the long-term contest of freedom versus communism without letting nuclear weapons spread further, that is a significant step forward.

Fifth, and most importantly, this treaty could be the turning point in history at which civilized man leaves the road toward nuclear catastrophe and starts on a new road toward nuclear control.

Perhaps the Soviets will dawdle them before the year is out. But now that they have accepted this very limited treaty—now that they have extended their hand this little distance—dare we spurn them? Dare we slam the door that has been opened ever so slightly? Dare we reject this opportunity to see whether further steps toward arms control may now be taken and whether the world may not someday be made a safe place for little children to grow up without the threat of another Nagasaki, another Hiroshima, or far, far worse.

[From the Albert Lea Tribune, Aug. 6, 1963]

TEST BAN TREATY MAY BE FAULTY

The signing of the nuclear test ban treaty is making news headlines. This diplomatic ploy has a certain popular support since it was first announced. In fact a great many people were hailing it before even the skimpy test details were available.

We think this is a function of the longing for peace rather than an unbiased appraisal of the treaty and its contents.

As a matter of fact, full text of the treaty hasn't been published, which fact has kept this newspaper from voicing a firm opinion on what we think the value of the treaty is. Besides, we think the scientists and military experts ought to be heard before this Nation commits itself to what appears to be only a partial ban which operates some of the time among some nations.

At the time of the signing, Secretary of State Dean Rusk observed "Our three governments—United States, U.S.S.R., and Great Britain—have today taken what all mankind must hope will be a first step on the road to a secure and peaceful world." He then dithers his hope for all mankind by saying "But it is only a first step. It does not end the threat of nuclear war."

We think, too, that Secretary Rusk is unduly optimistic about even his first step. There is no showing in history that Russia abides by treaties when it is in her interest to break them. As late as the Cuban fiasco, we were uneasy about Russian integrity. Nikita Khrushchev indicated to President Kennedy that he would not abide by any misrules and cast aside any treaty from Cuba. There was a great rejoicing in the land. But lately there are disquieting rumors that Nikita didn't keep his promise completely and that some missiles still remain captive Cuba.

We think it entirely likely that Russia will keep this treaty—which calls for cessation of nuclear explosions by the signatories for four months or even a few years. We think this because Red China and Russia are at odds with leadership of the considerable Communist world at stake. By being able to sign with major parties, Russia takes the initiative for the moment.

We think too, that Russia completed enough tests in its last series to make its scientists current with their theoretical efforts. They have demonstrated their ability to produce a gigantic bomb, but learned—as we have—that the big bombs cost too much, lack the strategic value of smaller bombs and would destroy too much real estate to make their use likely. The Muscovites are turning to smaller yield bombs, just as we have, which can be tested underground.

Much as we would like to join the chorus of hooahans, we prefer to wait until the Senate begins its hearings and our intelligence, military and scientific people can bring the weight of their testimony to bear.

We'd like to believe this treaty is an easy credit path to world peace. We know the convenient terms costly in other diplomatic installment buying, we are wary of it.

HOUSING OF REPRESENTATIVES
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Romans 14: 19: Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and for the edifying one another.

O Thou who art the inspiration of all that makes life noble and worthwhile, we beseech Thee now to kindle within our minds the clear vision of Thy divine will, for in the doing of Thy will is the impression of Thy divine will,

And women are elected to the House of Representatives by the people every 2 years. The title of our position is "Representative." Taxpayers have the right to choose the projects that they want to have established or rejected. It is their Government and they have the right to choose the person they want to promote and push the projects they want, and who will represent them. The Congressman is in his position to his wider type legislative functions, a special pleader for his constituents, he is the attorney for the people for the people he represents in the U.S. House of Representatives. He is constantly being checked by other Congressmen from other areas of the country who may have different views. And this is the way a democratic government operates and should operate.

My sensitivity to the article does not rest on the fact that the Cross-Florida Barge Canal was mentioned. The only thing the article suggested about the canal was that it had been persistently opposed for over 20 years. The reason and priority for the Cross-Florida Barge Canal is its national defense value. There are three ways to move oil from

RESPONSIBLE COVERAGE AND REPORTING BY NEWS MEDIA IM-PERHAPS?

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the basic communications outlets of the United States—magazines, newspapers, radio, and television—have long been bulwarks of our freedoms. Because these great news gathering organizations publish the facts about people, places, and events, they have earned respect. They have a perfect right to publish or report anything they like—as long as it is truthful.

In this week's issue of Life magazine, there is an article which is, at the very least, misleading. It is not in the best tradition of objective and interpretive reporting. The article, titled "Now, See the Innards of a Fat Pig," gives the impression that there is something evil about the United States supporting a military operation in the Innards of a Fat Pig," gives the impression that there is something evil about the United States supporting a national defense effort, operating the Post Office Department, the Small Business Administration, and the Veterans Administration. Columnists and journalists use the phrase "pork barrel" as a smear term to describe certain constitutional functions of the Federal Government. Defense, NASA, waterways, the U.S. Employment Service, and other responsibilities of Government are all lumped together and fall under the seething, vituperative, and vitriolic pens of the Life writers and editors. They are closeted together as if the were all immoral. Most of the items criticized are clearly set up in the U.S. Constitution as responsibilities of the Federal Government. They are purposes for which the Federal Government was organized.

There are questionable areas of Government responsibility. The article did not touch on, such as public hous-
the western producing States to the eastern manufacturing States—by pipeline, by tankers, and by protected barge canal. The first two transportation facilities are infinitely more expensive than the canal. During time of national emergency, like the Cuban crisis last fall, the canal would serve the needs of the Nation. The Cross-Florida Barge Canal would provide the missing link of protection into inland waterways from Texas to New Jersey.

The demands and wishes of the people are not evil, as this article suggests. They represent valid needs for a great nation.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, last week we heard about the infamous Gesell re-sults. About a year or so ago we heard a lot about muzzling the military. This morning I received in the mail, from a noncommissioned officer stationed at the Lockbourne Air Force Base located in my district, the following letter:

801st SUPPLY SQUADRON, 801st COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP, USAF FORCE,
Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio.

Attention of: SCC.
Subject: Nuclear test ban.

To: All personnel, 801st Supply Squadron.

1. We have been directed by higher headquarters not to discuss, comment on, or otherwise express our opinion, officially or unofficially, on the current subject of the nuclear test ban.

2. I request that you promulgate this information to all personnel without delay.

M. R. HENDERSON,
Captain, USAF, Commander.

As a result of this particular order, I have directed a letter this morning delivered to General LeMay asking about this most shocking revelation, particularly in view of the President's suggestion that this matter be openly and freely discussed.

Our military personnel are now being told what to say and what not to say.

THE WALL OF SHAME

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the second anniversary of the nucleus of the intercoastal construction project the world has ever known, the Berlin wall. It is a wall of shame, a barrier between freedom and slavery, a barrier that walls out liberty and self-determination from millions of people.

When I first examined the article, I was amazed to discover that the names of five men are listed as authors of the entire article. When I finished reading it, and compiling a page-long list of its distortions, slanders and misrepresentations of fact, it was my considered belief that none of these authors were listed. That way, no single individual has to bear the responsibility for the product.

The article is manifestly unfair in its presentation of so-called facts concerning virtually every subject which it treats.

It is unfair in its treatment of Minority Leader Charles Halleck, of Indiana, and of Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith, of Virginia. It is unfair in its characterization of a distinguished former Speaker of the House, the Honorable John Nance Garner, of Texas, and equally so in its description of a project supported by a former keynoter at the Republican National Convention, the Honourable Walter Judd, of Minnesota.

The writers of the Life article stand at the border line of libel in what they have said about a great U.S. Senator who held a post of great responsibility and leadership in the Congress, prior to his untimely death on January 1 of this year. The late Senator Robert S. Kerr contributed more to national understanding of this country's water supply and pollution problem, in his lifetime, than any American has in this century.

His leadership in the field of river basin planning and development won the unstinted praise of Americans in the fields of education, engineering, sanitation, public health, municipal and State government, and electric power. The attempt by Life magazine to sully the memory of this great Oklahoman by its vicious and misleading description of his life work and of the river project closest to his heart is a cowardly, below-the-belt attack upon a man whose eloquence and logic could pulverize every twisted and misleading paragraph in the article, if he were living today.

Since he is not here to defend either his name or the Arkansas River project, Mr. Speaker, other Members of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress will not hesitate to lift the proud banners of heritage in defense of the Senator and the Arkansas River.

Life magazine has distorted and misrepresented the facts concerning the history of the Arkansas River navigation project.

Life magazine has painted a false picture of the engineering benefits and multipurpose features of the project.

Life magazine has concealed the basic economic record and natural resource statistics which provide the solid foundation for the project.
The magazine's brazen distortion of history begins with this almost incredible paragraph:

Kerr himself did not invent Ark-Nav. The plan had been kicking around Oklahoma in a wish-dream status ever since 1907. By legend the idea was inspired by a report that somebody once saw a barge on the river in Arkansas, downstream from Oklahoma.

The inference is clear that barges and freight movement along the Arkansas River was recognized by a leader of national importance, long before the rise of Oklahoma long before 1907. The falsehood then follows that Senator Kerr, when Governor of Oklahoma in 1943, seized upon the plan for navigation development along the Arkansas River and to put it to work for the people of our State as soon as possible.

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the great structures authorized and constructed since that date, the great bulk of that waste continues.

The great article declares that the program approved by this Congress for the Arkansas has only "minor flood control and power features." On this count also, the record and the facts do not substantiate this allegation.

FLOOD CONTROL AND POWER

What are the facts about the flood control provisions of the structures in the Arkansas River Basin?

Fort Gibson Dam and Reservoir is one of three structures planned on the Grand River—two of which are responsibilities of the Grand River Dam Authority, a State agency. Operated for flood control 15 times since it went into partial operation for that purpose in 1950, Fort Gibson alone is estimated to have accrued benefits totaling $8,592,500 from flood damages prevented downstream.

Great Salt Plains Dam and Reservoir, on the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, was completed in 1941 at a construction cost of $4,626,270. By 1963 it had been used for floodwater storage 19 times, with total flood prevention of $4,724,500—more than paying for the cost of construction.

Hulah Dam and Reservoir, on the Caney, was completed for flood control in September of 1951, at a cost of $10,897,692. On 20 occasions since completion of this project, storage of floodwater has prevented downstream damage, with estimated damage prevention totaling $8,516,000.

Tulsa Dam and Reservoir, on the Poteau River, was completed in 1949. Its total cost was $10,501,000. Estimated flood damages prevented by this reservoir by 1963 totaled $10,494,000.

On Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian the flood damage prevented by 1953 was estimated at $4,774,180. On Tenkiller Ferry Dam on the Illinois, the saving totaled $2,459,000 in the first 10 years, and on Fort Sill canyon Dam on a tributary of the North Canadian, damage prevention totaled $2,263,000 by 1963.

Representing only a portion of the multiple benefits accruing the initiating operation, the units listed above accounted for more than $40 million of flood damages prevented—surely not a minor item, even by Life's standards.

Nor is it fair or accurate, Mr. Speaker, to describe the power contribution of the Arkansas project as minor.

The installed hydroelectric power generating capacity of the Fort Gibson Dam is 45,000 kilowatts.

At Tenkiller Ferry, there is power capacity of 34,000 kilowatts.

At Eufaula Dam, now under construction, three penstocks will provide water for three generating units, each of 30,000-kilowatt capacity.

At Fort Gibson Dam and Reservoir, also under construction, two penstocks will provide water for two generating units, each of 35,000-kilowatt capacity.

The lock and dam at Short Mountain, recently renamed the Robert S. Kerr lock and dam and reservoir by act of this Congress, will provide a substantial addition to this power capacity, as will other structures in the system.

While final decisions regarding total power capacity of the system are still in the hands of Congress, it is certainly poor reporting to describe the potential as minor.

The same can be applied to Life magazine's description of the scope and purpose of navigation along the river basin.

According to the Life article, the project "is intended to make an inland port of tiny Catoosa, Okla., 616 miles from the navigable Mississippi."

Nowhere in the Life article does the fact appear that within 10 minutes drive of the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma's second largest community, is there mention of the fact that the river development will also take navigation to the cities of Muskogee, Fort Smith, and Little Rock—all larger communities within the two States.

Without apologizing for Catoosa, which is already growing by leaps and bounds, and mentioning some of the other port cities interested in the Arkansas River program.

Summing up, Mr. Speaker, it should be apparent that Life magazine has been guilty of unfounded distortion and even by Life's standards.

I do not know of any better way to conclude these remarks than by quoting directly from the peerless eloquence of a distinguished Member of this body who appears at some points in the Life article to be one of that magazine's heroes.

"The gentleman to whom I refer is the able and articulate chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, the Honorable Clarence Cannon. His words appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 108, part 12, page 16731, in support of the public works appropriation bill for 1963."

This is the bill, Mr. Speaker, in which were reported the funds to continue the Arkansas River program along with all other flood control and navigation projects in the country.

The words of Chairman Cannon are both statesmanlike and persuasive:

"This bill changes the face of America. It rejuvenates and accelerates the business progress of the country. It starts new wheels turning, both rural and urban. It opens up the paces both in the factory and on the farm. It creates new jobs and new markets. It opens up new avenues and develops new skills and starts the cash registers ringing in every community. It protects and renew depleted national resources. It purifies rivers and curbs unruly floods. It integrates and amplifies power production and transmission at reasonable rates."

It is true that the cost is heavy and that some of the cost must be paid by the children and grandchildren, but it saves and transmits to posterity invaluable resources national wealth and economic democracy, which otherwise would be lost to the people forever.

In close support of their chairman, the Honorable Mike Kirwan and the Honorable Ben Jensen were also heard on August 16, 1962.

Congressman Kirwan described the 1962 bill as "one of the best bills which has ever come before the Members of the House," and declared that "every dime in this bill and every public works bill that follows will be spent either in or on America."

Congressman Jensen, summing up for his side of the committee, declared:

Mr. Chairman, this bill is an all-American bill. It is to develop our natural resources, to control our rivers, to preserve and conserve our water and soil resources and for everything that is good for the progress of America. I offer no alibis or excuses for this bill.

No alibis or excuses were needed, Mr. Speaker. The public works appropriation bill of 1963 was overwhelmingly approved, just as the public works appropriation bill of 1964 will be overwhelmingly approved.

As an investment in America and its future, few tax dollars are better spent.

In Oklahoma, Mr. Speaker, we are both proud and grateful that the Arkansas River's development is sharing in that investment and is part of our country's dynamic and glorious future.
that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2192. An act authorizing the reestablishment of Walter Sowa, Jr., to the U.S. Naval Academy.

SENIATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced the signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 874. An act to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint; S. 1032. An act to exclude cargo which is lumber from certain filing requirements under the Shipping Act, as amended; and S. 1388. An act to add certain lands to the Cache National Forest, Utah.

A DEMAND FOR A QUORUM

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold that request pending my making a statement?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York insist on his point of order?

