.....	9.1	16
Career.....	62.6	85
Aircraft accessories maintenance (42).....	18.5	29
1st term.....	12.7	20
Career.....	69.0	80

*Cumulative reenlistment by career field—
Continued*

	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1956 (July 1955 through Novem- ber 1955)
Aircraft and engine maintenance (43).....	27.0	49
1st term.....	14.1	32
Career.....	75.9	90
Rocket propulsion (44).....	36.7	73
1st term.....	17.8	36
Career.....	93.3	100
Production control (45).....	46.7	70
1st term.....	27.3	36
Career.....	100.0	63
Munitions and weapons mainte- nance (46).....	23.2	46
1st term.....	13.2	32
Career.....	72.0	88
Vehicle maintenance (47).....	21.0	45
1st term.....	13.5	31
Career.....	70.4	87
Metalworking (53).....	22.1	43
1st term.....	13.1	31
Career.....	73.4	84
Construction (55).....	27.7	50
1st term.....	18.2	35
Career.....	70.3	87
Utilities (56).....	20.7	44
1st term.....	13.3	33
Career.....	66.2	81
Fire fighting (57).....	28.2	55
1st term.....	19.9	44
Career.....	67.9	90
Fabric, leather, rubber (58).....	29.3	55
1st term.....	18.8	42
Career.....	78.2	92
Marine (59).....	41.7	75
1st term.....	24.2	53
Career.....	86.3	90
Transportation (60).....	28.8	56
1st term.....	19.1	41
Career.....	72.0	89
Food service (62).....	32.5	55
1st term.....	23.8	44
Career.....	84.1	92
Supply (64).....	30.3	56
1st term.....	18.7	41
Career.....	75.9	92
Procurement (65).....	26.2	32
1st term.....	17.9	20
Career.....	67.6	73
Finance, accounting, and auditing (67).....	18.4	32
1st term.....	9.1	16
Career.....	68.3	84
Machine accounting (68).....	17.4	26
1st term.....	9.5	16
Career.....	66.9	79
Administrative (70).....	23.9	41
1st term.....	15.1	28
Career.....	73.0	88
Printing (71).....	22.2	30
1st term.....	6.2	23
Career.....	65.6	78
Information (72).....	15.6	26
1st term.....	6.2	11
Career.....	65.6	87

*Cumulative reenlistment by career field—
Continued*

	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1956 (July 1955 through Novem- ber 1955)
Personnel (73).....	26.8	51
1st term.....	14.4	29
Career.....	78.2	90
Special services (74).....	24.6	46
1st term.....	11.6	26
Career.....	73.5	86
Education and training (75).....	19.9	44
1st term.....	11.9	25
Career.....	70.6	57
Band (76).....	11.3	28
1st term.....	4.9	13
Career.....	69.4	80
Air police (77) and (82).....	25.0	50
1st term.....	18.0	38
Career.....	65.4	89
Medical (90).....	21.0	45
1st term.....	15.3	32
Career.....	66.2	88
Aircrew protection (92).....	35.8	51
1st term.....	20.0	40
Career.....	77.9	89
Dental (93).....	33.3	33
1st term.....	25.3	25
Career.....	91.7	85
Unclassified (99 and 100).....	30.8	32
1st term.....	20.2	22
Career.....	70.2	97

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I wish to compliment the junior Senator from Arizona on the very excellent and well-thought-out address he has made upon the salary situation in the Armed Forces.

All of us know, of course, that we are facing a demand by the Armed Forces for increased appropriations. It has been my experience in life that when we give overall increases to people we usually end up by giving the most money to those who need it the least, and give the least money to those who need it the most, who in this instance are the airmen and noncommissioned officers in the Air Force. Throughout the armed services of our country it is privates and the non-commissioned officers who need assistance the most.

Much as they need it, as the Senator from Arizona has very well pointed out, merely increasing the money which we allocate to those services may by itself increase the problem with which we are confronted.

Therefore, I particularly wish to compliment the Senator from Arizona on having the courage and foresight to bring before the Senate a subject whose presentation, while perhaps a little daring and perhaps a little audacious, shows some real thought, which will make a real contribution toward diminishing the amount which we must expend for defense, and which will at the same time assure us of a better and firmer and more solid defense system and plant than we now have. Therefore, I am very

proud and very happy to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Arizona, and to thank him for making them at this time.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado for his very generous remarks in my behalf. I failed to mention during the course of my discussion, that the Corder Committee report is now available to the Members of the Senate. I believe most Members of the Senate have received it. In that report Senators will find much to support the conviction I have expressed today.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, informed the Senate that the chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee had appointed Mr. MILLER of California; Mr. LENNON, of North Carolina, and Mr. MAILLIARD, of California, as members, on the part of the House, of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy.

The message also informed the Senate that the chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee had appointed Mrs. SULLIVAN, of Missouri; Mr. T. A. THOMPSON, of Louisiana, and Mr. RAY, of New York, as members, on the part of the House, of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

FOREIGN AID REPORT ON THURSDAY BY SENATOR ELLENDER

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, following the morning hour, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] be recognized to give his report on foreign aid.

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

Mr. CHURCH. 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. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MAJORITY MEMBERSHIP OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk an order listing the Members of the Senate who are to be assigned to the Select Committee on Small Business on the part of the majority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order will be stated.

The order was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the Select Committee on Small Business consist of the following Members on the part of the majority: Mr. SPARKMAN (chairman), Mr. LONG, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MONRONEY, and Mr. BIBLE.

HOW ONE MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD "DODGED THE DRAFT"

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in view of recent unfortunate remarks implying that members of the National Guard are "draft dodgers," I should like to read for the Record the confession of one guardsman, as published in the San Angelo (Tex.) Standard-Times:

ROBERT LEE, January 30.—Frank Dickey, attorney here and World War I soldier out of the National Guard, provides the deft touch for the controversy stirred up by Secretary of Defense Wilson's remarks.

Dickey, a ground observer overseas during World War I, speaks his piece as follows:

"The jig's up * * * Secretary Wilson has let the cat out of the bag. I want it off my conscience, so I'll tell the world:

"Back in June or July 1917 while I was punchin' cows on the Double Circle in Arizona, I got scared that I was going to be drafted—I became horrified—since I was 6 feet up and pretty well stacked, I couldn't claim to be an 'ambulatory.' Besides, I'd been muggin' steers and skinnin' brones as they come. I tried acting funny; but, that didn't seem to take. I sure didn't want any part of that drafting.

"I thought about going into the ministry, but I had tooted 'em up so much here and there, that I couldn't get away with that. Going to college was out—I couldn't spell 'come to breakfast.' I might have got by on a marrying deal, but, when I thought of it there wasn't 'a widow with three' left.

Politics seemed like the 'spot.' When I hit on that idea I thought I had it made. I boned up on bellringin' and got to be pretty good. I could 'view with alarm' and 'point with pride' to a fair-you-well. I had 'background'—I had herded sheep, punched cows, busted brones, dug postholes and I had 'pioneer' ancestors to spare.

I might add: Perhaps he was born in a log cabin.

"In fact, my background was so durn hot I got scared and decided against politics.

"Well, to make a long story short, I done it—I joined the 6th Texas Infantry (National Guard).

"In April 1918, disguised as a soldier, 'Pvt. Frank C. Dickey,' I slipped aboard the 'Aurora' with about 1,700 other draft-dodgers and left the draft board without even one of my whiskers.

"I am not going to tell you where we went nor what we did—I don't want to reflect on men like General MacArthur who rode herd on us. I will say on my own that the wine was good and the women was up to par.

"But, may the Lord have pity on my poor soul, I done it: I dodged the draft."