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my point of order.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, it has been my policy during the entire year to insist on my point of order.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I asked if the gentleman would withhold his point of order until I could make a statement.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my point of order.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; according to (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 14, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1130. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 12, 1963, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of the reports on Edmonds Harbor, Wash., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted November 24, 1958, and June 3, 1959 (H. Doc. No. 147), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XXIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 221. An act for the relief of Mark John Janavaras; with amendment (Rept. No. 657). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 657. An act for the relief of Via-thia Christou; without amendment (Rept. No. 658). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. POFF: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 506. An act for the relief of Panagota Mekos; without amendment (Rept. No. 659). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. POFF: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 538. An act for the relief of Henry Bang Williams; with amendment (Rept. No. 660). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MOORE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 657. An act for the relief of Dr. Mohammed Adham; without amendment (Rept. No. 661). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 906. An act for the relief of Marija Lovsin; without amendment (Rept. No. 662). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MOORE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 906. An act for the relief of Via-thia Christou as above; with amendment (Rept. No. 663). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXIII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 8040. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to allow deductions for contributions to political parties; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.R. 8041. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for the withdrawal of government funds through the postal service to an entity which does not comply with the requirements of clause 2 of rule XXIV.

H.R. 8042. A bill to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to provide for shelter in Federal structures, to authorize payment toward the construction or modification of approved public shelter space, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXIII.

The SPEAKER presented a Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to joint resolution No. 46, to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President in a manner fair and just to the people of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXIII.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey presented a petition bearing 161 signatures protesting the Supreme Court decision which declared as unconstitutional the recitation of the Lord's Prayer and reading of the Bible in public schools, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 661, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the first calendar quarter of 1963 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine. D. (6) $252.69.


A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. E. (9) $476.45.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) $2,204.94. E. (9) $2,204.94.

A. American Council for Technical Products, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) $11,705.06. E. (9) $11,705.06.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.


A. American Library Association, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.


A. American Nurses Association, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Public Interest Research Group, 1234 23rd Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Society for Association Executives, 1234 23rd Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Society of Association Executives, 1234 23rd Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
   E. (9) $29,000.00.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 51 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
   D. (6) $41,236.52. E. (9) $4,711.56.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $254.

A. American Stock Yards Association, 1121 1st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $1,350. E. (9) $900.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $10,290.06. E. (9) $11,918.83.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
   E. (9) $1,193.36.

A. John Arens, 500 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $13.30.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
   E. (9) $37.87.

B. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
   E. (9) $4.31.

A. Associated Fur Manufacturers, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.
   E. (9) $2,250.

A. Edward Atkins, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
   E. (9) $900.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $751.50.

A. Charles H. Brown, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   B. National Educational Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $3,250.

   B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $3,271.20.

   B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $2,942.34.

   E. (9) $3,011.71.

A. Don Costa, 3527 Brandon Avenue, Reno, Nev.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D.C.

A. County Supervisors Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento, Calif.
   E. (9) $146.53.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $2,371.20.

A. C. Morgan Bisette, 3300 34th Street, South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $210.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communication Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $2,593.05.

A. Chas. B. Bowling, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $600.

A. Richard Breed, 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.


A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1145 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $12.


B. American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.


   D. (6) $751.50.


B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $2,942.34.

A. John J. Burke, 1062 West Platinum Street, Butte, Mont.

   E. (9) $450.

A. Charles S. Burns, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $2,942.34.

A. Monroe Butler, 550 South Florida Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Superior Oil Co., 590 South Florida Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
   D. (6) $1,561.45. E. (9) $1,541.45.

A. George P. Byrne, Jr., 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

B. U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bakers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   E. (9) $812.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bakers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $730.54.

A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, 1925 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mahogany Association, Inc., 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Abraham A. Bush, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Power Authority Multi-Liability Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee.

A. John M. Dickerman, 1825 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1614 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. David C. Fullerton, 2006 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2006 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
C. AFL-CIO, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. AFL-CIO, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $282.85.

A. Mary Condor Gereau, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Actors' Equity Association, 226 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $310.

A. John A. Gosnell, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Small Business Association.
C. American Federation of Government Employees, 500 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,833.34.

A. John F. Griner, 300 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
C. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $843.61. E. (9) $27.10.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 500 F Street SW., Washington, D.C.
C. National Grange, 1614 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $4,158. E. (9) $415.80.

A. Charles A. Hamilton, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
C. National Grange, 1614 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $185. E. (9) $60.24.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, 1640 California Street, Denver, Colo.
C. National Grange, 1614 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $225.

A. William B. Henderson, 1013 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Parcel Post Association, 1013 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
C. National Grange, 1614 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,990.35. E. (9) $271.44.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $244.

A. Mrs. Margaret E. Jenkins, 30 Deerpath, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, N.Y.
B. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. American Carpet Institute, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $5,300.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.
B. George P. Byrne, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. John M. Hurley, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. AFL-CIO, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $15.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,021.70.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Fisheries Institute, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,300.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $244.

A. Max H. Jordan, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $843.61. E. (9) $23.45.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,125.

A. W. M. Keck, 9854 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,125.
E. (9) $150.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  


A. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) $9,150.00.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) $144,531.23. E. (9) $28,283.61.

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) $1,178.66. E. (9) $3,559.41.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) $7,927.42. E. (9) $841.16.

A. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) $13,293.38. E. (9) $7,917.11.

A. National Small Business Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $2,562.97.

A. National Tax Equity Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.  

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 3000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) $82.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
D. (6) $10,499. E. (9) $3,946.36.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) $4,938.98. E. (9) $4,938.98.

A. George B. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $521.70.

A. Harshel D. Newcom, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) $3,750.
A. Fred J. Scanlan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fred R. Pizzitola, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (8) $350.


D. (6) $400.  E. (9) $500.

A. Ernest Schein, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $13,390.  E. (9) $50.

A. Clayton A. Seiber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) $3,000.  E. (9) $500.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Editorial Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) $156.22.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
C. American Nurses’ Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $2,076.93.  E. (9) $194.45.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. National Education Association, Divi-

D. (6) $3,000.  E. (9) $300.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $2,000.  E. (9) $285.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1102 Ring Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. American Nurses’ Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $5,500.  E. (9) $70.

A. Donald Francis White, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Truck Tank Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.


A. A. Austin Sutherland, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.


A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $500.  E. (9) $327.71.

A. Donald Franck Whyte, 1612 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $500.  E. (9) $327.71.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses’ Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.


A. Juliana B. Traschen, 1921 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Business & Professional Women’s Clubs, Inc., 1921 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.


A. Mrs. Hatfield Traschen, 1921 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Business & Professional Women’s Clubs, Inc., 1921 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.


A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. Galen Douglas Trussell, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $156.22.  E. (9) $194.45.

A. Gerald A. Truett, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
C. United World Federalists, Inc., 1321 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,208.30.  E. (9) $636.70.

A. T. M. Walters, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Order of Railroad Conductors and Brake-
men, O.R.C.B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
C. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.


A. Donald Franck Whyte, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,208.30.  E. (9) $636.70.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.


A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

D. (6) $2,000.  E. (9) $28.71.

A. Claude C. Wilson, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Building, Pitts-
burgh, Pa.
C. A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

D. (6) $2,055.18.  E. (9) $959.15.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Build-

D. (6) $2,055.18.  E. (9) $959.15.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
C. United World Federalists, Inc., 1321 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $156.22.  E. (9) $194.45.

A. A. Austin Sutherland, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $5,500.  E. (9) $70.

A. A. Austin Sutherland, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $5,500.  E. (9) $70.

A. T. M. Walters, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Order of Railroad Conductors and Brake-
men, O.R.C.B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
C. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.


A. Donald Franck Whyte, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $1,208.30.  E. (9) $636.70.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1963:

(Note.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the Record, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" Report ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" Report: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

### REPORT

Pursuant to Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act

<table>
<thead>
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<th>YEAR: 1963...</th>
<th>QUARTER</th>
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NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) In General. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee").

(b) Separate Reports. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(1) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(2) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that:

(a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—"naming both persons as "employers""—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employee, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests have terminated.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
August 13

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) In General. "The term 'contribution' includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a 'contribution.' "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) If THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(I) In General. Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available to it in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) Receipts of Multiple Purpose Organizations.—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) If THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(I) In General. In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 8" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 18" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the 'employer' has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)
1. $-------- Dues and assessments
2. $-------- Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $-------- Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $-------- Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $-------- Repaid to others during this Quarter
6. $-------- Total for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. $-------- Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. $-------- Total of this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received
"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).
9. $-------- Total now owed to others on account of loans
10. $-------- Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $-------- Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. $-------- "Expense money" and Reimbursements received during this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)
13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no":
14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor," and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount Name and Address of Contributor
"Period" from Jan. 1 through ---------------, 19---)
$1,500.00 John Doe, 1821 Blank Blvd., New York, N.Y.
$1,750.00 The Roe Corporation, 3211 Doe Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00 Total

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(a) In General. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) If THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)
1. $-------- Public relations and advertising services
2. $-------- Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3. $-------- Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $-------- Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $-------- Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $-------- Telephone and telegraph
7. $-------- Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $-------- All other expenditures
9. $-------- Total for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $-------- Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. $-------- Total from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others
"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).
12. $-------- Total now owed to person filing
13. $-------- Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $-------- Repayment received during this Quarter

Loans of $10 or More
In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose
$1,750.00 7-11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00 7-15,8-15,9-15: Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Blvd., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.

$4,150.00 Total
A. Clarence G. Adamy, 1725 I Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Food Chains,
1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $325.30.

A. V. J. Adduci, 1725 De Sales Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of
America, Inc., 1725 De Sales Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,484. E. (9) $1,668.02.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of
America, Inc., 1725 De Sales Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $9,521.07. E. (9) $9,521.07.

A. Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association,
4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

A. Air Transport Association of America,
1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington,
D.C.
D. (6) $2,911.25. E. (9) $6,161.60.

A. George Venable Allen, 4370 Quebec
Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 15th
Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Louis J. Allen.
B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.

A. Charles B. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue
NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative As-
sociation,
1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 128
East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $7,387.40. E. (9) $2,967.05.

A. Edwin N. Altman.
B. American Maritime Association, 17 Bat-
tery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street
NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Automobile Association, 1725
K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $899.89.

A. Amalgamated Association of Street,
Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees
of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW.,
Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $2,005.19.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necess-
ity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation,
Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and
432 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $34,128. E. (9) $34,128.

A. American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations, 810
15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $32,794. E. (9) $1,098.02.

A. American Association of Casualty &
Surety Companies, 110 William Street, New
York, N.Y.
D. (6) $7,463.40. E. (9) $5,369.32.

A. American Automobile Association, 1725
I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,934.50. E. (9) $3,557.54.

A. American Justice Association, Defense
Highway, Gambrius, Md.
D. (6) $2. E. (9) $2.

A. American Legion, National Headquar-
ters, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $7,397.94. E. (9) $20,697.05.

A. American Line Convention, 230 North
Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $693.71. E. (9) $55.91.

A. American Maritime Association, 17 Bat-
tery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street
NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,399.86. E. (9) $35.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North
Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $29,480.01.

A. American National Cattlemen's Asso-
ciation, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc.,
care of Dr. Melvin B. Dunbar, 21 Bank Street,
Lebanon, N.H.
D. (6) $7,878. E. (9) $7,878.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212
East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Paper & Pulp Association,
122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver
Spring, Md.
B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union,
International, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver
Spring, Md.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New
York, N.Y.
D. (6) $13.81.

A. American Surveys, 2000 P Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,300. E. (9) $900.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Im-
ports, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlie-
ton, Va.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $300.

A. American Textile Machinery Associa-
tion, care of E. C. Connor, Poster Machine Co.,
Westfield, Mass.
D. (6) $13.81.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Insti-
tute, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chi-
icago, Ill.

A. Association of American Railroads, 290
Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Association of Broadcasting Standards,
Inc., 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington,
D.C.
E. (9) $400.67.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Insti-
tute, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chi-
icago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,544.16. E. (9) $2,544.16.

A. Association of Japanese Textile Im-
ports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Insti-
tute, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chi-
icago, Ill.

A. Associated General Contractors of Amer-
ica, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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ica, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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ica, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $495.52.
A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Electric Bond & Share Co., 2 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.
A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,449.30.
A. Robert W. Bruce, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $748. E. (9) $583.
A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $6.53.
A. Norman D. Burch, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $109.35.
A. John J. Burke, 1062 West Platinum Street, Butte, Mont.
E. (9) $325.
A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
A. Gustave Burmeister, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (8) $1,287.50. E. (9) $13.60.
A. Charles S. Burns, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $884.50. E. (9) $118.25.
A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.
A. Hollis W. Burt, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $52.50.
A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,999.99.
A. Business Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $75,750. E. (9) $24,876.52.
A. Monroe Butler, 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Superior Oil Co., 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $335.50. E. (9) $329.62.
A. Robert B. Byrnes, 1703 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 2403 East 5th Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $42.70.
A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnstond Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $760.20. E. (9) $90.
A. Cari C. Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
A. Ronald A. Capone, Room 505, the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1527 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
D. (6) $525.
A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,400. E. (9) $270.02.
A. Carretta & Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Carretta & Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
A. H. Allen Carroll, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $24,876.52.
B. Con-Gas Service Corp., Four Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Clarence B. Carter, Post Office Box 706, New Haven, Conn.
B. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
E. (9) $100.
A. Eugene C. Carusi, 520 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
A. Francis R. Cawley, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $337.50. E. (9) $115.84.
A. Alger B. Chapman, Jr., 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Taxicab Association, Inc., 4415 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $505. E. (9) $5.52.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1527 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
E. (9) $1.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $337.50. E. (9) $115.84.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Jeppesen & Co., 8025 East 40th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $33.52.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 130-141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $825. E. (9) $95.49.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $11.04.
A. Chapman & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azu- car, S.A. de C.V., Balderas No. 36-Primer Piso, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
D. (6) $8,750. E. (9) $16.96.
A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Ambler, Pa.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $100.
A. A. H. Cheeser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
E. (9) $250.
A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,123.58. E. (9) $3,123.58.
A. Citizens Committee on American Policy in the Near East, Box 262, McLean, Va.
D. (6) $320. E. (9) $970.
A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 710 Du Ponte Circle Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,140. E. (9) $4,655.75.
A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100.
A. Earl W. Clark, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $954. E. (9) $44.67.
A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 410 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,329.60.
A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 533 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Alcoa, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,312.50. E. (9) $242.73.
A. Washington, I, Cleveland, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. D.C. Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW, Washington, D.C.
C. Joseph Cookley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. Building Service Employees International Union, 316 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $500.
A. Cold War Council, 2301 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The National Association of Railroad Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $530.
A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Street Car Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
C. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $287.45.
A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. (6) $625. E. (9) $273.
A. Colorado Railroad Association, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $656.65.
A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $8,700. E. (9) $11,795.52.
A. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $690.
A. R. T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
C. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pan American World Airways, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. John D. Conner, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y.
A. John D. Conner, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1825 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
A. George W. Cooley, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Edward Cooper. B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1900 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th and New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.
A. John Shepard Cooper, 1730 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $852. E. (9) $2,070.06.
A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries, 550 Burdard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
D. (6) $5,500. E. (9) $244.59.
A. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Classroom Periodicals Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $1,000.
B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $12.15.
A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, 410 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
A. E. (9) $655.59.
A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (9) $85.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $574.72.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $600.00.

B. American Bankers Association, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (9) $2,000.

A. John F. Else, 200 Maryland Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 315 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $975.85.

A. James W. Foristel, One Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (9) $1,425. E. (9) $184.99.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (9) $200.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (9) $559.75.

A. George R. Frankovich, Providence, R.I.
D. (9) $597.89.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Book Manufacturers’ Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 242 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (9) $27,549.53. E. (9) $10,863.06.

A. Malcolm H. Frost, 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Book Manufacturers’ Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. David C. Fullarton, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (9) $819.

A. Garrett Fuller, 286 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. West Coast Steamship Co., 1210 Standard Plaza, Portland, Ore.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 916 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 916 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (9) $975.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (9) $675.51.
A. Warner W. Gardner, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Steamship Traffic Executives Committee, 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $189.
A. Warner W. Gardner, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $15.47.
A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 69 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $170.
A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. The Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 165 Center St., Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $1,500.
A. J. M. George 165-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $3,000.
A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
A. Glen Alden Corp., 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $8,000.
A. Philip Goldstein, Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, 410 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $785.
A. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,978.13. E. (9) $6,949.08.
A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $14,429.40. E. (9) $15,394.
A. Gravelle, Whitlock, Markey & Tait, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee, 1032 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $61.17.
A. Cornelius B. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
C. American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500.
E. (9) $32.93.
A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 5601 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $47.29.
A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 5601 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $412.50. E. (9) $70.88.
A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee on Consumer Finance Companies, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.
A. Ben H. Gull, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association; American Smelting & Refining Co.; American Zinc, Leid & Smelting Co.
D. (6) $74,890. E. (9) $2,409.
A. Terry Gunn, 2002 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 200 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,410.29.
A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,954. E. (9) $49.68.
A. Hal H. Hale, 419 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Haley Bader & Potts, 1785 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadening Standards, Inc., 1741 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
A. J. G. Hall, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
A. E. S. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,500.
A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Havel, Michigan, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
A. Charles A. Hamilton, 771 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $44.20.
A. W. C. Hamerle, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
A. Harold F. Hammond, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation Association of America.
A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $125.73.
A. Mildred B. Harman, 212 Maryland Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. National Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,750.02. E. (9) $150.70.
A. Herbert E. Harris, 2d, 415 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $32.93.
A. E. A. Harris, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,625. E. (9) $18.75.
A. Stephen H. Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 501 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $7,299.75. E. (9) $2,350.38.
A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $162.50. E. (9) $16.60.
A. R. L. Harlow, 1701 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $162.50. E. (9) $16.60.
A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30
F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (8) $300. E. (9) $431.84.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York, N.Y., and 20 E Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20
E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and Bipar-
tisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for
Public Elementary and Secondary Education,
4107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hidrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut
Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comité de Productores de Azucar, An-
tonio Miranda Pada, Lima, Peru.

A. Kenneth G. Heiser, 18th and M Streets
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings As-
sociations, 18th and M Streets NW., Wash-
ington, D.C.
D. (9) $950.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d
Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East
42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (8) $2,375.91. E. (9) $1,150.91.

A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Ave-
 nue, New York, N.Y.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc.,
575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (9) $760.21.

A. Maurice G. Hernon, 501 Warner Build-
ing, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Insurance
Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., and
801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (8) $175.65. E. (9) $175.65.

A. Hester, Owen & Crown, 432 Shoreham
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263
Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $86.86.

A. Hester, Owen & Crown, 432 Shoreham
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Wool Manufac-
turers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (8) $1,000.

A. Hester, Owen & Crown, 432 Shoreham
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 414
Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
E. (9) $20.68.

A. Hester, Owen & Crown, 432 Shoreham
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Wool Trade Association, 263
Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Hester, Owen & Crown, 432 Shoreham
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. New York Wool Trade Association, 155
West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Hester, Owen & Crown, 432 Shoreham
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Philadelphia Wool & Textile Associa-
tion, Post Office Box 472, Station S, Phila-
delphia, Pa.

A. Hester, Owen & Crown, 432 Shoreham
Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Brewers Association, 555
Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $67.20.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Ave-
 nue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad As-
sociation, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW.,
Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $45.50. A. M. F. Hickey, 507 Bankers Trust Build-
ing, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers
Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) $451.06.

A. Robert I. Higgins, 1200 18th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Associa-
tion, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John W. Hight, 1025 Connecticut Ave-
 nue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Commit-
tee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025
Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $76.

A. James A. Hirshfield, 305 Rockefeller
Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers’ Association, 305 Rocke-
feller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Associa-
tion.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street
NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association,
919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $275.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1000 Connecticut Ave-
nue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway
Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (8) $800. E. (9) $120.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Associa-
tion, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW.,
Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $275.65.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117
Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 1729 H Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730
K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsyl-
vania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30
14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $540.06.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams
Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Warehousemen’s Association.
D. (6) $120.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1701 18th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc.,
1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750.

A. International Union of Electricians,
Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, 1126
16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, Inc.,
1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $2,750.

A. Inter-State Manufacturer’s Association,
163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $2,762.50. E. (9) $5.30.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., W-
1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul,
Minn.
D. (6) $135. E. (9) $1,163.85.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 1614 20th Street
NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Fisheries Institute, 1614 20th
Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,518.62.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut
Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Insti-
tute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte,
N.C.
D. (6) $2,150. E. (9) $421.

A. Walter K. Jaenicke, 1957 E Street NW.,
Washington, D.C.
B. The Associated General Contractors of
America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Wash-
ington, D.C.

A. Japanese American Citizens League,
1604 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) $150.
A. Daniel Jaspers, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $75.13.
E. (6) $75.13.

A. Philip F. Jehle, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $1,000.

A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles B. Jennings, 1712 1st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Stock Yards Association, 1716 1st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $400.

A. Robert C. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.

E. (9) $321.36.

A. Jewel Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 727 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $10,325. E. (9) $6,670.10.

A. Peter D. Joers, 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
B. Diers Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

E. (9) $315.46.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers’ Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Glenda E. Johnson, 1701 1st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 330 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) $246.25.
E. (6) $125.

A. Reuben L. Johnson, 1757 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers’ Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1757 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $2,769.40. E. (9) $278.91.

A. Ned Johnston, 4009 Sausal Road, Kensington, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George A. Jones, Montgomery, Ala.

D. (6) $347.61. E. (9) $40.99.

A. Lyle W. Jones, 912 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Illinois Association of Consulting Engineers, Post Office Box 1202, Springfield, Ill.

D. (6) $200.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $100.

A. John R. Kane, 1239 2nd Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) $2,187.50. E. (9) $892.03.

A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Guatemala Sugar Producers Association, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

A. A. Karsen & Karsen, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) $305.59.

A. Howard B. Keck, 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) $300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 8864 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Charles C. Keeble, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) $256.67.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. John T. Kelly, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

A. Frances V. Kessing, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lake Carriers’ Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $100.

A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Reuben L. Johnson, 1757 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers’ Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1757 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) $2,769.40. E. (9) $278.91.

A. John T. Kelly, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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A. Harold L. Kennedy, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

A. Frances V. Kessing, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. John T. Kelly, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
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<td>D. (9) $850.</td>
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<td>A. Warren Lawrence, 1700 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>B. American Association of Nurserymen, D.C.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $125. E. (9) $157.35.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $29.38. E. (9) $97.46.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $750.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>D. (9) $800.60.</td>
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<td>A. Commercial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>B. Associated Manufacturers, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.</td>
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<td>D. (9) $495.40.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $2,257. E. (9) $79.50.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $200.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $500.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,250.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $573.75. E. (9) $99.47.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,250.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $911.17.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,250.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $4,999.98 E. (9) $1,432.35.</td>
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<td>A. A. Bernard Locker, 4107 Davenport Street, New Orleans, La.</td>
<td>B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $587.49.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,300.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $4,999.98 E. (9) $1,432.35.</td>
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<td>B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $587.49.</td>
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<td>B. Associated Manufacturers, 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,300.</td>
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<td>B. Associated Manufacturers, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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<td>B. Associated Pur Manufacturers, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.</td>
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<td>D. (6) $1,000.</td>
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</table>
A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2039 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (9) $44,517. E. (9) $2,206.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
   (9) $164.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $228. E. (9) $228.

A. National Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1700 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
   D. (6) $9,588.71. E. (9) $1,559.93.

A. Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $123. E. (9) $9,568.91.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (9) $45. E. (9) $4.50.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 1215 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $1,076.95.

A. Samuel Omasta, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
   E. (9) $164.

A. A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $150.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (9) $3,726. E. (9) $71.75.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 178 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, III.
   D. (9) $10,592.31.

A. John F. O'Connor, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $4,975.12. E. (9) $121.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
   D. (6) $726. E. (9) $711.75.

A. Samuel Omasta, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (9) $90.

A. A. E. H. O'Connor, 1215 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Organization of Professional Employes of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $722.52. E. (9) $964.20.

A. Clayton L. Orr, 393 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.
B. Marathon Oil Co., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.
   D. (9) $197.25.

A. James G. Patton, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
   D. (6) $300. E. (9) $87.25.

A. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
B. Jersey City, Mo.
C. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (9) $1,500.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $1,500.

A. Vaux Owen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., 756 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.
B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

A. Walter Page, 912 University Building, Syracuse, N.Y.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
   D. (6) $1,500.

A. A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
   D. (6) $3,726. E. (9) $71.75.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
   D. (9) $100. E. (9) $86.25.

A. A. E. H. O'Connor, 1215 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
B. The Pittsburgh Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
   D. (6) $800.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 178 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
   D. (9) $10,592.31.
A. Robert A. Saltstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. ($8,500. E. ($816.12. 
A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Nurses' Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. ($400. E. ($129.16. 
A. O. H. Saunders, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retirement Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. ($1,050. 
A. Fred J. Scanlan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. ($850. 
D. ($400. E. ($300. 
A. C. Herschel Schooley, 1815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauc Centre, Minn.
D. ($3,750. E. ($769. 
E. ($197.60. 
A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Ben Seaver, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Fred G. Selg, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Sessions and Caminita, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Continental Oil Co.
A. Clifford Setter, 59 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
A. Leo Saybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. ($1,125. E. ($914.95. 
A. Alvin Shapiro, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. ($1,206.25. E. ($900.42. 
A. David C. Sharman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optical Manufacturing Corporation, care of Dr. Melvin B. Dunbar, 21 Bank Street, Lebanon, N.H.
A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. ($696.
A. Carroll M. Shaw, 6328 Southwest Drive, Shreveport, La.
B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Laurence P. Sherry, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. ($400.75. 
A. Max Shine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Richard C. Shipman, 1757 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1757 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. ($1,188.86. E. ($102. 
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. ($700. 
A. Silver Users Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. ($704.50. E. ($1,327.50. 
A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. ($20,000. E. ($3,300. 
A. Harold S. Skinner, Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.
B. Continental Oil Co.
A. Carlens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Harold Slater, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. ($1,312.50. E. ($75.69. 
A. Stephen Sliber, 925 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. ($2,812.50. E. ($1.29. 
A. Cari ton D. Smith, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) $3,991.63.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Welch, 997 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $85.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.

A. John C. White, 1615 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,212.50. E. (9) $168.78.

B. (6) $433.85. E. (9) $207.55.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 410 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 410 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,666.66. E. (9) $53.30.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,464.86. E. (9) $171.05.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $950. E. (9) $171.05.

A. John C. White, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marc A. White, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $497.50. E. (9) $98.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1130 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
A. Albert E. Wilkinson, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
A. John Willard, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.
B. Montana Railroad Association, Helena, Mont.
D. (6) $46.50. E. (9) $36.68.

A. Donald Francis White, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $85.

A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,991.63.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,633.33.

A. Henry B. Wilson, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $27.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $226.33.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3869 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. A. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,633.33.

A. D. (6) $487.50. E. (9) $350.

A. Robert E. Williams, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $226.33.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,464.86. E. (9) $171.05.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $950. E. (9) $171.05.

A. John C. White, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marc A. White, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $497.50. E. (9) $98.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1963:

(Nota.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the Record, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN “X” BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE “REPORT” HEADING BELOW:

“Preliminary” Report (“Registration”): To “register,” place an “X” below the letter “P” and fill out page 1 only.

“Quarterly” Report: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an “X” below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page “3,” and the rest of such pages should be “4,” “5,” “6,” etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

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NOTE ON ITEM “A”.—(a) In General. This “Report” form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) “Employee.”—To file as an “employee”, state (in Item “B”) the name, address, and nature of business of the “employer.” (If the “employee” is a firm such as a law firm or public relations firm, partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an “employee.”)

(ii) “Employer.”—To file as an “employer”, write “None” in answer to Item “B”.

(b) Separate Reports. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer’s Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write “None.”

NOTE ON ITEM “B”.—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that:

(i) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as “employers”—is to be filed each quarter.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests have terminated, place an “X” in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting:

(a) Short titles of statutes and bills;

(b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known;

(c) Citations of statutes, where known;

(d) Whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth:

(a) Description;

(b) Quantity distributed;

(c) Date of distribution;

(d) Name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor.

4. If this is a “Preliminary” Report (Registration) rather than a “Quarterly” Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a “Quarterly” Report, disregard this Item “C4” and fill out Item “D” and “E” on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a “Preliminary” Report (Registration) with a “Quarterly” Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]
A. Charles D. Ablard, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Magazines Publishers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Domestic Shipping Committee, 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 411 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Americans for National Security, 300 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, D.C.
B. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Pacht & Kahn, 1000 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Pacht & Kahn, 1000 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. A. Earle C. Clements, 2475 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. A. Francis R. Cawley, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. A. Ronald A. Capone, the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. Legislative Council for Photogrammetry, 1815 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. A. B. Electric Bond & Share Co., 2 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.
B. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. American Domestic Shipping Committee, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. American Steamship Traffic Executives Association, 2475 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East 63rd Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. The Government of the Mutawakelite Kingdom of the Yemen.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. American Domestic Shipping Committee, 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. A. faucet Manufacturers, 101 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. A. Bakery, 501 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Club Managers Association of America, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. A. Baker, 501 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. Legislative Council for Photogrammetry, 1815 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. B. American Steamship Traffic Executives Association, 2475 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
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B. B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. B. The Government of the Mutawakelite Kingdom of the Yemen.

A. A. B. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
A. Sessions & Caminita, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Floyd A. Segel, 215 West Oregon Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. Clifford Setzer, 55 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. United States Plywood Corp.
E. Laurence P. Shefry, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
F. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
G. A. Gerald H. Sherman, 1000 Bender Building, Washington, D.C.
H. A. Association for Advanced Life Underwriting, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
J. A. National FHA Apartment Owners Association.
K. A. Mrs. Cornelia Shuford, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
L. A. Legislative Council for Photogrammetry, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
M. A. Wayne J. Smith, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
N. A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
O. A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
P. A. James E. Smith, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
Q. A. The American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y., and 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
S. A. Franklin P. Perdue, Salisbury, Md.
U. A. Peter T. Posmantur, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
W. A. William R. Noble, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
X. A. National Farm & Power Equipment Dealers Association, Material Handling Equipment Distributors Association, and National Retail Hardware Association.
Y. A. A. W. Perdue & Son, Inc., Salisbury, Md.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on August 8, 1963, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1122) relating to the exchange of certain lands in the town of Powell, Wyo., and the Presbyterian Retirement Facilities Corp.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Maj. Gen. Robert Hackett, U.S. Army, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade of lieutenant general, as referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of his reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted...
as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Estes Kefauver, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

The message announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5555) to amend title 37, United States Code, to increase the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. Rivers of South Carolina, Mr. Philbin, Mr. Hirt, Mr. Winstead, Mr. Norbeck, Mr. Breaux, and Mr. Bray were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill (H.R. 7525) relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and that they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 874. An act to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint;

S. 1032. An act to exclude cargo which is jumber from certain tariff filing requirements under the Shipping Act, as amended; and

S. 1388. An act to add certain lands to the Cache National Forest, Utah; and

H.R. 2182. An act authorizing the readmittance of Walter Sowa, Jr., to the U.S. Naval Academy.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 7525) relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

LIMITATION OF STATEMENTS DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. Mansfield, and by unanimous consent, statements during the morning hour were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be permitted to sit in connection with the session of the Senate tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. KUCHEL. I have no objection.