Dickey came out of the service as he went in with the rank of private. He was attached to Headquarters Company, 6th Texas Infantry.

COMPLETION OF DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, today there was a meeting of the Senate Democratic campaign committee. The meeting was called to complete the Democratic organization of the Senate.

We have the Senate Democratic policy committee, which handles our legislative program.

We have the Senate Democratic steering committee which handles the appointments of members to standing legislative committees.

Now we have completed the organization of the Senate Democratic campaign committee, which handles election problems.

The committee has been set up this year with Earle C. Clements as executive director. He will work closely with the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], who has agreed to remain as chairman, and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], who will remain as vice chairman.

The Senate Democratic campaign committee has a heavy responsibility. It works closely with the Democratic National Committee. It helps individual candidates for the United States Senate—either for election or reelection.

And it must work in harmony with the House Democratic campaign committee, which has somewhat different—but still similar—problems.

The next election will be important to the Democratic Party. We recognize its importance already. A few more Democratic seats would do wonders for the country in terms of passing the kind of bills the people want.

The leadership of the Senate Democratic campaign committee in the past has been excellent. It worked wonders in helping to elect a Democratic Senate in 1954 and in reelecting a Democratic Senate in 1956 in the face of a Republican Presidential sweep.

We are going to retain that leadership and strengthen it by the addition of a topnotch staff under the direction of Earle Clements. It will be active right from the beginning, working closely not only with the National Committee, but with State organizations.

We Democrats feel that we can do the kind of job that will serve the country, and the campaign committee can operate actively in bringing that fact home to the people of the country. We will be ready for 1958 before it gets here.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, February 4, 1957, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 637), an act to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 to increase the amount available thereunder for business loans.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, pursuant to the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until Thursday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, to Thursday, February 7, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 4, 1957:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Randolph H. Weber, of Missouri, to be United States district judge for the eastern

district of Missouri vice Rubey M. Hulen, deceased.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Thomas James Donegan, of New York, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for the remainder of the term expiring April 9, 1957, vice Thomas J. Herbert, resigned.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

James A. Boatwright, Abbeville, Ala., in place of J. R. Solomon, transferred.
Henry L. Mullins, Andalusia, Ala., in place of L. E. Brown, retired.
Prince W. Cofield, Bexar, Ala., in place of Pearce Goggans, retired.
Robert L. Cockrell, Double Springs, Ala., in place of B. L. Butler, retired.
Lewis L. Buttram, Goodwater, Ala., in place of Daisy Buice, retired.
Luther W. Bowen, Horton, Ala., in place of J. L. Stephens, resigned.
Jonas Jackson Nance, Mount Hope, Ala., in place of J. W. Smith, retired.
Earl Barley, Normal, Ala., in place of M. L. Gill, removed.
Carolyn S. Brown, Northport, Ala., in place of W. T. Collins, retired.
Eugene Williamson, Orrville, Ala., in place of H. E. Marshall, retired.
Fred Clardy, Roanoke, Ala., in place of C. W. Jordan, retired.
Roy Wesley Rhodes, Tuscaloosa, Ala., in place of H. M. McLeod, removed.

ALASKA

Paul G. Swanson, Chugiak, Alaska, in place of M. L. McDowell, resigned.

ARIZONA

Irvan W. Fleming, Ajo, Ariz., in place of R. B. Anderson, retired.
Robert L. Honea, Marana, Ariz., in place of J. E. Collins, retired.
Jimmie L. Matheson, Sierra Vista, Ariz., in place of V. J. Schrader, resigned.

ARKANSAS

Curtis F. Mason, Alma, Ark., in place of W. D. Patton, retired.
Smiley F. Buck, Altus, Ark., in place of C. C. Pitts, deceased.
Ted M. Anderson, Batesville, Ark., in place of E. P. Crutchfield, transferred.
Herschel A. Webb, Beebe, Ark., in place of Sarah Abington, retired.
Alma K. May, Booneville, Ark., in place of B. B. Bevins, retired.
Ashley N. Park, De Valls Bluff, Ark., in place of James Thweatt, retired.
Mack Hopper, Glenwood, Ark., in place of Edbert Jessup, removed.
Sam D. Lieblong, Greenbrier, Ark., in place of H. E. Mayhew, retired.
Leland T. Lewis, Huntsville, Ark., in place of O. E. Faubus, resigned.
Harry Craig, Jonesboro, Ark., in place of F. R. Parr, retired.
Kermit C. Sparks, Lamar, Ark., in place of M. E. Nation, resigned.
Ralph A. Morrison, Nettleton, Ark., in place of M. R. Hughes, retired.
Naomi Oleta Hixson, Paris, Ark., in place of R. C. Hixson, deceased.
Dillard H. Collins, Salem, Ark., in place of H. J. Humphries, resigned.

CALIFORNIA

Lillian M. Burrow, Betteravia, Calif., in place of P. M. Pittori, retired.
Agnes C. Richmond, Beverly Hills, Calif., in place of M. J. O'Rourke, retired.
Loudon F. Hillhouse, Bijou, Calif., in place of G. J. Hickey, resigned.
Stanley A. Powell, Downey, Calif., in place of J. A. Bryson, resigned.
Noma Joyce Marshall, Five Points, Calif., in place of O. L. Smith, resigned.
Irene P. Tallis, Hiltis, Calif., in place of R. E. Baumgartner, retired.

Delpha P. Furgeson, Indio, Calif., in place of R. J. King, transferred.
Marion M. Davis, La Habra, Calif., in place of Bertha Hilbert, retired.
Marion S. Karrh, La Jolla, Calif., in place of N. L. Rannels, retired.
Llewellyn D. Crandall, Larkspur, Calif., in place of F. G. Kirby, resigned.
Vera A. Largent, Leucadia, Calif., in place of G. E. Thrallkill, retired.
John R. Hann, Merced, Calif., in place of J. T. McNerny, retired.
Henry Payne Thayer, Newport Beach, Calif., in place of J. T. Boyd, Jr., resigned.
Everett T. Carpenter, North Hollywood, Calif., in place of B. W. Harris, removed.
Walter A. Page, Redlands, Calif., in place of J. B. Stone, resigned.
James T. Walter, St. Helena, Calif., in place of F. B. Rossi, resigned.
Herman J. Johnson, San Carlos, Calif., in place of M. K. Davis, retired.
Walter Lewin, Westminster, Calif., in place of L. N. Strawbridge, removed.
Frank B. Johnson, Westmoreland, Calif., in place of E. H. Cain, resigned.
Wynn K. Giles, West Point, Calif., in place of H. A. Eckert, retired.
Walter J. Fitzpatrick, Yosemite National Park, Calif., in place of F. C. Alexander, retired.

COLORADO

Hazel L. Weston, Bristol, Colo., in place of B. E. Osborn, resigned.
Max T. Robb, Central City, Colo., in place of C. I. Parsons, retired.

CONNECTICUT

Robert M. Gates, Niantic, Conn., in place of C. A. O'Connell, removed.
Theodore D. Lindemark, Rockfall, Conn., in place of F. E. Collins, retired.

FLORIDA

Troy K. Smith, Bowling Green, Fla., in place of H. H. Bryan, retired.
Harlow John Schutt, Boynton Beach, Fla., in place of E. S. Pierce, retired.
John Lester Dicus, Clearwater, Fla., in place of Sue Barco, retired.
Lewis M. Gallaway, Eustis, Fla., in place of A. O. Jefferis, deceased.
Joel L. Adams, Laurel Hill, Fla., in place of W. W. Harrison, transferred.
Wilmer K. Sadler, Lutz, Fla., in place of W. R. Bosburg, retired.
Harry Beckner, Jr., Mango, Fla., in place of W. A. Lehmann, retired.
Catherine W. McCormick, Nocatee, Fla., in place of J. D. Carlton, retired.
David W. Gormican, St. Leo, Fla., in place of J. D. Carlton, retired.
John R. Higgins, Samoset, Fla., in place of W. D. Thomas, retired.
Fred Wagner, Tice, Fla., in place of B. L. Ward, resigned.