Has the same permission been granted for a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee this afternoon, too?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes; that was done yesterday.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I have no objection.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT ON REZER'S TITLE I OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1964

A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on agreements concluded during July 1963, under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1964 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON PERSONAL PROPERTY RECEIVED BY STATE SUPPLY PROPERTY AGENCIES AND REAL PROPERTY DISPOSED OF TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on personal property received by State surplus property agencies and real property disposed of to public health and educational institutions, for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1963 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIES IN CERTAIN AVIATION FACILITIES, U.S. COAST GUARD

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on opportunities for economies in aviation facility requirements and aircraft utilization, U.S. Coast Guard, Treasury Department, dated August 1963 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON THE NUMBER AND PAYMENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND RETIRED PAY TO RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on concurrent payments of unemployment benefits and retired pay to retired members of the Armed Forces, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, dated August 1963 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS RELATING TO EASEMENTS AND PERMITS UPON CERTAIN FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on current status of legislative proposals to consolidate and simplify laws relating to easements and permits upon certain federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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 Wisconsin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"Whereas the Constitution of the United States provides for the calling of a convention to propose an article of amendment to the Constitution providing for a fair and just division of the electoral vote within the States in the election of the President and Vice President; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretaries of the states be and he hereby is directed to transmit copies of this application to the General Services Administration, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein.

Robert Haase, Speaker of the Assembly.
Kenneth E. Prince, Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
Jack B. Olson, President of the Senate.
Lawrence B. Larsen, Chief Clerk of the Senate."

A resolution adopted by the United States Steel Corporation, October 25, 1964, of Houston, Tex., favoring the enactment of civil rights legislation as proposed by the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution of a petition from the NATO Parliamentarians Conference, Paris, France, signed by Cathorine, president, expressing sorrow at the death of the late Senator Estes Kefauver; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"Whereas the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington has rendered a decision rejecting the application of Northeast Airlines for a permanent certificate to make this run and has established a successful operational effort. It now carries 60 percent of all Boston to Miami passengers, more than 60 percent of all Boston to Philadelphia passengers; and

"Whereas during the past 6 years Northeast Airlines has operated under a temporary certificate to make this run and has established a successful operational effort. It now carries 60 percent of all Boston to Miami passengers, more than 60 percent of all Boston to Philadelphia passengers; and

"Whereas Northeast Airlines is a definite asset to the economy of all New England, providing 1,600 skilled employees, and their annual payroll of $13 million and $27,000,000 in annual expenditure for supplies in New England; and

"Whereas because of the fact that Northeast Airlines has been operating under a temporary certificate, it has been impossible for the company to obtain long-term financing thus adding a drain on its resources; and

"Whereas the granting of this permanent certificate is essential if Northeast Airlines is to continue to operate.

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives hereby requests the Civil
CONGRESSional RECORD — SEnATE
14509

Aeronautics Board in Washington to recon-

cider its decision and grant to Northeast Air-

lines the permanent certificate to make the

Boston to Florida run; and be it further

provided that copies of the resolutions

be transmitted by the secretary of the Com-

monwealth to the Chairman and every mem-

ber of the Civil Aeronautics Board in Wash-

ington, and to the Members of Congress re-

presenting the New England States.

"House of representatives, adopted July 81,

1963.

"WILLIAM C. Maires,

"Attest:

"KEVIN H. WHITE,

"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE

PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Rike-

off in the chair). In behalf of the Vice

President, the Chair appoints the follow-

ing Members of the Senate to the Interpar-

liamentary Union meeting to be held at

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, September 12 through

September 20, 1963:

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr.

Monroney),

The Senator from Montana (Mr.

Mansfield),

The Senator from Connecticut (Mr.

Ruskoff),

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr.

Bryan),

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr.

Kennedy),

The Senator from Maryland (Mr.

Brown),

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr.

Saltonstall),

The Senator from California (Mr.

Kuchel),

The Senator from New York (Mr.

Kefauver),

The Senator from Kansas (Mr.

Pearson),

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr.

Cooper).

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. BARTLETT: S. 2041. A bill to

provide annuities payable to

widows and widowers by eliminating the re-

quired period of marriage; to the Committee

on Post Office and Civil Service.

RESOLUTION

INCREASED LENDING AUTHORITY

OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF

WASHINGTON—INSTRUCTION TO

CONFEREES

Mr. ROBERTSON submitted a resolu-

tion (S. Res. 181) instructing con-

ference on the Senate on H.R.

3872, the so-called Export-Import Bank Act,

which was ordered to lie on the table.

(See the above resolution printed in

full when submitted by Mr. Robertson,

which appears under a separate head-

ing.)

CONGRESS NEEDS HELP ON

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I in-

troduce, for appropriate reference, a bill
to establish in the legislative branch of the

Government an Office of Science and Tech-

nology.

This proposal, completely nonpartisan

in nature, should be of interest to every

Senator and will have, I hope, the sup-

port of most. I ask Senators here con-

vinced that the bill may be allowed to lie on

the table for 10 days so that Senators who

wish may join as cosponsors. I also ask

unanimous consent that the text of the

bill be printed in the Record at the con-

clusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill

will be received and appropriately re-

ferred, and, without objection, the bill

will remain at the desk as requested by

the Senator from Alaska, and will be

printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2038) to establish in the

legislative branch of the Government a

Congressional Office of Science and

Technology.

This bill, by a congressional resolution,

instructing the Congress on matters relat-

ing to science and technology, introduced

by Mr. Bartlett, was re-

ceived, read twice by its title, and

referred to the Committee on Rules and

Administration.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BARTLETT. The scientific revo-

lution proceeds faster and faster. Fif-

teen years ago the Congress appropri-

ated $900 million for research and de-

velopment; 10 years ago $3.4 billion;

last year $14.5 billion. The years ahead

will see much greater increases. In

1960-61 fully two-thirds of all research

and development activities across the

Nation were financed by Federal funds.

This year Federal participation will be

substantially greater.

The President in requesting authority

for these vast scientific programs un-
dertaken by Federal Government and in

formulating a consistent Federal policy on

science has available to him the full

advice and counsel of the scientific com-

munity and is entitled for him by

his scientific advisers: the Office of

Science and Technology and the Presi-

dent's Science Advisory Committee. In

an orderly and rational manner the

President is enabled to keep a com-

prehending eye on scientific and technologi-

cal developments, and to guide, direct,

in and out of the United States.

The Congress has no such help.

The Congress has no source of inde-

pendent scientific wisdom and advice.

The Congress too often comports itself

as a clearinghouse; it

advise and assist Members and committees

of the Senate and House of Represen-

tatives; it

to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. Mcclellan when

he introduced the above bill, which appear

under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE: S. 2040. A bill to amend

title 35 of the United States Code to per-

mit written declaration to be accepted in lieu of an oath, and

for other purposes; to the Committee

on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. Mcclellan when

he introduced the above bill, which appear

under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GODFREY: S. 2041. A bill to provide

annuities payable from the civil service retirement and dis-

ability fund in additional cases for certain

widows and widowers by eliminating the re-

quired period of marriage; to the Committee

on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENT

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quired period of marriage; to the Committee

on Post Office and Civil Service.
It is my intention that COST should be a tool of the Congress. It should in no way diminish the authority of any committee or of either House. COST will operate in a purely advisory capacity to be used or not used as each Member and each committee shall determine.

The proposal which I introduce today is designed to provide, within the full existing structure of our bicameral legislature and its committee system, a method of obtaining scientific advice.

SEC. 2. (a) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology of the Senate shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Each Director shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. No person while serving as Director may engage in any other business, vocation, or employment.

(b) The gross annual compensation of each Director shall be $15,000.

(2) to make studies concerning matters relating to science and technology as may be directed by that House or any committee thereof;
(3) to maintain a register of scientific and technological consultants who have indicated a willingness to advise and assist committees and Members of that House; and
(4) to make annual reports of that House reporting concerning significant scientific or technological developments which pertain to any subject to the jurisdiction of such committees.

(b) The Office of Science and Technology of each House to the greatest practicable extent and having the discretion of the Congress upon its request information and assistance as the joint committee may require with respect to matters relating to science and technology.

(c) The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall determine the priority to be given by the Office of Science and Technology of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, respectively, to directions and requests authorized by this section.

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The proposal which I introduce today is designed to provide, within the full existing structure of our bicameral legislature and its committee system, a method of obtaining scientific advice.

SEC. 2. (a) Subject to the approval of the officer by whom he was appointed, each Director may employ and fix the compensation of assistants and other employees, and shall purchase furniture, equipment, books, stationery and other supplies, as may be required by his office for the performance of its duties. (b) No person may be appointed to or hold any position, or employment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend title 35 of the United States Code to permit a written declaration to be accepted in lieu of an oath, and to provide

I introduce this proposed legislation at the request of the Department of Commerce. A similar bill was approved by the Senate on October 2, 1962 but no action was taken in the other body.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce requesting the prompt consideration of the proposed bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2040), to provide a statutory safeguard that these other declarations-in-lieu-of-oath laws do not. It requires that any document subscribed to by a written declaration point out the serious consequences which attach under 18 U.S.C. 1001 when spurious representations are made before Government agencies. Just as the formality of the oath was designed, initially, to warn a person of the solemn consequences of his acts, so this bill requires that certificates to any agency of the Government are not to be made lightly.

The Department of Justice was consulted in choosing the language of the present draft bill. We agreed with the views of that Department that a declaration should be warned of the consequences of false statements in documents submitted to the Patent Office. Inasmuch as the Patent Office does not furnish approved forms in blank it seemed wise to require by statute that the warning be displayed on any document subscribed to on a written declaration.

The Department of Commerce urges early congressional action on this matter. The ordinary procedure permitted by the proposed draft bill may be instituted to effect economies for applicants and in the operation of the Patent Office.

The Bureau of the Budget advised there would be no objection to the submission of this draft legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD GOEDERMAN
Under Secretary of Commerce.

EXTENSION OF LIFE OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON—INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFERENCE

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 3 minutes in addition to the morning hour limitation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the issue of the extension of the life of the Export-Import Bank of Washington is becoming critical. The Bank’s charter expired on June 30; more than a month has passed and no agreement has been reached. The House and Senate are unable to agree
on a means of financing the Bank, and so have not issued a conference report. Since June 30, the Bank has been in a technical state of liquidation, unable to make new loans or grant new credit guarantees. Because of the deplorable inaction of the Congress, as a result it is estimated that we are losing potential Export-Import business at the rate of $100 million monthly. Furthermore, this figure may well rise in the near future to nearly $150 million monthly, equal to an annual rate of $1.8 billion.

There is no question about the success of the Export-Import Bank. It has now concluded more than 29 years of successful operations. Its operations have been profitable, a remarkable record considering the narrow range of risk which the Bank is authorized to cover. It has piled up an extra reserve of $825 million from its own earnings, and this year the Bank declared, in addition, a $50 million dividend, which goes to the Treasury as an unexpected bonus. The operations of the Bank foster U.S. export sales, stimulate U.S. employment in export and related industries, and help solve the U.S. balance-of-payments problem. Since the loans and credits of the Bank are tied to dollar purchases, to the extent that the Bank has not left the country. As one of the most solidly established and respected lending organizations of the U.S. Government, the Bank has a reputation for conservative financial management and financial success throughout the business and banking community of the country.

There is no disagreement among the conferees or the dissenters in the case of the Export-Import Bank. The President of the United States, in his message to the Congress, stated that the Bank has a reputation for management and financial success through- out the business and banking community of the country.

In view of the acknowledged success of the Export-Import Bank and the extension of its charter, there is a strong sentiment that the Congress should indeed be stopped, but positive steps should be taken—and soon—to continue the vital operations of the Export-Import Bank. The mounting pressure to expand back-door financing for the Bank has led to opposition to the proposal of the Export-Import Bank. And I am not alone in this view; many of my colleagues in the Senate who have previously supported back-door financing have now come to a different conclusion. And they are beginning to recognize the tortuous reasoning of those who use the success of the Export-Import Bank as a lever for persuading the Congress for new and unsound spending schemes. Moreover, the Export-Import Bank committees have now had more than a month to test the will of the House concerning back-door financing. Indeed, in truth they have had even longer. On May 1, 1963, the bill, H.R. 3872, to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank, to extend the period within which the Bank may exercise its functions, and for other purposes, passed the House of Representatives. On June 5, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency held its markup on the bill, and voted to report the House bill, as amended, to the Senate floor. Now it is in August, and the Export-Import Bank Charter has not yet been renewed.
Mr. President, we cannot sit idly by and permit the destruction of one of the Government's most respected and most successful financial institutions. Neither can we afford to ignore the serious threat to our diminishing gold supply by an adverse balance of payments made measurably worse through our need to pay for the operations of the Export-Import Bank.

In order to test the sentiment of the Senate on this vital issue, I have prepared and now send to the desk, for an appropriate action, a Senate resolution to instruct the Senate conferences to yield to the House on the back-door financing issue. That resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the conferences on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment (in the nature of a substitute) of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3912) to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, to extend the period within which the Export-Import Bank of Washington may exercise its functions, and for other purposes, are instructed to recede forthwith from their instructions upon subsection (b) of section 1 of the Senate amendment and concur in subsection (b) of section 1 of the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator desire immediate consideration?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do not. Under the rules of the Senate, if any Senator objected, consideration of the resolution would have to go over for a day. I did not have sufficient time to notify the interested parties, and especially the chief conferences on the part of the Senate, of my move. So I merely make that statement. I send the resolution to the desk, and at an appropriate time, which will probably be some time next week, I shall ask that it be laid before the Senate. In the meantime I wish every Senator to have adequate notice. I do not wish to take advantage of any Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Would it be the desire of the Senator from Virginia to have the measure lie on the table?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I ask that my motion, which under some circumstances would be a privileged motion, lie on the table and be subject to being called up. I shall ask the leadership to give adequate notice before it is called up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INCORPORATION OF CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIKSEN], I ask unanimous consent that the name of the able Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 1942) to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, at its next printing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INCORPORATION OF JEWISH WAR VETERANS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at its next printing, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 1955) to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOICE OF HEARING ON S. 1562, TO IMPROVE THE FINANCING OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 1801) to require that all State or local programs supported with Federal funds shall be administered and executed without regard to the race or color of the participants and beneficiaries, which I introduced on June 4, 1963.

I also ask unanimous consent to have the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUROY] added as a cosponsor of the bills (S. 1562 and S. 1603) to extend the period within which the Export-Import Bank of Washington, in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, may provide financial assistance or assume risk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS

USE OF PESTICIDES

Mr. RIBICOFF subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to announce that hearings before the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations on the interagency coördination aspects of the use of pesticides will resume on August 20-21 at 10 a.m. in Room 335, Old Senate Office Building.

To date the subcommittee has heard testimony from various experts in Government, industry, medicine and science on the problems of pesticide use and regulation. Different points of view on complex problems have been aired. The adequacy of existing law and regulation has been examined. The problems of registration have been discussed. I am pleased to note, Mr. President, that as a result of our inquiry, additional progress is being made.

The Department of Agriculture has established an outside group of experts to review existing pesticide labeling and registration procedures and requirements. At the subcommittee’s suggestion, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior met and reached agreement on the question of protecting fish and wildlife under the provisions of Federal law. The Department of Agriculture has reported favorably on legislation to outlaw protest registrations of unsafe or ineffective pesticides and next week hearings on this legislation will begin.

Mr. President, I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], and all the members of the subcommittee have been extremely helpful and cooperative in the conduct of our inquiry. The junior Senator from Kansas personally arranged for the appearance of the five witnesses for next week, all of whom are recognized experts in this field. They include:

Dr. George C. Decker, head, section of economic entomology, Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois Agriculture Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

Dr. Clifford C. Roan, professor of entomology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.

Dr. Emil Mrak, chancellor, Davis campus, University of California, Davis, Calif.

Dr. Edward H. Smith, professor of entomology, Geneva Agricultural Extension Station, Cornell University, Geneva, N.Y.

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Dr. Emil Mrak, chancellor, Davis campus, University of California, Davis, Calif.

Dr. Edward H. Smith, professor of entomology, Geneva Agricultural Extension Station, Cornell University, Geneva, N.Y.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, August 13, 1963, he pre-
sent to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:
S. 874. An act to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operation of the Bureau of the Mint;
S. 1032. An act to exclude cargo which is liable to duty certain tariff filing requirements under the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended;
S. 1362. An act to add certain lands to the Cache National Forest, Utah.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE RETAIL Clerks INTERNA-
TIONAL ASSOCIATION, AFL-CIO

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, delegates to the 75th Anniversary Convention of the Retail Clerks International Association, in Chicago, were privileged to be addressed by the President of the United States.

Because throughout the period of that convention the President was in Europe, reinforcing the bastions of our democracy, his remarks were conveyed on film to the convention.

Mr. President, each of you should give worthy consideration to President Kennedy's remarks to the fastest growing labor union in America, now the sixth largest union affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the Record.

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

Thank you very much. I appreciate the remarks of your president, Jim Sunford, with whom I've worked for many years. It is a great pleasure for me to have a chance to address this convention again. On many occasions during the 14 years that I was a Member of the House and the Senate and on the Labor Committees of the Congress I had a chance either in person or by this means to speak to the members of the Retail Clerks Union.

I know this union. I know the contribution it has made to the welfare of its members. I know the fight it has made for legislation improving the hours and the working conditions of its members and all those who labor, and I know that it has always interpreted generously its responsibilities as a leading organization responsible not only for the well-being of the people of this country, but also to all of our citizens.

Seventy-five years is a long time. This union has come from membership of a few men and women to one of the most important labor organizations in the country, with over 400,000 members. I congratulate you.

I hope you will recognize, as all of us must, the great challenges which still lie before us. There is a good deal of unfinished business in this country.

We have sent a number of proposals to the Congress which I think can improve steadily the economy of this country, cut unemployment, and increase opportunity for all—a chance for all to develop their talents.

I hope that all of us will recognize that we must labor for the same causes in our own lives. I commend this union for the fact that it's been open to all people, regardless of race, creed, or color. This has been a fundamental belief of this union from its earliest days.

I urge the members of this union to work in their communities for the same principle of opportunity for all, for a fair chance for all, regardless of the circumstances of their birth.

This is a great country of ours, and it's become great because of the work of dedicated citizens. You have been among them. I congratulate you.

I wish you 75 years more of active service and I can assure you that those of us who are here in Washington will continue to work, and strive, and share, the same goals as the Retail Clerks.

Good luck to you all.

MONTANA GIRL NAMED MISS INDIAN AMERICA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Montana again has the great pleasure of having one of its talented young ladies selected as Miss Indian America. She is Willamette Belle Youpee, of Poplar, Mont., a resident of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

Miss Youpee, whose Indian name is 'mean but kind woman,' is a student at Montana State College, and in a competition Yeepee was selected for this honor among 24 of the most talented and personable Indian girls, and she is very conversant with the affairs of her own Indian people. The Miss Indian America ceremony was the highlight of the annual All American Indian Days, which this year was held in Sheridan, Wyo.

Mr. President, each of us should give worthy consideration to President Kennedy's remarks to the fastest growing labor union in America, now the sixth largest union affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks a news story which appeared in the August 6, 1963, issue of the Great Falls Tribune, of Great Falls, Mont.

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

[From the Great Falls Tribune, Aug. 6, 1963]

MSC STUDENT FROM POPULAR NAMED MIST INDIAN AMERICA IN SHERIDAN

SHERIDAN, WYO.—Willamette Belle Youpee, 24, Poplar, Mont., who is a student at Montana State College, was chosen Sunday as Miss Indian America. Her Indian name is 'mean but kind woman,' and she is very conversant with the affairs of her own Indian people.

Miss Youpee is a full-blooded member of the Sissetong-Yankton Sioux. She will graduate this December from Montana State where she was one of the organizers of the Council of American Indian Students in 1961. Her father is chairman of the Fort Peck, Mont. Assiniboin Sioux Tribal Council.

She was a member of the Montana State delegation to the National Indian Youth Conference at Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, in 1962. She was a winner from 24 entries on the basis of talent, intellectual capacity, general character and knowledge of her tribe. All entrants must be at least 18 years of Indian.

Selected first alternate was Norma Jean Bierks, 19, Chicago, who is three-quarters Winnebago and one-quarter Sioux. She has been active in the youth club of the American Indian Center in Chicago, where thousands of Indians have held the titles of Miss Indian Chicago and Miss U.S.A. of the Chicago International Trade Fair.

Second alternate is Octa Lucy Mitchell, 21, full-blooded Crow, who is taking nurse's training at Independent, Mo. The third alternate is Nancy Marie Rupcy, 19, Forth Hall, Idaho, a Pima Indian who is studying anthropology at University of Idaho.

REMOVAL OF PERCENTAGE LIMITATIONS ON RETIREMENT OF EN-
LISTED MEN OF THE COAST GUARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1194) to remove the percentage limitations on retirement of enlisted men of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes, which was, on page 2, strike out lines 5 and 6, inclusive, and insert "in service on the effective date of this act."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the Senate and ask for a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MANIPULATION OF THE GRAIN MARKETS

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, today I call attention to another situation wherein the grain markets of this country have either intentionally or unintentionally been manipulated by the Department of Agriculture, with the result that the speculators and grain dealers who were lucky enough to have large inventories of feed grains in their elevators are reaping tremendous profits during the months of July and August. The irony of the situation is that while the speculators and grain dealers have been reaping these large profits those farmers in America who are buying these feed grains to feed their livestock—dairy, poultry, and feeder cattle—are being penalized with an abnormal increase in the price of feeds.

The July and August rise in the price of corn and certain other feed grains results directly from the Commodity Credit Corporation's having practically withdrawn as a seller in the market during these months. These are the months when the farmers who feed their livestock are almost 100 per cent corn buyers; when farmers who raise corn will have all disposed of their inventories in the prior months. In the late spring and during the summer it is normal for the grain dealers and the Government to hold the inventories. Therefore during this period when the Government suddenly withdraws from the market as a seller the dealers can establish their own prices.

I shall now outline how the Government by suddenly withdrawing from the market created this vacuum of offerings during this 2-month period and thereby
set the stage for abnormal advances in corn and other feed grains.

Corn: The Government's sale of corn in the domestic market for June, July, and August of 1963 amounted to over 85 million bushels per month. This was sold at prices ranging from $1.01 to $1.10. 

The Government's sale of corn in the month of June was approximately 69 million bushels at $1.03 per bushel. In July it practically withdrew from the market as a corn seller with sales of only 532,000 bushels. This represents a 90 per cent reduction in Government sales of corn for July as compared with sales in June. This resulted in an artificial shortage, and, based on the Government's own report, the corn market in July jumped 17 cents per bushel with prices still rising. 

Barley: The domestic sales of barley by the Government during the month of June totaled 808,000 bushels at 69 cents per bushel. In the month of July, however, the Government reduced its sales of barley to 81,000 bushels. This represented a 90 per cent reduction in Government sales, with the result that the market price for barley jumped from 69 cents in June to 66 cents in July. 

Unquestionably, these price rises resulted from the Government's manipulation of the supply of corn and barley. 

Grain sorghums: The Government's sales of grain sorghums during the first 6 months of 1963 were at an average rate of 19.3 million bushels per month. In June its sales of grain sorghums exceeded 10 million bushels per month whereas in July the sales were reduced by 80 per cent to 5,630,000. While it is true that the market price of grain sorghums did not advance to the extent of other feed grains, I consider this curtailment of Government offerings of grain sorghums contributed toward the increased price of other feed grains. 

Oats: In June 1963 the Government sold 615,000 bushels of oats at 49 cents per bushel. In July the Government reduced its sales of oats from 615,000 to 20,000 bushels. This was a reduction of over 96 per cent. In the face of the Government's almost complete withdrawal of its offerings from the oat market, prices advanced from 49 cents per bushel in June to 70 cents in July. 

At this point I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record a chart showing a breakdown of the Government's sales of corn, barley, grain sorghums, and oats during each of the first 7 months of this year along with the average market price received by the Government for each commodity. 

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

### U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation 

**Domestic sales of feed grains, by month, from January through July 1963**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Grain sorghums</th>
<th>Oats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>per bushel</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>per bushel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>84,175</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>84,562</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>145,957</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>96,281</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>74,451</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>66,956</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. There can be no doubt but that this arbitrary decision of the U.S. Government practically to withdraw from the domestic market during July and August as a seller of feed grains has been directly responsible for the spectacular rise in the cash price of these commodities. 

This decision of the U.S. Government to create deliberately an artificial vacuum in the supply of feed grains during this 2-month period set the stage for spectacular profits for the grain dealers and speculators. The Government has given the storage operators a golden opportunity to dispose of their inventories of grains at substantially increased prices. 

At the same time the American dairy, poultry, and livestock farmers millions in increased feed prices while at the same time it has allowed the grain speculators to unload their inventories at tremendous profits. Mixed feed prices for poultry and dairy are today about $5 per ton higher as a result of this manipulation. 

This is not the first time that the grain speculators have been rewarded by unsound and arbitrary decisions of the Agriculture Department. 

When we consider how the Department of Agriculture's decisions are allowing the grain speculators to reap millions, while at the same time the poultry and dairy farmers are being penalized with higher feed prices, we could very appropriately paraphrase that great English statesman and say that never has there been a Secretary of Agriculture who has done so much for so few at the expense of so many. 

And unless this uneconomic policy is reversed, I suggest that at the next annual convention of the grain dealers and storage operators they should nominate Secretary Freeman as the man of the year. Certainly some recognition should be made by the grain speculators of his generous contributions to their exceedingly profitable operations. 

I strongly recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture stop trying to regulate the supply and demand and in the future do his selling of feed grains in the domestic market during the months of shortage rather than during the months of harvest. 

May not this proceedure help the American farmers, but it would also save the taxpayers millions in the cost of the agriculture program. 

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am glad to yield. 

Mr. AIKEN. I compliment the Senator from Delaware for bringing into broad daylight one of the grievous mistakes—although I notice the Senator did not call it a mistake—of the Department of Agriculture, which has been very costly to both farmers and consumers of feed grains in this country. I only wish that the Department would profit by such mistakes and not continue to make them. We have seen the loss of our cotton export market, which has gone down more than half because of a mistake. 

We have seen the dairy situation become demoralized, at least, because of another mistake. Now we see that the increased cost of producing milk, meat, and poultry is chargeable to another mistake of the Department. 

I think the Senator from Delaware has performed a real service, and that the Department officials ought to go to the Senate and, instead of the Senator from Delaware for bringing into broad daylight the mistakes of the Department. 

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes. 

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I appreciate the comment made by the Senator from Vermont. I think it would be well for the Department of Agriculture to profit by its mistakes. Unquestionably, their withdrawal from the markets during the summer months, when the farmers are not only sellers but are corn buyers, cannot be justified when we take into consideration that the same Department of Agriculture, during the months of October, November, and December of last year—and those are months when the farmer is harvesting corn—was selling 42 million, 33 million, and 37 million bushels, respectively, in those months. 

In other words, during the months when the farmer is harvesting corn and trying to sell it on the market, the Government was selling 75 times as much corn as they sold during July and August when the farmers were buyers. 

Declaring of the Department of Agriculture, intentionally or unintentionally,
have been made to the benefit of the speculators and storage operators, rather than the benefit of the rural farmers. It is the time the Secretary of Agriculture stopped taking the taxpayers' money and trying to manipulate the grain markets in such a manner to help the operator rather than contributing much to the profit of the farmers, 

PASSING OF THE SMALL TOWN FROM THE AMERICAN SCENE

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, Mr. Fred W. Brinkerhoff, publisher and editor of the Pittsburg Sun, Pittsburg, Kan., is among our senior and most respected newspapermen in Kansas.

Mr. Brinkerhoff spoke at the homecoming fair at Richland, Kans., on July 27, 1963, with an eloquence and an understatement of his years of newspaper experience, and his intimate knowledge and study of the forces which have given vitality to America. Mr. Brinkerhoff mentions the passing from the American scene of the small town, which has promoted much that is good in our way of life. He acknowledges the reason for the urbanization and the growth of large cities. He speaks of the contribution of these centers to our society but properly, I think, notes that those who live and work in large urban centers are often restricted in the variety of their associations. Such restrictions, he notes, do not prevail in the smaller communities and this, Mr. Brinkerhoff says, limits the expansion of individual thought and understanding.

This is an interesting analysis. I commend Mr. Brinkerhoff’s statement to my colleagues’ study. I ask unanimous consent that the speech I referred to be made a part of the Record.

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

FROM SPEECH AT HOMECOMING FAIR AT RICHLAND, KANS., JULY 27, 1963, BY F. W. BRINKERHOFF

Three years ago these words were spoken here as the conclusion of a small-town soliloquy: "From the American small town—the final freethold of American liberties, and the sleepless guardian of America’s unrivaled and surpassingly precious way of life." If we probe a little deeper expressing in eloquent words for the speechless towns their emotions and their pride in the human virtues of neighborliness, tranquility, unselfish friendships, and loyalty to God and country. To all of which I ask the privilege of adding my sincere attestation.

The fantastic enlargement of American population centers and the deterioration of small towns is a matter of general regret. The concentration of population has resulted from economic developments out of which have come material benefits. But along with these advances there have sprung into being, and perhaps political changes. They have affected principles that have been the base of the high standard of living that people have enjoyed. In most of the physical phases the standard has been maintained or perhaps improved. If fine food and modernist houses are the necessary condition of living, then it can be argued there has been no depreciation. But there are other things to be considered in the living standard. These include social activities, civic responsibilities, and a dozen other items which will be among the advantages of residents. They develop a kind of sociability among themselves for which there is no substitute in the development of good human relations.

Every resident in a small town has a wide circle of acquaintances. It would not be accurate to say that everyone has a wide circle of friends. Human frailties, human error, and human meanness are not missing in the smaller city at high tide and in the same everywhere, and constant. But we are talking about the average person, not the unusual. We can only assess the quality of a small town’s population by assaying the average citizen.

Far be it from my intention to maintain that a small town is a place of the heart. The small-towner obeys the laws of God and man, that morality rules supreme in the hearts of all, and that there are no thieves and that no resident would take advantage of a fellow citizen in a business deal. But there are no crime syndicates in the small towns. Hoodlums do not buy protection. There is solid respect for the law and its authority, an attitude that is as natural a part of the American social makeup as patriotism. Patriotism is considered not as an emotion, commendable and conventional, but as an inseparable part of the American way of life.