GEORGIA

Burl F. Sanders, Atlanta, Ga., in place of L. F. Livingston, retired.
Ed. J. Ehrensperger, Blackshear, Ga., in place of W. R. Allen, removed.
Homer Coy Anderson, Cusseta, Ga., in place of N. K. Rogers, deceased.
Willard E. Thomas, Lafayette, Ga., in place of W. A. Enloe, Jr., resigned.
Clara Jean S. Bentley, Palmetto, Ga., in place of E. B. Cotton, retired.
William A. Garner, Ray City, Ga., in place of G. L. Webb, removed.
Clara W. Smith, Sargent, Ga., in place of E. W. Scroggin, retired.
William Madison Dewberry, Tifton, Ga., in place of O. V. Barkuloo, resigned.
Robert M. Ellis, Villa Rica, Ga., in place of U. W. Busby, removed.

IDAHO

Robert L. Bulen, Culesac, Idaho, in place of C. A. Rohrman, resigned.
Jesse O. Hiatt, Marsing, Idaho, in place of W. W. Volkmer, retired.
Robert J. Krouse, Priest River, Idaho, in place of Mercedes Tremblay, deceased.

ILLINOIS

Arlynn M. Price, Abingdon, Ill., in place of J. W. Lucas, resigned.
William S. Totten, Alexis, Ill., in place of G. A. Porter, removed.
Carl E. Heideman, Algonquin, Ill., in place of M. W. Struming, removed.
Frank Keistler, Jr., Anna, Ill., in place of R. C. Gurley, transferred.
Gordon L. Smedley, Ashland, Ill., in place of Pearl Caswell, removed.
George L. Wall, Bridgeport, Ill., in place of F. H. Stoltz, deceased.
Robert V. Loft, Capron, Ill., in place of M. M. Boyd, removed.
Walter B. Tregoning, Carterville, Ill., in place of F. J. Rudloff, removed.
Harlow D. Smoke, Cerro Gordo, Ill., in place of J. E. Pollard, resigned.
Marjorie M. Herringer, Channahon, Ill., in place of M. S. Bordeaux, removed.
Kenneth B. Westray, Clinton, Ill., in place of T. W. Cramer, resigned.
Colette C. Hynes, Crete, Ill., in place of G. S. Allen, resigned.
Francis J. Aydt, Dahlgren, Ill., in place of C. W. Karcher, deceased.
Raymond D. Manis, Ewing, Ill., in place of W. H. King, deceased.
Ernie R. Rightmyer, Fairfield, Ill., in place of J. C. Stanley, removed.
Milton H. Lacey, Farina, Ill., in place of M. W. Irish, removed.
Thomas M. Balk, Franklin Park, Ill., in place of W. J. Dolamore, retired.
Herbert O. E. Baltz, Freeburg, Ill., in place of E. J. Heiligenstein, deceased.
Theron C. Tavenner, Freeport, Ill., in place of J. C. McKinstra, deceased.
Charles A. McDonald, Galesburg, Ill., in place of D. C. Beatty, retired.
Kenneth L. Pfau, Genoa, Ill., in place of J. R. Sester, removed.
William M. Johnson, Granite City, Ill., in place of C. T. Heaton, removed.
Marjorie C. Mossman, Hamburg, Ill., in place of E. F. Day, retired.
August Todd, Joppa, Ill., in place of V. M. Lauderdale, resigned.
John Paul Smothers, Marion, Ill., in place of A. O. Ledbetter, removed.
William I. Anderson, Metropolis, Ill., in place of L. L. Taylor, transferred.
Justus A. Gibson, Mount Carmel, Ill., in place of Fay Moyer, removed.
Joseph Knuth, Mount Prospect, Ill., in place of D. L. Besander, resigned.
Merlyn H. Reatherford, Moweaqua, Ill., in place of H. R. Richardson, removed.
Warren S. Plant, National Stock Yards, Ill., in place of G. F. Bennett, retired.
Alfred E. Leininger, Nauvoo, Ill., in place of P. H. Schenk, removed.
Earl J. Thompson, O'Fallon, Ill., in place of J. L. Anheuser, retired.
Gilbert H. Abraham, Orangeville, Ill., in place of E. M. Reeser, retired.
Elmer P. Hitter, Ottawa, Ill., in place of F. J. Mulholland, resigned.
Charles E. Turvey, Pana, Ill., in place of C. V. Fellers, deceased.
Joseph E. Myers, Ramsey, Ill., in place of O. W. Hinton, removed.
Frank G. Brown, Salem, Ill., in place of C. H. Roberts, transferred.
Josephine C. Hanfelder, South Roxanna, Ill., in place of D. M. Magee, resigned.
Bertha P. Glenn, Verona, Ill., in place of J. G. Finch, retired.
James Ruzicka, Warrenville, Ill., in place of H. G. Sleep, retired.
Horace Roscoe Bradbury, West Point, Ill., in place of S. B. Gordon, retired.
Harry L. Crawford, Yorkville, Ill., in place of M. N. Beecher, removed.

INDIANA

Wilfred M. Bedel, Batesville, Ind., in place of C. H. Andres, deceased.
Richard W. Garvin, Battle Ground, Ind., in place of A. C. Whiteside, retired.

Mary Ann Massa, Blanford, Ind., in place of James Perona, retired.

Anne Lee Cooper, Clarksburg, Ind., in place of N. C. Tucker, removed.

Robert L. Sieber, Delphi, Ind., in place of W. B. Popejoy, transferred.

Guy E. Edds, Dugger, Ind., in place of H. M. Collins, resigned.

Maurice F. Keilman, Dyer, Ind., in place of L. E. Hoffman, deceased.

James R. Williams, Elizabethtown, Ind., in place of B. L. Shepard, retired.

Alvin J. Vaal, Ferdinand, Ind., in place of Albert Seufert, removed.

James L. Conwell, Greensburg, Ind., in place of C. D. Samuels, resigned.

Madeline L. Freeman, Griffin, Ind., in place of C. C. Gilmore, removed.

Walter A. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., in place of G. J. Ress, retired.

James H. Nelson, Ladoga, Ind., in place of O. H. Scott, deceased.

George M. Smith, Medora, Ind., in place of H. H. Zollman, resigned.

William F. Reineke, Mount Vernon, Ind., in place of M. W. Smith, deceased.

Frances L. Autrey, Newberry, Ind., in place of C. V. Wolford, retired.

William W. Bishop, Newport, Ind., in place of R. H. Adams, removed.

Paul Burns, Oakland City, Ind., in place of T. J. Lemasters, retired.

Ray E. Melick, Oaktown, Ind., in place of E. P. Donnar, retired.

Bill R. Davidson, Princeton, Ind., in place of E. M. Miller, retired.

Wendell R. Martin, Rensselaer, Ind., in place of H. E. McMahan, resigned.

Arthur R. Bletty, Richmond, Ind., in place of F. B. Pickett, deceased.

Alfred L. Howe, Star City, Ind., in place of H. L. Korner, retired.

Glendel D. Marshall, Swayzee, Ind., in place of E. C. McLain, retired.

Ernest E. Bushong, Syracuse, Ind., in place of L. B. Whitehead, retired.