Nor can we indict the millions upon millions in the large centers for lack of respect for authority, for pampering the lawless or indifference to crime. The fact is the great concentrations of humanity are almost entirely beyond the control of the average citizen at high tide and in the same everywhere. We have no substitute in the development of good human relations.

And this is why I call this tragic transition a major menace to our America.

God bless America.

Long live the Richlands.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT ON STAFFING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DESERVES WIDE SUPPORT AND SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, one of the healthiest aspects of current controversies about the United Nations is the constructive manner in which various groups and committees are studying the
world body's performance—and making sound proposals for improvement. More and more people have come to recognize that while the U.N. is a vital means for building world peace, it can and must be improved.

With determination, skill and realistic thought, the major recommendations we have helped to put into the workings of the United Nations. The American Association for the United Nations and other public spirited bodies have helped create the climate in which the reports of such groups can gain wide attention and acceptance.

Perhaps the most important committee now studying the United Nations and its work is the State Department Advisory Committee on International Organizations. This distinguished group of experts, under the able chairmanship of Sol M. Linowitz, was named by the State Department last year. Among its 15 recommendations were a number of prescribed and effective ideas which could do much to insure that qualified Americans play their part in the work of various international organizations.

The suggestions of the advisory committee deserve wide support and I hope they will be speedily implemented in the State Department and throughout our international bodies.

In its first report, issued in April 1963, the committee strongly recommended various reforms in the recruitment and placement of American personnel in the U.N. and other world organizations. Among its 15 recommendations were a number of prescribed and effective ideas which could do much to insure that U.S. citizens can make a significant contribution.

Members of the Advisory Committee are—Sol M. Linowitz, Chairman; chairman of the board, Xerox Corp., Rochester, N.Y.; Partner—Harris, Beach, Wilcox, Dale, and Linowitz; Harding F. Bancroft, vice president and secretary, the New York Times, New York City; former president of the International Labor Organization.


Arthur Larson, director, World Rule of Law Center, Duke University, Durham, N.C.; formerly Director of Information Agency.

Joseph Fols, professor of public administration, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; formerly Director of Finance, State of Illinois.

Marshall D. Shulman, professor of international law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Mass.; former Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

Francis O. Wilcox, dean, the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.; formerly Assistant Executive Director for International Organization Affairs.

Participants from Federal agencies: 1


2. Robert Amory, Jr., chief, International Division, Bureau of the Budget.

3. Henry M. Southworth, Jr., Department of State, and Norman R. Miller, Civil Service Commission have been asked to review other relationships to this report on Staffing International Organizations. Richard S. Wheeler, Department of State, assisted in the production of the report.  

SUMMARY OF MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The United States has an obligation to the United Nations and other international organizations to report on its participation in these institutions. In July 1962, the Department of State and the Bureau of the Budget authorized a major review of the administration of U.S. financial participation in the United Nations and other international organizations. Provision was made for a staff to work directly with the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs. Provision was also made for recommendations by the Department of State of an Advisory Committee of independent citizens to make available their experience and advice to the United Nations and other international organizations. This distinguished group of citizens will result—and that qualified Americans play their part in the work of various international organizations.

2. The President should announce a positive policy of assisting international organizations. This would involve financial contributions where they may be needed, utilizing to the fullest the resources of all Government departments and appropriate private organizations.

3. It is recommended that a position of Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs be set up with the function of developing and directing the execution of a single U.S. recruiting policy. The incumbent would serve as a U.S. representative to international organizations, would evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. recruiting efforts and would coordinate the U.S. mission to the United Nations, would be decentralized to U.S. Government agencies which are counterparts of the U.N. agencies. Where counterpart agencies do not exist, responsibility for recruitment would rest with an international recruiting service for the State Department. A coordinating mechanism for international recruitment should be developed to facilitate access to the total personnel operations of the Government, and, particularly in the case of certain special agencies, for recruiting personnel for the U.N. and other multilateral and bilateral aid organizations. There should be a definite U.S. policy that service in either multilateral or bilateral aid organizations is a part of the career ladder for personnel of Government agencies.

4. To serve total U.S. purposes, arrangements should be made to facilitate the cooperation of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and the Department of State of the AID recruiting and placement mechanisms for bilateral aid and the U.S. Government's programs for multilateral aid. There should be a definite U.S. policy that service in either multilateral or bilateral aid organizations is a part of the career ladder for personnel of Government agencies.

5. The United States should support a coordinate U.S. study of emoluments for personnel serving in multilateral and bilateral assistance programs in order to establish comparability of information for employment purposes. In addition, the United States should support a coordinated policy for emoluments for all International Agency personnel.

6. Government agencies and private industry should be encouraged to release employees for fixed term international organization service in connection with career development programs.

7. The obtaining of adequate vacancy information should be incorporated in the reporting instructions for U.S. missions to international organizations.

8. A current inventory of U.S. personnel serving in international organizations should be maintained by the United States Information Agency.

9. Attention should be paid to the recruitment of junior officers to the extent that career opportunities for them in International Service are known to exist.

10. It is recommended that an amendment to Public Law 85-795 be sought to permit: (a) secondment of Foreign Service officers to international organizations when appropriate; and (b) the extension to 5 years of the period during which an employee may serve an international organization while retaining the rights and privileges of Federal service.

11. The United States should adopt an appropriate program of orientation for U.S. personnel selected for service in international organizations.

12. It is desirable and proper that U.S. missions overseas and in New York accord the recognition and emoluments which are serving in international organizations.

Information. There is need for all U.S. agencies concerned with the activities of international organizations to contribute to the identification of posts which as a matter of priority
must be filled with persons of great professional accomplishment.

14. The Department of State should revise the instructions to missions to international organizations to include an assignment of representatives of staff and personnel administration, and to provide that the responsibility be placed with a single top ranking officer.

15. Appropriate efforts should be made from time to time to inform the American people of the scope of the missions of the United States government attaches to service in international organizations.

STEUBEN SOCIETY AWARDS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am very proud of the 73 students in our New York State schools who have recently won the Steuben Awards for outstanding work in the study of the German language. Two hundred Steuben Awards were presented this year by the New York State schools who have recently opened up new worlds in the field of literature.

The distinguished Steuben Society must be commended for the fine work done in encouraging the study and interest in the German language and heritage. These New York award winners deserve much praise not only for their fine display of scholarship but also for their potential contribution to better cultural understanding and a lasting amity between the people of the United States and Europe.

Increased contact with Europe politically, socially, and culturally demands that language other than their own. The students who have learned German or other languages should be commended for their potential contribution to better cultural understanding.

STEUBEN SOCIETY

Eugene Morozoff, Van Buren High, Queens.
Kathryn Robert, Center Moriches High, Long Island.
Lorraine Horn, Sewanhaka High, Nassau County.
Robert Schaser, Sayville High, Long Island.
Paul Weaver, Pennfield Senior High, Rochester.
JoAnn Klessler, Pittsford High, Rochester.
Eugene Alexander, Irondequoit High, Rochester.
Barbara Freeman, Our Lady of Mercy High, Rochester.
Carol Daddaglio, St. Agnes High, Rochester.
Robert Scharfer, Sayville High, Nassau County.
Bruce Jacobson, MacArthur High, Nassau County.
John Fagan, Patchogue High, Long Island.
Warren Hite, West Hampton High, Long Island.
Joel Kovariek, H. Frank Carey High, Nassau County.
Christa Ulrich, MacArthur High, Nassau County.
Bruce Jacobson, MacArthur High, Nassau County.

New York Steuben Award Winners in German Language

Cadet Galen H. Yangihara at West Point.
Samilie A. Vahle at Wagner College.
Ruth A. Breschneider at Queens College.
Richard S. Greenwood of Fordham College.
Linda G. Kingle at Bayside High School.
Dorothea Nick at Grover Cleveland High, Queens.
Thomas Winter, Flushing High School, Queens.
Rhoda Emily Lange, William Cullen Brinton High, Queens.
Van Buren High, Queens.
Linda Ulrich, John Adams High, Queens.
Anthony Maneri, Andrew Jackson High, Queens.

Lipwing Chu, Northport High.
Donald Bentley, Lindenhurst High.
George Starkschall, Sashen High.
Winnfried Cerr, Northport High.
George Förster, Sashen High.
Robert Reynolds, Huntington High, Suffolk.
George Spanos, Walt Whitman High, Suffolk.
Joseph Gann, Harborfields High, Suffolk.
George Heczol, Harborfields High, Suffolk.
Annalise Kaiser, Half Hollow Hills High, Suffolk.
Carolyn Kolb, Irondequoit High, Rochester.
Erna Bauer, Benjamin Franklin High, Rochester.
Harvey Edwards, Monroe High, Rochester.
Richard Frye, East High, Rochester.
Thomas Butler, East Ridge High, Rochester.
Richard Cable, Greece Olympia High, Rochester.
Paul Weiner, Penfield Senior High, Rochester.
JoAnn Klessler, Pittsford High, Rochester.
Timothy A. Clar, Aquinas Institute, Rochester.
Ronald Viavattene McQuaid, Jesus High, Rochester.
John Kohmshener, Nazareth Academy, Rochester.
Barbara Freeman, Our Lady of Mercy High, Rochester.
Carol Daddaglio, St. Agnes High, Rochester.
Christopher Scharfer, Sayville High, Long Island.
Patricia Harris, Patchogue High, Long Island.
Warren Hite, West Hampton High, Long Island.
Joel Kovariek, H. Frank Carey High, Nassau County.
Ronald Gruhn, H. Frank Carey High, Nassau County.
Christa Ulrich, MacArthur High, Nassau County.
Bruce Jacobson, MacArthur High, Nassau County.
Joan Fenkenstaden, Hempstead High, Nassau County.
Edward Uebelair, Hempstead High, Nassau County.
Astrid Merget, West Hempstead High, Nassau County.
Joyce Schloch, West Hempstead High, Nassau County.
Susan Retchgott, Sewanhaka High, Nassau County.
Lorraine Horn, Sewanhaka High, Nassau County.
John Fagan, Erasmus Hall High, Brooklyn.
William H. Osborne, Peekskill Military Academy, Yorktown.
Larry Morell, Lakeland High School, Yorktown.
Frederick Orthlieb, Stepinac High School, White Plains.
Lee Hecht, Valley Stream Memorial High, Valley Stream.
Clementine Wehr, Valley Stream High, Valley Stream.
Nola Gersten, Valley Stream Central, Valley Stream.
Jeffrey Schneider, Valley Stream Central, Valley Stream.
Lois R. Leewo, Fort Hamilton High, Brooklyn.
William E. Porter, Coxsackie-Athens Central High, Coxsackie.
Joyce C. Bondi, Coxsackie-Athens Central High, Coxsackie.
Barbara Ann Wend, Gorton High, Yonkers.
Diann Ramone, Roosevelt High, Yonkers.
Helen Altomare, Lincoln High School, Yonkers.

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on April 25 and 26 the National Student Federal Aid to Education Conference, as assembled in Washington, D.C., and was addressed by a number of distinguished Cabinet officials, as well as by a Member of Congress.

The students adopted a set of resolutions on Federal aid to education. It so happens that some of the resolutions differ from my own point of view, while others are in line with my own point of view. I think that when students show the initiative to meet and to express themselves, as these students have, and are recognized by important public officials, then what they say should at least be noted as a matter of public interest, whether we agree with the individual parts of it or not. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions may be printed in the Record, so that they may be generally known.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the Record.

Resolutions on Federal Aid to Education

I. Purpose

Recognizing the traditions and rights of State-sponsored and controlled education and the great efforts made by many States to improve their educational systems, we feel that some States are financially unable to support adequate programs without Federal aid. Consequently, we recognize the fact that the participation of the Federal Government in a supplementary manner to the established State expenditures in certain specific areas of education in the United States.

We feel Federal aid must not be used to reduce either State or local efforts. It should be a welcome addition to a State's program.

We propose the following policies in which we feel Federal expansion will not interfere with the traditional rights and responsibilities of the State and locally sponsored educational system.

II. Equality of Education

Federal aid to education should benefit all students regardless of race, religion, or national origin. Therefore, we support the inclusion of an antidiscriminatory clause to provide Federal funds only to school districts, colleges, and universities which have taken positive steps toward desegregation and equal educational opportunity with regard to race, religion, creed, or national origin. Furthermore we feel that unless the amendments to the Federal Government in a supplementary manner to the established State expenditures in certain specific areas of education in the United States.

We feel that Federal funds should be distributed on the basis of need and not because of political considerations.
Because a significant number of students are deprived of higher education for lack of sufficient means to finance their education.

The provisions of the National Education Act of 1963 with the following provisions: (1) An increase in the National Defense Education Act loan forgiveness to include Peace Corps volunteers; (2) establishment of the States National Defense Education Act loan forgiveness to include Peace Corps volunteers; (3) an extension of the GI education benefits to post-Korean war veterans; (4) a Federal minimum wage standard to apply to student work covered in the proposed National Education Improvement Act of 1963.

IV. HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

The present rate of increase in the school population is placing, and will continue to place, a great strain on existing school facilities. In many areas, higher learning facilities are unable to draw sufficient financial aid from their present resources and may not be able to meet the challenge of a matching Federal grant to qualify for sufficient Federal assistance.

Therefore this conference believes that title III, part A of the National Education Improvement Act of 1963 (expansion and improvement of higher education; higher education facilities, public community college and academic facilities) represents only a beginning in this field, that there is a definite need for more funds, and that these funds should be available as grants rather than loans.

V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, GRADUATE TRAINING, AND LANGUAGES

We recognize that the proposals outlined in title IV, part A of the National Education Improvement Act of 1963 (expansion and improvement of higher education: college level technical education, college and university libraries, graduate schools, modern foreign language training and research) are perhaps the most crucial in importance facing this Nation. We feel that these proposals represent only a first step in solving these problems and that there must be increased Federal support in this area to increase the quality of existing programs and to provide new programs for our larger expenditures will be necessary in the future. We support the President's proposal as a first minimal effort.

VI. QUALITY OF EDUCATION

The betterment of educational facilities and the increase of educational opportunities is a prerequisite to improving educational quality in America.

We urge (1) the passage of legislation to broaden the scope of the Cooperative Research Act and (2) that the National Defense Education Act loan forgiveness to the students be expanded to meet the rising need for more funds, and that these funds should be available as grants rather than

VII. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

We endorse the provisions of title IV of the National Education Improvement Act of 1963 (expansion of elementary and secondary education) which will aid in improving the nation's educational programs in areas of science, languages, and mathematics because of the value of these subjects as areas for scholarships. We note, however, that the support in this area seems to receive special emphasis because of their relationship to national defense rather than as a part of the basic purpose to improve our curricular programs. While recognizing the problems of national security confronting the Nation we think that the primary function of education is the improvement of our general educational quality.

VIII. GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, AND TESTING

A great need currently exists in American education for increased and improved programs in guidance, counseling, and testing. Such programs will assist in alleviating the current severe unemployment problems and the extant lack of personnel trained for the suited occupations of the nuclear age. Many local areas of this country do not have the financial resources available to support such programs. We urge the passage of part C, title IV, of the National Education Improvement Act of 1963 (special emphasis for guidance, counseling, and secondary education: guidance, counseling, and testing).

IX. STATES’ ECONOMIC NEEDS

We approve the program specified in title IV, part A, of the National Education Improvement Act of 1963, providing aid to public elementary and secondary schools, and endorse the principle of this section, which calls for relating the amount of aid to the State's economic need. However, we feel the provisions of the State's relations with the U.S. Office of Education are not sufficiently clear on the issue of Federal control. We urge that the criterion of financial need be made explicit the criteria which the Federal Government will use in deciding whether or not to approve a State's aid.

X. VOCATIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

In the past the funds appropriated for vocational education have been distributed among the various vocational areas by a set ratio. This present formula for distribution was established when agriculture was still a significant source of employment. Today the economic situation has changed, while the formula has not.

In spite of the obvious dominance of manufacturing and service, only a percent of public high schools offer distributive education courses, and less than 10 percent have trade and industrial courses. At the same time nearly one-half offer home economics and agricultural courses.

The laudable aspect of title V, part A, of the National Education Improvement Act of 1963 (vocational and special education: vocational education) lies in its endeavor to replace this rigid allocation of funds. This will give the States more latitude in vocational training to meet the increasing demands for trained manpower.

Although the proposed increase in Federal support is 50 percent higher than last year, it will not solve the problems faced by vocational education. We believe that if the Federal legislation is to be effective there must be increased Federal support in this area to increase the quality of existing programs and to provide new programs for our larger expenditure will be necessary in the future. We support the President’s proposal as a first minimal effort.

XI. CONTINUING EDUCATION

Title VI of the National Education Improvement Act of 1963 (expansion of continuing education) would establish an integrated national program for adult basis education projects. Research is aimed at determining which methods would best raise the educational level of these functional illiterates. After the methods are identified there will be a strong need for significant Federal support for comprehensive research. We recommend additional legislation that will provide and insure such support.

Together, we must improve our educational system and improve our educational opportunities. We must improve our education facilities and improve our education programs in order to qualify for sufficient Federal assistance.
Christian and Jew, rich and poor. National state are represented among the bloodstreams of every claim and every character. This country is different from what I think, springs from their heterogeneous wagon with a young fellow driving it. Town which my fellow citizens from Cali- children share the same aspirations of those who came before us.

My father was an immigrant from across the way 99 and we came one afternoon to a small town which my fellow citizens from Cali- children share the same aspirations of those who came before us.

And I must say that some of us in the Congrress have a little trouble from time to time. Not the least of my troubles comes from my unspeakable name. My late grand-father was an immigrant from across the sea, but who came here like many of you, or others, my forefathers did, to become Americans. And San Francisco, Calif., was the birthplace of my late, beloved father, whose memory his family cherishes across a gathering chasm of years. And he and his children share the same aspirations of those who came before us.

And I must tell you in connection with my name, one of the difficulties I encountered with it.

With my wife, I was traveling along High- way 99 and we came one afternoon to a small town which my fellow citizens from Cali- children share the same aspirations of those who came before us.

I told the young fellow, "Stop at the beginning of the next block and I will call on the next town.

In the second block was a hardware store and I went in and held out my hand, "I am U.S. Senator Kucinich, and I am running for re-election."

He said, "Senator, this is a great day for Chowchilla. We have two Senators here, but just Senator "Kuchels" (Cookels) car going down the street." [Laughter.]

Your great president, Jim Sufiridge and your active ballot club under the leadership of its able director, Chuck Lipsen, deserve real credit because my little up several blocks on and we go on to the next town.

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Your great president, Jim Sufiridge and your active ballot club under the leadership of its able director, Chuck Lipsen, deserve real credit because my little up several blocks on and we go on to the next town.

And I must say, I particularly enjoy working with your national leadership, because they always treat our American forces from our oversea bases, and among their friends in both of America's political parties, want to stand up and be counted on this issue of simple justice and elementary consistency. [Prolonged applause.]

Your colleagues in the building and construction trades are discriminated against, not only with reference to section 14-B, but, with respect to, with respect to picketing at a construction site where one of the subcontractors is nonunion. For almost a year, a court action was taken to prevent a secondary boycott. Yet a picket line can be placed around an industrial plant where one of the subcontractors is nonunion, but may not be held to be a secondary boycott. In my judgment, this is grossly unfair. It was unfair, as you said in your opening remarks, as unfair as it was unfair.

As long as 1954 he recommended that the law should be changed so that such peaceful picketing at a construction site will be under precisely the same rules as picketing at an industrial complex.

Republican administration repeatedly recommended this reasonable change in the law. Five Democratic Congresses have occurred since that original recommendation, yet no action has been successful in remedying this inequity.

In 1959, with the then Senator from Massa- chusetts—the present President of the United States—I headed a bipartisan coalition which sought to effect such a change. This year, once again, I have co-sponsored the necessary legislation with Senator Humphrey, my counterpart in the Senate as the assistant majority whip.

I know that the day will come when these problems, those in which your union has a vital interest, will eventually be resolved. But today, I want to take upon yourself the responsibility to edu- cate your fellow Americans and your elected representatives in both parties to your prob- lems.

And, believe me, we do need an enlight- ened constituency which understands your problems and the problems of the working man, whether he be big or little, and of the farmer. Each day, across my desk comes a certain amount of mail, some spewing hate and some flattering, and in the past, Republican members in the labor movement have had a vital interest, will eventually be resolved. But today, I want to take upon yourself the responsibility to edu- cate your fellow Americans and your elected representatives in both parties to your prob- lems.

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unions and which demands that Congress, among other things, apply the antitrust laws to unions. I felt that I could not take the position that the poor people realize that if we were to do that, we would treat labor as a commodity. The charge is made that labor, when sold as a commodity, as a commodity is in Karl Marx's "Communist Manifesto"—strange bedfellows indeed.

Those who hate the nation's trade unions have been successful, to a limited extent, not because they deal with the uneducated—for the correct, though often irrationally so, in the minds of some, organized unions do serve the purpose of bringing order out of chaos, as they had in the past. Whether or not they do so, and yet I do not hear them calling for a closing of all the banks because one bank president is found to be an embezzler. Since something has been found in the course of labor movement—as bad apples are sure to be uncovered in any section of our economy; some would even say there are one or two in Congress—this small handful of unthinking and unreasonable people wants to cripple all collective bargaining organizations. By spending time and energy in the affairs of your community you can make a real contribution to the success and to the promotion of individual freedom and to the equality of opportunity.

You are examples of representative government and democracy in practice. In effect, you have the opportunity to make a contribution to fulfilling the need for individual participation which was made by the New England town meetings, by two central unions of two centuries. Let us remember that where dictatorship has eventually triumphed in the 20th century, it has been not only necessary to destroy the free press as in the Soviet Union, or as in the Nazi-Germany, or even in our own history, as in the Red scare of the 1920s. It needs not only determined effort by the President and by Congress but by you and your fellow citizens in each State and community throughout the land.

These two great social and economic problems are the need for adequate employment so that no American who desires to work shall be denied the opportunity; and the second is the need for employment so that no American shall be discriminated against because of his caste or creed, or color, or race, or national origin. That is why in the Retail Clerks are to be condemned for never having condoned discrimination in your local unions. That must become the national pattern, as the President has said, "the conscience of the nation.

To provide the necessary jobs will require an unleashing of American industry from the unreasonable shackles which now bind it down. New investments in a modernized plant and equipment needs to be encouraged. But I hope never to see the time when I can deliver the statement that every man can have a job. The demand for such a thing is an ideal. Rightly so. It is true that in the foreseeable future, to aid and assist those who would divide us and instill hate and enmity into the hearts of our fellow citizens, we must put our own house in order. Great forces are on the move in the world today. We, most of all, must be encouraged, not discouraged. New opportunities available in his community. But, if he asks himself: "Should I take the risk?"

Briefly, those who expand their businesses to do provide additional employment opportunities for people (as opposed to machines) would be encouraged in boldly going forward by appropriate changes in Federal tax laws to make the needed decisions to employ more people. In working for this goal which is that which was made by the New England town meetings, by two central unions of two centuries, and by you and your fellow citizens in each state and community throughout the land.

Both management and labor have an equal responsibility, as do all of us who want to continue to call ourselves Americans. In a society of people, as of any social, economic and political pattern, as it certainly shall.

I, like many other Americans, believe that the American worker has a dilemma. He can maintain his present standard of living, through and deed, word, the value your union brings to improving the quality of American life.

It is a question of morality and of conscience. To build a better America in which all our people can actively participate will require great exertions by each of us. This effort cannot take place in Washington alone. It must take place in every community, every city, every town, every village, every church, every home, every school. And equally important, in the East, North, and West as well. The times require not only the President of the United States and the President of the United States and the President of the United States and the President of the United States and the President of the United States, but also the statesmen find themselves. He said: "Senator...

I believe that one of the most notable improvements in the foreign relations of this country is the postwar period has been the export of American trade union talent and ideas to the emerging nations abroad. The active participation of your union, and your president, in the international trade union movement is an act which can be laid on all who still desire an improved international understanding.

Our country faces difficult and challenging days at home and across the seas. We must continue to build in the foreseeable future, to bring in the sinews of military and economic defense for those who seek to keep their independence and self-determination in the face of the danger of Communist Imperialism. We must continue to seek an improved world trade which will fully utilize American labor Capacity and American industry, to make the needed and skilled labor, and of our farms. And most important, we must provide the leadership in expanding the ideas of freedom and equality and a spirit of humanity without which all our other efforts will prove fruitless.

If we are to be successful in accomplishing this goal, it is absolutely essential for the United States, we must put our own house in order at home. Two great national and very important social problems for our people are difficult. Their equitable resolution will require the best that is in each of us. It needs not only determined effort by the President and by Congress but by you and your fellow citizens in each State and community throughout the land.

These two great domestic problems are the need for adequate employment so that no American who desires to work shall be denied the opportunity; and the second is the need for employment so that no American shall be discriminated against because of his caste or creed, or color, or race, or national origin. That is why in the Retail Clerks are to be condemned for never having condoned discrimination in your local unions. That must become the national pattern, as the President has said, "the conscience of the nation.

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American people may walk forward together hand in hand, and continue discharging their high responsibilities of leading this whole globe forward into a time where every man and every woman and every child may live his life out in peace. [Applause.]

FOREIGN AID AND THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, one thing, the press reports I think should be called very sharply to the attention of the Senate, since the Foreign Relations Committee is now considering the foreign aid authorization bill. I refer to the rather belligerent expression by President Nasser to the troops returning from the Yemen with respect to the continued presence of Egypt, of complete hostility to Israel. In Monday's newspapers it was reported that the Egyptian President warned his soldiers to prepare for war against Israel. And in Yemen, the air in 'tank' lists have been paid for by the United Arab Republic and served and maintained by Soviet Russian technicians, has been raining gas bombs on defenseless Yemeni villages in support of the United Arab Republic's army of 28,000 men in that country.

Mr. President, this has two connotations: First, it demonstrates that when we fail to hold the line rather sharply on interference by Egypt in pursuance of its policy of Arab hegemony under President Nasser in the Middle East, we reaps this kind of result. In short, it is widely felt that Egypt's interference with troops in the Yemen was completely unwarranted; that Egypt has failed to withdraw from the Yemen, even under her agreement made with the United States for the removal of her troops under United Nations auspices. It is felt that our assistance only feeds the fire of insurrection and status of war in the Middle East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. And, of course, the bellicose statements of President Nasser aggravate this situation.

Let us remember, too, that the air force of the United Arab Republic was maintained by technicians from the Soviet Union, and that there is bombardment of defenseless villages on the Yemen-Saudi Arabian border in support of Egypt's army in the Yemen, totaling 28,000.

Secondly, this expression of complete hostility against Israel bears out what I and others have testified to before the Foreign Relations Committee. We have emphasized the absolute necessity for safeguards to prevent the misuse of our economic assistance by such countries as the United Arab Republic which devote their resources to preparations for war and which, by hostile, aggressive actions, threaten the peace and security not only of their neighbors, but of the whole world, and divert the resources of their own country for the purpose of armament preparation along these lines.

I believe it is clear that, when we take up the foreign aid bill, we must consider some responsibility which I have just described. I hope very much, pursuant to the testimony and submission of proposals and amendments—those which are completely restrictive and which simply reiterate the sense of the Congress on the subject—the Foreign Relations Committee will include adequate provisions to indicate the attitude and views of Congress on this misuse of our foreign aid program.

I hope that these hostile statements will not be necessary to deal with the situation by amendment on the floor, but if it is, so be it—it must be done. There is no one more devoted to foreign aid than I, and there is no one more devoted to the effort to reform the Arab world, rehabilitate it, and bring it to a modern state of prosperity. But I cannot sit idly by when that aid is distorted and abused for the purpose of adding to the fire of the war danger in the world in the manner in which Egypt has used these resources up to now. I deeply feel we must support this effort in the foreign aid bill, and I hope that the Foreign Relations Committee will give the subject its urgent attention.

It is increasingly clear with every day's events as reported from the Middle East that we are not making any progress with the United Arab Republic toward the objectives of the massive aid program we are conducting in Egypt. Instead of freedom and peace through economic development and political stability, we are confronted by the destruction of private enterprise, by virulent threats and aggressive actions which create fear and disrupt stability, and by an arms race which effectively cancels out the salutary effects of U.S. economic assistance.

The situation calls for a sharp change in our policy toward the United Arab Republic along the lines of the amendment I introduced to the Foreign Assistance Act which I referred to in an earlier debate, that is, that effect is endangered world peace. The United Arab Republic's current actions demonstrate that it is pursuing policies which are in direct contradiction to our foreign aid program. Our assistance is making it possible for these aggressive and disruptive policies to be put into effect, and I believe we can no longer allow ourselves to be in that situation. I deeply believe that we must condition our aid to the United Arab Republic on a cessation of present hostilities and the arms race.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article which remarks the reports in the New York Times of August 12 and 13 concerning the United Arab Republic.

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

NASSER CHARGES ISRAEL IS THREAT

(Alexandria, United Arab Republic, August 11.—President Gamal Abdel Nasser greeted troops returning from Yemen today as a fighting force ready and able "to defend Arab nationalist principles.")

The United Arab Republic's President said there could be no disarmament in the Middle East until the rights of the "Palestine people" had been recognized. The armed forces must stand as a "national shield" against Israel, he declared.

"We must prepare ourselves to face Israel and the imperialists in Yemen," Nasser said, "so long as the situation in Israel exists, any call for disarmament in the Middle East would be meaningless."

"The entire Arab nation thanks you for what you have done" the United Arab Republic President told the veterans.

SHOWED PROOF OF READINESS

"We work for peace and we have signed the treaty to ban nuclear tests," he declared, "but we cannot reduce our army as long as we are threatened by Israeli attack."

"Arabs feel safer because of you."

Two transports, carrying 3,000 soldiers and officers, were escorted into Alexandria's new marine terminal by naval units and the harbor's commercial and fishing craft, all with whistles open.

The returning troops were not the first contingent to come back from Yemen, but they were the first to be received at Alexander and authorities took every measure to make it a noisy welcome.

In his 45-minute address, President Nasser made only oblique references to the military situation itself. He congratulated the troops on "bringing triumph to the revolution in Yemen" but did not disclose plans for withdrawing the armed forces still there.

United Arab Republic forces numbering up to 28,000 men have been in Yemen for most of this year, supporting the revolutionary Government of Abdullah al-Salat. The United Nations is now trying to disengage the United Arab Republic on one side and Saudi Arabia on the other. The Saudi Arabians have been supplying arms and ammunition to tribesmen fighting to restore Imam Mohammad al-Badr to his throne.