John D. Gaston, Urbana, Ind., in place of A. O. Hipskind, resigned.

Charles David Keller, Valparaiso, Ind., in place of R. B. Wise, retired.

Merrill R. Dorrell, West Newton, Ind., in place of M. L. Plummer, resigned.

Eura Annita Dillon, Williamsburg, Ind., in place of M. J. Frazer, retired.

Philip L. Laurien, Winona Lake, Ind., in place of R. G. Nusbaum, retired.

Donald Eugene Greenburg, Wolcott, Ind., in place of M. A. Dismore, retired.

IOWA

Darwin L. Hascall, Emerson, Iowa, in place of G. L. Johnson, transferred.

Thomas J. Hamilton, Epworth, Iowa, in place of S. J. Callahan, retired.

Jerry J. Snoble, Hazleton, Iowa, in place of G. E. Sherrer, retired.

Martin O. Knapp, Lohrville, Iowa, in place of W. G. Strabala, deceased.

Kenneth B. Fairall, Muscatine, Iowa, in place of A. S. Barry, retired.

Wayne A. Stein, Newhall, Iowa, in place of E. S. Wheeler, retired.

Charles E. Boyles, Woodward, Iowa, in place of H. C. Calonkey, retired.

KANSAS

Ralyn M. Hill, Abilene, Kans., in place of J. B. Robson, removed.

Jacob C. Gaeddert, Inman, Kans., in place of J. F. Lambert, transferred.

Joseph W. Rush, Longford, Kans., in place of A. I. Marty, retired.

Lloyd William Barker, Valley Falls, Kans., in place of Clayton Wyatt, retired.

KENTUCKY

Guy Samuels, Baxter, Ky., in place of E. P. Leger, resigned.

Escar O. Coe, Burkesville, Ky., in place of J. G. Talbot, resigned.

Rufus D. Higgins, Gray, Ky., in place of R. A. Brafford, removed.

Rees H. Dickson, Jeffersonton, Ky., in place of B. H. Dean, removed.

Ariel C. Taylor, Livingston, Ky., in place of D. E. Pike, resigned.

Wilmer L. Boggs, London, Ky., in place of H. O. House, transferred.

Mattie F. Cole, Louellen, Ky., in place of M. B. Vaughn, retired.

Clarence B. Howard, Loyall, Ky., in place of H. F. Saulinas, resigned.

Pauline M. Collins, Lynch, Ky., in place of O. A. Brannon, resigned.

Ralph P. Chaney, Pine Knot, Ky., in place of J. C. Ryan, retired.

John D. Miller, Valley Station, Ky., in place of Murray Swindler, retired.

LOUISIANA

Roy E. Boyd, Converse, La., in place of T. S. Heard, retired.

Marlin M. Ryder, Deville, La., in place of J. M. Wilbanks, retired.

Alex M. McCabe, Jones, La., in place of W. R. Boone, deceased.

William Caldwell Fisher, Morrow, La., in place of J. E. Hicks, resigned.

James H. Smith, Newlano, La., in place of E. O. Joynes, removed.

MAINE

Willis J. Gates, Millinocket, Maine, in place of G. J. Jones, retired.

MARYLAND

Beatrice P. Brittingham, Fishing Creek, Md., in place of L. W. Tyler, declined.

Elwood J. Greenhalgh, Royal Oak, Md., in place of P. M. Pastorfield, Jr., retired.

MASSACHUSETTS

Thomas J. Mason, Clinton, Mass., in place of W. F. McNamara, removed.

James E. Elphinstone, Ludlow, Mass., in place of Hormisdas Boucher, retired.

Carroll A. Stryko, Montague, Mass., in place of D. J. Newton, retired.

Raymond H. Allen, North Grafton, Mass., in place of James Connaughton, retired.

Normar V. Joyal, North Oxford, Mass., in place of William Bacon, deceased.

Nathaniel A. Nash, Oakdale, Mass., in place of Laura Boulais, retired.

Robert S. Caves, Wenham, Mass., in place of F. J. Lucey, retired.

Cecil H. Evans, West Hanover, Mass., in place of P. J. Hanberry, deceased.

MICHIGAN

Joseph B. Woodrow, Jr., Augusta, Mich., in place of C. E. Richardson, removed.

Alton C. Britton, Battle Creek, Mich., in place of J. O. Curry, retired.

Marie Norris, Casnovia, Mich., in place of R. G. Hayward, retired.

Frederick M. Davenport, Constantine, Mich., in place of E. L. Wittenberg, transferred.

Theodore H. Lyon, Eaton Rapids, Mich., in place of W. V. Clegg, retired.

Charles H. Hinman, Hastings, Mich., in place of R. G. Hubbard, retired.

Harold Stecker, Hermansville, Mich., in place of W. C. Radue, retired.

Lyle H. Van Etten, Jasper, Mich., in place of C. A. Van Dusen, retired.

John W. Van Eck, Kalamazoo, Mich., in place of Walter Schanz, removed.

Justice A. Mitchell, Leonidas, Mich., in place of Diana Wardwell, removed.

Myron L. Newman, Martin, Mich., in place of S. A. Snyder, resigned.

Jean F. Richards, Perrinton, Mich., in place of M. M. Miller, deceased.

Clark E. Nogle, Plainwell, Mich., in place of S. J. Doster, retired.

Donald D. French, Portland, Mich., in place of P. J. Trierweiler, removed.

Nellie J. Morrison, Rapid City, Mich., in place of C. K. Guy, removed.

George J. Ruff, Rockwood, Mich., in place of A. J. LaBo, deceased.

Chester J. Orr, Standish, Mich., in place of A. M. Rokosz, removed.

Harold J. Hawkins, Wayland, Mich., in place of M. R. Ehle, removed.

Milton E. Fairbank, Wheeler, Mich., in place of J. C. Haynor, retired.

Clarence A. Broemer, White Pine, Mich., office established February 1, 1954.

Albert A. Hebda, Wyandotte, Mich., in place of Przybylski, resigned.

MINNESOTA

Emmet H. Beckman, Bird Island, Minn., in place of J. D. Fehlhaber, resigned.

Robert P. Clark, Cromwell, Minn., in place of Elizabeth Wright, retired.

Milton J. Moxness, Montevideo, Minn., in place of A. E. Anderson, retired.

Earl W. Axen, Sartell, Minn., in place of P. A. Weis, retired.

Manfred C. Folstad, Shelly, Minn., in place of H. C. Megrund, retired.

Agnes M. Quam, Watson, Minn., in place of R. M. Odegard, removed.

MISSISSIPPI

Harvey C. Mitchell, Jr., Plantersville, Miss., in place of W. T. Grant, transferred.

Edgar I. Adcock, Ridgeland, Miss., in place of B. D. Battley, resigned.

Rufus A. Ware, Stringer, Miss., in place of J. G. Ishee, retired.

MISSOURI

William E. Wise, Aurora, Mo., in place of M. L. Coleman, removed.

Colin A. Labruyere, Bloomsdale, Mo., in place of A. P. Drury, retired.

Ralph Gravely, Bolivar, Mo., in place of J. E. Thomasson, removed.

Gordon A. Rollins, Carthage, Mo., in place of C. O. Smith, removed.

Curtis M. Cook, Festus, Mo., in place of R. F. Irvin, removed.

James E. Lysinger, Lowry City, Mo., in place of B. F. Eversole, transferred.

Alfred W. McKenzie, Parma, Mo., in place of R. M. Hall, retired.

Lawrence L. Poleski, St. Ann, Mo. Office established June 1, 1954.

George R. Arnold, Smithville, Mo., in place of E. E. Eberts, resigned.

Clyde R. Muller, Sweet Springs, Mo., in place of H. F. Nelson, retired.

Eugene W. Waite, Wheeling, Mo., in place of S. H. Biggerstaff, deceased.

MONTANA

Mark M. Fuller, Great Falls, Mont., in place of E. W. Toole, resigned.

Robert Julian, Sheridan, Mont., in place of F. A. Marsh, retired.

William B. McCracken, Wolf Point, Mont., in place of L. R. Johnson, resigned.

NEBRASKA

Arthur Floyd Gowin, Hemingford, Nebr., in place of Clyde Yardley, removed.

Layton E. Baker, Neligh, Nebr., in place of K. A. Scofield, removed.

Elroy Bartels, Tobias, Nebr., in place of A. E. Pratt, retired.

Harry F. Falke, Wahoo, Nebr., in place of C. E. Henrickson, resigned.

NEVADA

James Donald Morrison, Eureka, Nev., in place of J. V. Hooper, removed.

Minnie Kennedy Tuxill, Glenbrook, Nev., in place of Frank Schnelder, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ives Atherton, Hanover, N. H., in place of J. S. Gould, resigned.

NEW JERSEY

Frank E. Gersie, Clifton, N. J., in place of G. A. Keenan, deceased.

George W. Schuyler, Clinton, N. J., in place of Nelson Pickel, deceased.

Gertrude N. Bailey, Dividing Creek, N. J., in place of J. R. Hendricks, removed.

Joseph Kain, Kenvil, N. J., in place of J. F. Bird, resigned.

John V. Zoppel, North Bergen, N. J., in place of F. A. Hynes, deceased.

Michael Yurcisin, Roebling, N. J., in place of George Majors, Jr., removed.
John J. Plickally, Jr., Sea Bright, N. J., in place of J. L. Garland, resigned.

NEW MEXICO

Louise V. Maestas, Fairview, N. Mex. Office established January 1, 1952.

NEW YORK

John W. Ginther, Adams Basin, N. Y., in place of J. J. Ginther, retired.
Peter Hillen, Jr., Amityville, N. Y., in place of T. L. Wardle, deceased.
Patrick L. Agnani, Ardsley, N. Y., in place of M. T. Goehren, retired.
Gaetano Pavone, Bear Mountain, N. Y., in place of T. F. Reilly, retired.
Alta P. Johnson, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y., in place of W. L. Smith, resigned.
Bernard J. Davis, Bouckville, N. Y., in place of F. G. Shattuck, retired.
Herbert Improbe, Centereach, N. Y., in place of A. V. Herron, resigned.
John Wesley Sinnickson, Center Moriches, N. Y., in place of T. E. Havens, resigned.
John Hobert Stear, Churchville, N. Y., in place of P. C. Hopson, resigned.
Marta E. Hoffmann, Commack, N. Y., in place of M. S. Otten, retired.
Amelia L. Donovan, Forestport, N. Y., in place of M. A. Murphy, retired.
August J. Oliver, Frankfort, N. Y., in place of B. J. Vincent, removed.
Anthony B. Nicastrì, Franklin Square, N. Y., in place of J. J. Loughnane, deceased.
Catherin V. Whalen, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in place of W. T. Storm, retired.
Walter J. Beattie, Lake Luzern, N. Y., in place of E. F. Sebold, retired.
James H. Graham, Levittown, N. Y. Office established July 1, 1952.
Fotius Stelianou, Lyndonville, N. Y., in place of L. B. Wright, retired.
Lawrence Leo Shade, Merrick, N. Y., in place of J. G. Funch, retired.
Louis I. Katz, Mountain Dale, N. Y., in place of Isidore Smith, retired.
Archle C. Davidson, New City, N. Y., in place of J. A. Lynch, removed.
Vincent E. Trunk, Niagara University, N. Y., in place of W. J. Glavin, resigned.
Horace E. Wadsworth, Nyack, N. Y., in place of M. F. McNichol, retired.
Russell A. Southard, Otego, N. Y., in place of D. L. Palmer, retired.
Phyllis N. Cooley, Richburg, N. Y., in place of H. C. Conneely, retired.
Kenneth D. Woods, Setauket, N. Y., in place of Anna Fallon, retired.
Helen S. Record, Sherburne, N. Y., in place of E. H. O'Connor, retired.
Richard C. Dedell, Sherrill, N. Y., in place of J. A. Egan, removed.
Robert J. Johnson, Staten Island, N. Y., in place of B. J. Sheeran, deceased.
Edmon L. Sowers, Thiells, N. Y., in place of Walter Stanhope, retired.
Sylvia C. Semel, Thompsonville, N. Y., in place of D. M. Loeb, retired.
Frederick J. Weigel, Tribes Hill, N. Y., in place of William Holdorf, deceased.
Stanley L. Evans, Utica, N. Y., in place of C. S. Donnelley, retired.

NORTH CAROLINA
Edward Leroy Hobby, Apex, N. C., in place of T. B. Miller, retired.
Guy E. Snyder, Bakersville, N. C., in place of J. F. Greene, resigned.
Judson G. Burrell, Barnardsville, N. C. in place of S. M. Brignon, retired.
Lyle B. Cook, Boone, N. C., in place of J. E. Brown, Jr., removed.
Vernon P. Fullbright, Brevard, N. C., in place of T. C. Galloway, retired.
Nelwyn F. Carawan, Bridgeton, N. C., in place of R. J. Weisger, retired.
Ruth A. Farrior, Calypso, N. C., in place of Russell Best, retired.
Clarence W. Burrell, Canton, N. C., in place of W. C. Hill, retired.

James F. Lampley, Cordova, N. C., in place of E. W. Ratliff, resigned.
Clifford O. Scott, Dobson, N. C., in place of R. L. Folger, removed.
Charles A. Brown, Effand, N. C., in place of M. E. Harris, retired.
Lala C. Shell, Elk Park, N. C., in place of B. H. Winters, retired.
Charles Michael Crawford, Erwin, N. C., in place of J. F. Lynch, retired.
Leonard R. Odham, Fair Bluff, N. C., in place of A. E. Waller, retired.
Burl L. Orr, Fontana Dam, N. C., in place of B. Q. Cable, transferred.
Annie P. Wolfe, Jamesville, N. C., in place of E. H. Ange, retired.
John F. Mewborne, Kinston, N. C., in place of E. R. Wooten, resigned.
William Oliver Keller, Lake Lure, N. C., in place of E. S. Holliman, resigned.
Dexter G. Oakley, Lawsonville, N. C., in place of J. T. Tucker, transferred.
Mary R. Titman, Lowell, N. C., in place of C. H. Hand, retired.
John B. McLaughlin, Newell, N. C., in place of S. B. Wilson, retired.
Vernon W. Taylor, Oxford, N. C., in place of J. A. Williams, retired.
LeRoy A. Self, Pittsboro, N. C., in place of W. L. Farrell, removed.
Coy S. Lewis, Jr., Robbins, N. C., in place of G. E. Walker, deceased.
Alice H. Graves, Seagrove, N. C., in place of J. L. Kearns, deceased.
Martin T. Southard, Stokesdale, N. C., in place of H. G. Cook, retired.
John H. Norton, Stony Point, N. C., in place of D. F. Cockrell, removed.
James H. Parks, Swannanoa, N. C., in place of W. B. Stone, retired.
Jasper M. Brown, Troy, N. C., in place of G. A. Holt, transferred.
Nancy C. Harris, Wake Forest, N. C., in place of J. R. Wiggins, retired.
Enos R. Boyd, Waynesville, N. C., in place of J. H. Howell, retired.
Howell W. Ratcliff, Weaverville, N. C., in place of Kate Reagan, retired.
Josiah A. Maulsby, Jr., Whiteville, N. C., in place of A. E. Powell, retired.
Julius C. Vogt, Wilson, N. C., in place of G. T. Fulghum, retired.
Jackson T. Potter, Winnabow, N. C., in place of J. J. Henry, resigned.
Harry R. Sams, Woodland, N. C., in place of M. G. Blanchard, retired.

NORTH DAKOTA

Edward A. Herrick, Abercrombie, N. Dak., in place of E. G. Ottis, retired.
Otto W. Chapek, Anamoose, N. Dak., in place of H. R. Wold, transferred.
Raymond F. Pfeiffer, Buffalo, N. Dak., in place of J. U. Pavlik, deceased.
Anna E. Schlabbach, Driscoll, N. Dak., in place of A. M. Bruschwein, retired.
Charles S. Moores, Finley, N. Dak., in place of N. A. Anderson, retired.
Dora H. Loepke, Leaton, N. Dak., in place of J. C. Stuart, resigned.
Norman J. Dahl, Hillsboro, N. Dak., in place of F. O. Johnson, retired.
Mildred L. Knudsen, Marion, N. Dak., in place of Cleo Flugga, transferred.
Leo E. Tibbs, Minot, N. Dak., in place of Nellie Dougherty, retired.
Gerald D. Davis, Mooreton, N. Dak., in place of F. L. Gerou, resigned.
Fyold I. Ferguson, Oakes, N. Dak., in place of F. A. Gallagher, deceased.
Mons K. Ohnstad, Jr., Sharon, N. Dak., in place of M. K. Ohnstad, retired.
Brownell H. Cole, Valley City, N. Dak., in place of C. K. Otto, retired.
Norman R. Fuchs, Zap, N. Dak., in place of M. T. Rogers, retired.

OHIO

Dorothy S. Hagelberger, Anna, Ohio, in place of W. D. Day, transferred.
Raymond C. Mote, Austinburg, Ohio, in place of Harold Montgomery, Jr., transferred.

Smith B. Applegarth, Barton, Ohio, in place of M. I. Timko, resigned.
Gay W. Smyth, Bergholz, Ohio, in place of M. M. Morrow, retired.
Ray W. Coler, Chesterhill, Ohio, in place of Hettie Woodward, retired.
William R. Davis, Creston, Ohio, in place of W. F. Hookway, retired.
John E. LaPage, Cumberland, Ohio, in place of W. E. Waller, removed.
Wilson S. Geisler, Dalton, Ohio, in place of L. D. Poorman, retired.
John Benson Davis, Ironton, Ohio, in place of C. L. Collett, removed.
Virginia C. Carter, Magnetic Springs, Ohio, in place of O. M. Force, removed.
Ralph M. Hardy, Mansfield, Ohio, in place of C. L. Ford, removed.
Harry E. Bricker, Negley, Ohio, in place of V. M. Murphy, deceased.
John H. Scott, Newcomerstown, Ohio, in place of K. H. Baxter, retired.
Martha R. Maerkisch, North Fairfield, Ohio, in place of H. W. Keiser, resigned.
Clarence J. Loch, Salineville, Ohio, in place of M. F. Mulheran, retired.
Robert C. Detwiler, Seville, Ohio, in place of D. P. Auxter, resigned.
Fern Pittenger, Shiloh, Ohio, in place of D. E. Bushey, deceased.
Victor Ferrari, Sr., Smithfield, Ohio, in place of C. A. Flenniken, removed.
Nolen E. Stuckey, Van Wert, Ohio, in place of J. I. Miller, retired.
Lell A. Smith, Wheelersburg, Ohio, in place of H. W. Staker, retired.
Elvin B. McKay, Wilmington, Ohio, in place of J. F. Smith, removed.

OKLAHOMA

Hobart F. R. Higdon, Avant, Okla., in place of E. V. Hamrick, deceased.
Ernest H. Armstrong, Baker, Okla., in place of R. W. Sellers, deceased.
Thornton J. Lucado, Jr., Blanchard, Okla., in place of T. C. Anthony, deceased.
Marguerite L. McDonald, Bokoshe, Okla., in place of O. C. Broking, retired.
Buster E. Barker, Boswell, Okla., in place of H. F. Craig, deceased.
Grady V. Duncan, Durant, Okla., in place of B. W. Johnson, deceased.
Richard W. Lilly, Fletcher, Okla., in place of M. A. Peacock, deceased.
Julius R. Griffith, Kinta, Okla., in place of R. L. Cummings, resigned.
Archle A. Godfrey, Lone Wolf, Okla., in place of S. M. Alexander, retired.
Fred W. Loula, Lookeba, Okla., in place of S. M. Scholl, retired.
Jack H. Justice, Maysville, Okla., in place of B. C. Sparks, transferred.
William A. Craig, Miami, Okla., in place of Roy McGhee, removed.
Edward E. Easton, Muskogee, Okla., in place of Harold Cartwright, resigned.
Carson Scott, Okmulgee, Okla., in place of H. B. Torbett, removed.
Randolph H. Grinstead, Pawhuska, Okla., in place of R. J. Morrow, retired.
Guy W. Willibey, Sapulpa, Okla., in place of G. B. Grigsby, resigned.
James B. Cox, Tahlequah, Okla., in place of W. H. Balentine, retired.
Isaac L. Thomson, Valliant, Okla., in place of A. M. Mills, resigned.
Phillip J. McGee, Wetumka, Okla., in place of J. W. Nicks, resigned.

OREGON

Madalene M. Hutchison, Bates, Oreg., in place of R. M. Haskell, resigned.
Joseph P. Kelly, Coos Bay, Oreg., in place of W. P. McKenna, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

Margaret F. Doering, Bethayres, Pa., in place of Harold Doering, deceased.
Alvin J. Oldham, California, Pa., in place of E. W. Sulek, resigned.
Walter F. Rhine, Canonsburg, Pa., in place of S. J. Bondi, removed.

Mark D. Reber, Centerport, Pa., in place of R. P. Rentschler, retired.
 Lyle T. Streeter, Easton, Pa., in place of H. C. Schultz, retired.
 Harold Raymond Mitchell, East Smithfield, Pa., in place of E. S. Blakeslee, retired.
 Hugh H. Hart, East Waterford, Pa., in place of M. G. Kirk, retired.
 James W. Hutchison, Elizabeth, Pa., in place of E. E. Hall, retired.
 Florence M. Leyerzapf, Glenfield, Pa., in place of C. A. Zahner, resigned.
 Robert A. Krieger, Greentown, Pa., in place of C. J. Daly, removed.
 Leo A. Patterson, Homestead, Pa., in place of P. Lawlor, deceased.
 Mary C. Pratt, Hopwood, Pa., in place of F. W. Coughanour, Jr., resigned.
 Blaine E. Moyer, Kreamer, Pa., in place of C. G. Hummel, removed.
 George E. Palko, Loyalhanna, Pa., in place of T. S. Walter, resigned.
 Steve Olen, Lyndora, Pa., in place of M. S. Karlitsky, removed.
 Bruce B. DeLong, Mertztown, Pa., in place of E. F. Fox, retired.
 Robert W. Stahl, Mount Pleasant, Pa., in place of Clark Queer, resigned.
 Leo J. English, Oil City, Pa., in place of G. W. McElhatten, removed.
 Howard A. Miller, Richfield, Pa., in place of J. H. Snyder, resigned.
 Lester I. Heist, Robesonia, Pa., in place of B. M. Kintzer, retired.
 Ralph A. Pensyl, Shamokin, Pa., in place of J. E. Stanislawski, retired.
 Fred G. Haddon, Shamokin Dam, Pa., in place of M. K. Ritter, retired.
 Miriam T. Hornberger, Talmage, Pa., in place of F. P. Dixon, retired.
 Harry H. Powell, Sr., Tamaqua, Pa., in place of M. E. Devlin, deceased.
 John D. Marshall, Wampum, Pa., in place of C. R. Aiken, deceased.
 Marcellus J. Heppie, Wayne, Pa., in place of M. B. Rickabaugh, deceased.
 Mary E. Reagle, Wheatland, Pa., in place of R. E. Haney, retired.
 Howard J. Short, Willow Grove, Pa., in place of H. T. McEvoy, removed.

PUERTO RICO
 Euclides Pagan Izarray, Aguadilla, P. R., in place of Antonio Esteves, retired.
 Pablo Rivera, Jr., Salinas, P. R., in place of Jose Monserrate, retired.
 Manuel F. Varela, San Juan, P. R., in place of G. P. DePass.

RHODE ISLAND
 Ralph E. Olney, Coventry, R. I., in place of J. V. O'Connell, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA
 William E. Barmore, Donalds, S. C., in place of P. M. Davis, retired.
 Wesley D. Banks, Saint Matthews, S. C., in place of J. B. Taylor, deceased.

SOUTH DAKOTA
 Leo W. Lingemann, Ethan, S. Dak., in place of L. A. Turner, retired.
 Theodore Mehlhaf, Menno, S. Dak., in place of A. W. L. Trottnow, retired.
 Winfield T. Wilt, Mitchell, S. Dak., in place of T. E. Callan, removed.
 Morris F. Broe, Mobridge, S. Dak., in place of J. E. Meyer, removed.
 Helen Olivia Putnam, Quinn, S. Dak., in place of Knute Tennyson, removed.

TENNESSEE
 Jim N. Bone, Cumberland Furnace, Tenn., in place of E. L. Smith, deceased.
 William C. Ashworth, Franklin, Tenn., in place of J. A. Jordan, deceased.
 Louis W. Oliver, Jr., Hendersonville, Tenn., in place of E. B. Weisiger, retired.
 Ernest Neil Muzzall, Henry, Tenn., in place of M. B. Curry, transferred.
 George L. Bowman, Lenoir City, Tenn., in place of H. M. Calloway, retired.
 Lewis C. Drinnon, Morristown, Tenn., in place of H. H. Horner, deceased.

Molly L. Casteel, Mosheim, Tenn., in place of L. F. Robinette, resigned.
 Paul R. Ledbetter, Obion, Tenn., in place of H. B. Fox, deceased.
 Carl A. Thompson, Pleasant Hill, Tenn., in place of L. C. Treadway, resigned.
 Irene A. Robin, Pressmen's Home, Tenn., in place of B. L. Day, removed.
 Mable F. Harlow, Pulaski, Tenn., in place of Ross Bass, resigned.
 Luther L. Martin, Silver Point, Tenn., in place of A. H. Gill, transferred.
 Ross C. Hopkins, Sneedville, Tenn., in place of C. M. Seal, resigned.
 William Raymon Kea, Waynesboro, Tenn., in place of C. A. Galloway, retired.

TEXAS

Aubrey A. Dunwoody, Anson, Tex., in place of G. O. Harrell, transferred.
 Ethel T. Biedsoe, Archer City, Tex., in place of Z. T. Burkett, retired.
 Elmer E. Cryer, Bartlett, Tex., in place of H. O. Lindeman, deceased.
 Marion Lee Neal, Baytown, Tex., in place of N. B. Ballard, transferred.
 Ray W. Mulhollan, Belton, Tex., in place of E. L. Upshaw, removed.
 Mauricio Gonzalez, Benavides, Tex., in place of R. R. Gonzalez, removed.
 James Q. Pennington, Bluegrove, Tex., in place of R. O. Childs, removed.
 Homer B. Adams, College Station, Tex., in place of T. O. Walton, retired.
 Joseph A. Campbell, Covington, Tex., in place of B. O. Sanford, retired.
 Glenn R. Prater, Dayton, Tex., in place of E. F. Gaston, retired.
 Hargrove Smith, Eagle Lake, Tex., in place of W. E. McRee, retired.
 Marene J. Johnson, Eastland, Tex., in place of E. E. Layton, retired.
 Buster Fleming, Emory, Tex., in place of J. B. Christian, transferred.
 Ernest A. Mullen, Florence, Tex., in place of W. H. Taylor, deceased.
 Richard Thomas Cowan, Fort Worth, Tex., in place of D. C. Jernigin, deceased.
 Billy G. Williams, Freer, Tex., in place of E. C. Kelly, removed.
 Howard W. Curtis, Galena Park, Tex., in place of E. P. Minnock, removed.
 Argus D. Smith, Godley, Tex., in place of N. C. McNally, retired.
 Tom Y. Stephens, Grapevine, Tex., in place of S. B. Mullins, retired.
 Thelma O. Houtchens, Harrold, Tex., in place of J. A. Nesbitt, transferred.
 Vernon J. Burns, Ingram, Tex., in place of J. A. Leinweber, retired.
 Mixon C. Stamper, Jacksboro, Tex., in place of W. A. Ham, retired.
 Ronald A. Helfenstine, Kennedale, Tex., in place of Sallie Helm, resigned.
 Samuel J. Morse, Jr., Linden, Tex., in place of N. L. Stanley, transferred.
 Jeffie M. Griffith, Lockney, Tex., in place of H. B. Machen, resigned.
 Clinton E. Spragins, Martindale, Tex., in place of F. F. Spragins, retired.
 Annie E. Kain, Matagorda, Tex., in place of M. E. Pennington, retired.
 William M. Turnbough, Meadow, Tex., in place of H. M. Welch, resigned.
 Hugh Spinks, Menard, Tex., in place of H. P. Armstrong, removed.
 Harry L. Muenzler, New Ulm, Tex., in place of L. O. Muenzler, retired.
 Herbert W. Havemann, Orange Grove, Tex., in place of D. P. Seidel, declined.
 Arthur R. Main, Petersburg, Tex., in place of L. M. Brashhear, resigned.
 Annie M. Ramsey, Point Comfort, Tex., office established January 1, 1955.
 Neda C. Holt, Pyote, Tex., in place of A. J. Sitton, Jr., resigned.
 Ocie K. Milner, Jr., Quitman, Tex., in place of J. T. Morse, transferred.
 Elton J. Mueller, Richmond, Tex., in place of L. C. Davis, retired.
 Joy S. Morris, Rosenberg, Tex., in place of L. O. Senkel, transferred.

Aida R. McDougal, Smyer, Tex., in place of S. W. Arnett, deceased.
 Joseph C. Hammond, Terrell, Tex., in place of F. I. Massengill, retired.
 Frederick H. Pearce, Sr., Thorndale, Tex., in place of V. F. Norris, resigned.
 Raymond J. Hruska, West, Tex., in place of J. D. Wilkinson, removed.
 R. T. Savage, Wellington, Tex., in place of R. F. Curry, retired.
 John W. Word, Whiteface, Tex., in place of D. K. Bowden, removed.

UTAH

Charles Norman Baxter, Milford, Utah, in place of Rudolph Nielson, retired.
 Howard D. Knight, Parowan, Utah, in place of Ivan Decker, removed.
 Clark E. Blake, St. George, Utah, in place of M. C. Crandall, transferred.

VERMONT

John William Laramie, North Springfield, Vt., in place of E. J. Chapman, deceased.

VIRGINIA

Sarah C. Lowry, Beaverdam, Va., in place of L. J. Taylor, removed.
 Inez P. Richardson, Fentress, Va., in place of A. L. Humphries, resigned.
 Harry G. Penley, Gate City, Va., in place of H. B. Quillen, Jr., resigned.
 Louis W. Blankenship, Glen Lyn, Va., in place of E. B. Shumate, retired.
 Virginia G. Kiser, Grundry, Va., in place of P. V. Dennis, Jr., resigned.
 Tecumseh S. Dalton, Pulaski, Va., in place of E. P. Whitman, retired.
 Joseph E. Bell, Smithfield, Va., in place of V. W. Joyner, deceased.

WASHINGTON

Howard W. Grending, Benton City, Wash., in place of O. B. Gwin, retired.
 John C. Nowadnick, Chehalis, Wash., in place of L. K. Sullivan, deceased.
 Mabel P. Rayback, Des Moines, Wash., in place of E. L. Baker, retired.
 Otis K. Hill, Goldendale, Wash., in place of C. W. Allbritton, resigned.
 Walter E. Soehl, La Center, Wash., in place of Edna Smith, retired.
 Mary Elizabeth Morrow, Lacey, Wash., in place of A. I. Foy, retired.
 Genevieve K. Simm, Metaline Falls, Wash., in place of F. P. LaSota, retired.
 Arthur J. Freeborg, Moses Lake, Wash., in place of L. E. Harris, retired.
 Lawrence G. Luzader, Pe Ell, Wash., in place of H. M. Walker, deceased.
 Paul E. McMahan, Randle, Wash., in place of F. L. Magill, deceased.
 James T. Likes, Rosalia, Wash., in place of H. C. Roberts, retired.
 Chauncey F. Arnold, Silverdale, Wash., in place of Elizabeth Clogston, retired.
 Chesla D. Williams, Tonasket, Wash., in place of D. M. Richardson, removed.
 Calvin M. Langfield, Trout Lake, Wash., in place of M. M. Aldahl, resigned.
 Wanda G. Wyatt, Union, Wash., in place of H. G. Andersen, retired.
 Josiah F. Lester, Wenatchee, Wash., in place of R. H. Maus, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

Loren A. Hoffman, Grafton, W. Va., in place of H. F. Courtney, deceased.
 John Samuel Stewart, Hundred, W. Va., in place of A. F. Cole, retired.
 Clarence R. Roberts, Mannington, W. Va., in place of H. V. Burt, deceased.
 Ernest A. Grim, Paden City, W. Va., in place of O. E. McKay, Jr., resigned.

WISCONSIN

Inez Myrtle Rautio, Amberg, Wis., in place of A. S. Port, retired.
 Arnold C. Works, Augusta, Wis., in place of T. F. Boehrer, retired.
 Robert J. Beese, Butternut, Wis., in place of George Helderer, removed.

Paul R. Dyer, Crivitz, Wis., in place of S. V. Wolf, retired.
 Matilda J. Loden, Granville, Wis., in place of H. M. Pfeil, resigned.
 George C. Drews, Hortonville, Wis., in place of A. M. Olk, removed.
 John C. Pribnow, Loyal, Wis., in place of L. M. Meyer, deceased.
 Myles Clark, Mauston, Wis., in place of J. J. Steiner, retired.
 Julius C. Sarafolean, Portage, Wis., in place of C. J. Rubin, deceased.
 Patrick H. Peterson, Valders, Wis., in place of T. E. Brennan, resigned.
 Felix F. Neider, Wabeno, Wis., in place of M. E. Lang, resigned.

WYOMING

Iduma Slagowski, Mountain View, Wyo., in place of R. C. Taylor, resigned.
 Ruth Newbrough, Pavillion, Wyo., in place of E. G. Kirschbaum, retired.
 Harold C. Jones, Saratoga, Wyo., in place of E. K. Peck, retired.
 Joseph H. Whitmore, Wheatland, Wyo., in place of J. C. Clark, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 4, 1957:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan, to be Postmaster General.
 Abe McGregor Goff, of Idaho, to be General Counsel of the Post Office Department.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. David Reginald Thomas, First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast in the wondrous ways of Thy providence brought this Nation to plenty and to power, we pray for these who are commissioned to the task of directing its policies.

Grant, we beseech Thee, that they may be possessed of a real sense of the stewardship of Thy gifts, that in the administration of its abundance this people may not be unmindful of the needs of others.

Grant that they may so exercise its power that this land may be as an instrument in Thy hands for the healing of the nations.

Give to these men the fearlessness that allows no compromise of principle and the wisdom of that restraint which gives no unnecessary offense.

O Lord, who dost mark out men to do Thy will in high places of authority, we pray for the President; so endow him with Thy grace that he may uplift the moral and spiritual tone of this seat of government and that thus it may know and do Thy will to the end that it may increasingly gain and maintain the esteem and confidence of all the freedom-loving peoples.

Grant that under his leadership these men may learn to be right without being self-righteous and that their ability to lead in human affairs may be in their pliability in Thy hands.

This we pray in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 31, 1957, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 637. An act to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 to increase the amount available thereunder for business loans.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 72

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

Joint Committee on Printing: Mr. Hayden, of Arizona; Mr. Hennings, of Missouri; and Mr. Javits, of New York.

Joint Committee of Congress on the Library: Mr. Green, of Rhode Island; Mr. Hennings, of Missouri; Mr. Talmadge, of Georgia; Mr. Curtis, of Nebraska; and Mr. Cooper, of Kentucky.

The message further announced that the Vice President had appointed the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], as a member on the part of the Senate to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

JANUARY 31, 1957.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 194 of title 14 of the United States Code, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy for the year 1957:

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER.

HON. ALTON LENNON.

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Sincerely,

HERBERT C. BONNER,
Chairman.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

JANUARY 31, 1957.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 301 of the 78th Congress, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the

United States Merchant Marine Academy for the year 1957:

HON. LEONOR K. (Mrs. John B.) SULLIVAN.

HON. T. A. THOMPSON.

HON. JOHN H. RAY.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Sincerely,

HERBERT C. BONNER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary, which is considering, as I understand, holding hearings on the civil rights bill, may have permission to sit during general debate for the remainder of the week. I make this request at the request of the chairman of the committee.

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

Mr. COLMER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

THE LATE EDGAR T. WOLFE

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sorrow to announce the death last Saturday of Edgar T. Wolfe, Sr., of Columbus, Ohio. Publisher, banker, and civil leader, Edgar Wolfe was a powerful, energetic, farsighted, and selfless driver for the long-range development of Columbus and central Ohio. Typical of his devotion was his great work for a hospital-building campaign last fall when he was suffering from cancer, the affliction that finally struck him down. His passing has brought tributes from leaders in all walks of life, including Vice President Nixon, former President Hoover, both Ohio Senators, Governor O'Neill, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, and many others. Typical of these are the words of Mr. Hoover:

By the passing of Edgar Wolfe the American people lose a great and dedicated American citizen devoted to his country and community.

Edgar Wolfe was my longtime, personal friend. My heart goes out in sympathy to his wife, his family, and many friends. I feel his life and work are best summed up in an editorial in last Sunday's Columbus Dispatch, of which he was copublisher. It was written by sorrowing close associates and I ask to give this editorial to the House at this point:

EDGAR T. WOLFE, SR.

The dominant motivation in the life of Edgar Thurston Wolfe was the civic improvement of this community.

At his death Saturday that motivation could be held largely responsible for such achievements here as the establishment of the city's airport, Port Columbus, larger and improved hospital service, more and better school buildings, a burgeoning program of slum clearance, the developing expressway traffic systems, and many more of the physical betterments which have made Columbus