Last Wednesday Field Marshal Abdul Ha- kim Amer, deputy commander of Cairo's armed forces, reported, "Military operations in Yemen are over."

President Nasser said several times that his forces had fought in Yemen for all Arabs.

"Our responsibility was to the entire Arab world, not just to the artificial borders of one country," he declared. "Our forces were fighting against the imperialists, not for the self-preservation of any nation. When we cheer for Arab unity, we mean what we say. You have offered your blood and your lives to back up our slogans. Ours is a free nationalist army that wants to liberate Arabs."

President Nasser rejected any suggestion that he was trying to create a new empire by annexing Yemen.

"We wanted unity with the Syrian and Iraqi people," he said, "not with the Baath Party, which rules through blood and fascism."

CAIRO ORDER NATIONALIZES 240 MORE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

(Cairo, August 12.—The process of socializing the United Arab Republic went a step further today with the nationalization of a wide range of light industry and related enterprises.

Informed sources said a new wave of Socialism would now be used to establish new limits on individual incomes and company profits. They would also increase wages and place restrictions on activity in certain fields of private enterprise.

At least 500 companies and businesses were said to be affected by the new nationalization orders. Dr. Asiz Sidky, Minister of Industry, listed 240 industries that were being taken over.

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LAW OFFICES OF TRAVIS T. WALLACE
320 IOWA AVE.
ST. PAUL, MINN.
August 13, 1963

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, recently my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) addressed the 75th anniversary convention of the Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO.

Senator Humphrey's remarks to the delegates establishing that convention were of such consequence that they are worthy of thoughtful consideration by the Members of this Congress.

I, therefore, ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the remarks of the distinguished majority whip be printed in the Record at the close of my remarks.

The Journal points out that Great American is the first substantial insurer to favor the non-smoker. I am sure that others will follow.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the Wall Street Journal of August 8, 1963, be printed in the Record.

The Journal notes that the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**LIFE INSURER OFFERS KANSAS NONSMOKERS LOWER RATE**

Beginning Monday, Kansas residents who don't smoke will have a chance to buy life insurance at cheaper rates than those offered the general public.

The policy, approved as a nonsmokers' policy brought out by Great American Reserve Insurance Co., a moderate-sized Dallas insurer, the policy offers to pay a non-smoker's beneficiary 20-percent extra if the policyholder dies in the first 3 years; thereafter the extra amount will be based on actual mortality rates, which the company expects to be lower for nonsmokers than for the general population.

Travis T. Wallace, chairman of Great American Reserve, also is chairman of the executive committee of the American Cancer Society, which says Great American Reserve plans to offer the policy to all states.

Until now only two small insurers, Execu-Life Insurance Co., Beverly Hills, Calif., and Fortuna National Life Insurance Co., Madison, Wis., have offered lower rates to nonsmokers.

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...and both of those on some occasions are kept silent.

I want to talk to you just a little while about matters which I am sure everybody dis- cussed in a much more haphazard manner in the local communities and the leaders of unions and locals for the purpose of dis- cussing union business, but the fact that you are on the floor of the Senate and the public life indicates to me that you are full citizens in every sense of the word; that you are interested in the future, your inter- ested in the world of which we are a part and the world that requires our leadership, at least it requires the leadership of this body.

And I would like to talk to you, not about your union business, because you know more about that than I will ever know, but I would like to talk to you about our busi- ness as citizens and as Americans and as people who have a great responsibility today in a very difficult period of human history. Everybody in Washington is well aware of what we call deficits. The columnists write of deficits. They speak of budget deficits. They speak of the problems of financing our Government and of the possibilities of infla-

...tion. The word "deficit" has a very definite meaning. It means that your tax laws are in keeps for a deficit. It is a buying in cash or in income, and in the instance of Government, it relates to a deficit in the Federal Treasury or a budgetary deficit.

I am not here to say that this matter of this nation's deficits is only a matter of black ink, even though I am going to say that for a growing nation and for a na-

...tion that faces the problem of expansion and employment such as we do, a deficit is not something to be unexpected. Indeed, it is something that we may well face for several years to come.

But I want to talk to you about deficits that we ought to be thinking about even more seriously or at least as seriously as we do the fiscal deficit. I would like to speak about deficits in education; the deficits that relate to our elderly and their needs; the deficits that exist in our employment; and the deficits that exist in the fulfillment of the promise of the Emancipation Procla-

...mation. These are the real deficits. [Applause.]

Until the people of the United States un- derstand that these deficits must be over-

...come, then we will never have this Nation on the high road to prosperity and progress that it so richly deserves and which it must have if we are to live into the future.

Let me first speak to you of the deficit of education. Two out of every three people who are on the unemployment rolls to-day, are people that have less than a high school education.

Now, don't misunderstand me. I don't say that it requires a college or even a high school education for a person to succeed in life. But, on the average, if you take the big picture, and if you remove from that picture all those who are so talented and gifted by God Almighty with innate talent, I think it is fair to say that in the pe-

...riod ahead, in the decade ahead, education will be a matter of some interest. We have race problems in the country and in this connection, we know that 38 percent of all the Negroes in the country between the ages of 16 and 20 are unemployed and, therefore, I am sure that there will be a lot of boys and girls get into trouble. They are bubbling over with vitality and they have to express it in some form or other. What are we going to do about that?

Also, what are we going to do about the updating of our educational system as this tremendous flow of new people coming into the school system. This also ties in with our citizenship and our foreign policy.

You know, in the greatest nation in the world we spend most of our time in figuring out how not to do things. We pay farmers not to produce; we try to find out ways we can't produce now, and the time when the world is crying out for goods and services.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is not only eco-

...nomically foolish but it is morally repulsive. It is indicative of the fact that a nation lives in sin that cannot find the genius and the knowhow and intelli-

...gence to utilize the facts of our technology and science, the true opportuni-

...ties that we have for, instead of spinning out what we have created. That is wrong and I submit that more important than get-

...ting people to work is what we are going to do with them. And between now and 1970, you are going to have to figure out how to provide 300,000 jobs every month between now and the foreseeable future. It is just that simple. [Laughter.]

However, I want to make it clear that we are going to have to build three new General Motors complexes every month between now and 1990 or we are going to be saddled with a deficit. This is the simple fact and, of course, you cannot stop more than you can stop the tides and appar-

...ently you are not going to stop the popul-

...ation.

Therefore, people are here. America is a big country, with a lot of room and it seems to me we ought to be asking the edu-

...cators of America, what is wrong with educa-

...tion when young people find that it doesn't satisfy their needs? And there are thousands and thousands of school dropouts and a mil-

...lion of them today unemployed.

And listen, here is a fact that will sting you.

Of all the young people in America today between the ages of 16 and 20, 18 percent are without work. And you wonder why they get in trouble? This is tailor-made for trouble.

They can't work in their daddy's drugstore because he doesn't own it any more. They can't work in their father's blacksmith shop—who wants a blacksmith? They don't work in their father's filling station or garage because many of those are not privately owned any more.

This is a different country. I can't remake it, but I know what it is. Most young people are trying to go to school in order to answer some questions that they have the answer to, that then I, in turn, will come back and indicate to them how we can answer those questions.

Of course, if this means that we have to re-

...vise our tax laws then, of course, I am for doing them. I say to you that we have to do some real fresh thinking in this country or we are going to find ourselves pinned down by our genius of technology and science.

There is still another deficit. I mentioned the elderly. Why in the name of common-

...sense, which is born with every citizen of the earth provide a decent life and a decent means of livelihood for the senior citizens of our country? I know there are many in this audience that have traveled the Scandi-

...navian countries. Countries like Sweden, which has a law that says if you have enough money on your own you are not going to be able to pay for your elderly, they have medical and health care, and they have social security and add to that all the opportunities and some opportunities for creative work. If this can be done by these little countries, why can't it be done in America if they have, then why can't America do it?

I think that America, if it is willing to put its values right, can do it, but as long as we
pretend that these problems can be solved aside, just as we are pretending that you
and I are not responsible for the youth and youth adult, then somehow we are never going to get at it.
Let me warn you, modern medicine has not yet
come with you. They are not going to live
longer; they are going to live to an older age
and, therefore, you are going to have to do something
about it. It is the result of our being able to
not merely survive but that they will live—
life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—
not life merely as an existence—not survival
but with very little living? Then let me
our educational systems which seem to be
much more than it would have, had we
until the crisis
down the road and ask ourselves

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and good intentions
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Let me add that any government that is
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and special competence to the advance- 
ment of education and other desirable social goals.

I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of Mr. Bert Cross, president of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., be printed in the body of the Record.

The last decade has seen a swift and dra-
matic change in our environment.

Events have whirled about us at a dizzy-
ing pace, forcing us to accept new challenges hardly imaginable at the end of World War II.

The technological revolution has brought with it a great realization that in order to meet the demands of a fast-changing en-
vironment, it would be necessary to take a
hard look at our schools. It became ap-
parent that the schools of America had to assume the responsibility of turning out modern students. This is no new thought. The very spirit of our freedom is con-
cerned about the cost of education. In our
pursuit of knowledge and accomplishments to which his mind
is familiar to me—as the operating head of a growing company that today employs more
than 34,000 people, I am dependent upon the
teachers of America to turn out the kind of
students we will need to propel our company
into the future and to help us meet the
challenges that are faced in our society.

As a company that is investing over $33
million in research this year, we at 3M have a
further concern since a growing number of
young people who—well-trained in the latest
scientific methods, will make their contribu-
tion not only in the physical sciences but in
materials for medical and other advanced
products. As a company that must produce
and sell these products, we look to our
schools and to our teachers to send us stu-
dents who will be able to solve the problems
and develop creative marketing programs.

As businessmen we are also vitally con-
cerned about the cost of education. In our
home State of Minnesota, for example, 3.7
percent of all local and State taxes collected
will go toward education. Everyone will agree
that the very spirit of our freedom is con-
going to the development of new and better
equipment. For that reason we hope that
other manufacturers and foundations con-
cerned with education will contribute their
equipment and support to these selected
schools.

Such a program will, we think, accelerate
the acceptance of new methods for teaching
—methods which must become commonplace
in our schools of tomorrow if they are to
meet the dual challenge I spoke of earlier.

To keep pace with a fast changing society
and to meet the time lag between the discovery
of knowledge and its inclusion in the curric-
ulum of the school.

And we at Minnesota Mining & Manufac-
turing Co. hope that our grant program will
further the process along by helping our
teachers to discover new ways to meet the
challenge that has been thrust upon them.

GIRLS' NATION REPRESENTATIVES
FROM ARKANSAS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the
State of Arkansas was very ably repre-
sented at the Girls' Nation which met in
Washington recently by two outstanding
young ladies—Miss Yeldell of Hot Springs,
and Miss Polly Rennick of Brinkley. Miss Yeldell was further hon-
ored by the girls attending the conclave
by being named as their minority leader,
giving her a major role in guiding the
through its week's activities.

As you know, the Girls' Nation brings to
Washington each year two fine young
women from each State and gives them
the opportunity to express their views on
their own legislative policy and in the
principles of good citizenship. I would
like to congratulate these young ladies
from Arkansas, both for the qualities of
leadership which they have exhibited
and for their interest in the program.

A COLLEGE WITHOUT FRESHMEN
OR SOPHOMORES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, Dr. Ar-
thur A. Hitchcock, executive director of
the American Personnel and Guidance
Association, has kindly brought to my
attention an article which appeared in the
May 1963 issue of the Junior College
Journal entitled "A College Without
Freshmen or Sophomores," by Adelaide
R. Snyder.

The article tells of the program being
carried on at the Florida Atlantic Uni-
versity under the leadership of President
Kenneth R. Williams. In reviewing the
article I noted particularly Dr. Williams'
comments as quoted by the author with
the average student. The paragraph reads:
This does not mean that only the excep-
tional above-average student will be selected
for Florida Atlantic University. Dr. Williams
feels that many so-called average students
have simply not been challenged, and his
goal is "to make learning so exciting and so
enjoyable, that still more students will rise
above their previous standards. We cannot
afford to waste any of the brainpower
that our girls and boys possess. We win the
struggle now going on in the world for the
minds of men. Florida Atlantic University
will work to create a climate in which each

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young man and women will find his best avenue of achievement.”

I heartily echo the sentiments of Kenneth R. Williams as I have frequently in- chanted in our hearings on the Presi- dential service’s clients, and on its part, that many Senators might find the WITH FRESHMEN OR SOPH- MOSTANTICATES

Builds on the Junior College Movement

(By Adelaide R. Snyder)

Florida Atlantic University, currently in its planning and construction stages in Boca Raton, Fla., will be the first institution of higher learning in the Nation to forgo its own freshman and sophomore years, thus acknowledging the major role of junior colleges in the education of the Nation’s youth.

Newest in the Florida system of State universities, Florida Atlantic University will open in the fall of 1963 at Boca Raton. Already Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, president, has set up a smooth transition for students. Task forces will dovetail and make the junior colleges to assure adequacy of our graduates knowledge is interdependent.”

This does not mean that only the above-average student will be selected for Florida Atlantic University. Dr. Williams excellence in subject areas and academic abilities have simply not been challenged, and his goal is “to make learning so exciting and so creative that our graduates will rise above their previous standards. We cannot afford to waste any of the brainpower of our young people if we are to win the struggle for the minds of men. Florida Atlantic University will work to create a climate in which such a student will find his best avenue of achievement.”

The academic program at Florida Atlantic University will center around the humanities, the sciences, and natural sciences and mathematics. Deans of these areas will supervise both the upper-division undergraduate and graduate students as they develop in each area. Institutes in teacher education, in business, and in engineering will be developed.

Students preparing for teaching careers will earn the bachelor of arts or of science degrees with majors in their teaching field and will take professional courses in the institute. This follows the basic philosophy of the university which emphasizes the need for undergraduate programs and graduate programs that today’s elementary and secondary teacher must be able to lead pupils down much broader paths than ever before in order to prepare them adequately.

With learning thus emphasized and given the glamour treatment at Florida Atlantic University, athletics will be correspondingly deemphasized. There will be no intercollegiate competition in team sports such as football, but swimming, tennis, bowling, golf, and other recreational sports with a strong emphasis in swimming, tennis, bowling, golf, and other recreational sports will be emphasized. There will be no intercollegiate competition in team sports such as football, but swimming, tennis, bowling, golf, and other recreational sports with a strong emphasis on adult life. Extracurricular activities will center around academic areas and cultural programs.

The scheduling of classes and of facilities of the learning resources center will be designed to interest commuting students in remaining on campus for a full day’s program. The campus is designed to accommodate a 20 percent resident population with 80 percent of the students driving in from a five-county area. There will be student activity centers. Freshman commuters to give them a place of their own.

Currently under construction on the 1,200-acre campus, just 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, are five buildings totaling $5.5 million. Scheduled for construction during the 1963-64 biennium are additional facilities at a projected cost of $9 million. Enrollment will double in 1965 with 4,000 students and a faculty of almost 400. By 1970, Florida Atlantic University will reach a student body of 2,000 and a faculty of almost 400.

As the 2-year community college continues to gain in stature and to broaden its role in higher education, there may be saw-dust in the total educational complex, the development of additional facilities at the junior college level. A community college is a unique institution, unlike any other in the Nation. Florida Atlantic University will open in the fall of 1964 with 1,000 students and a faculty of almost 400. By 1970, Florida Atlantic University will reach a student body of 2,000 and a faculty of almost 400. Total facilities could eventually house 25,000 students.

The need for another State university to serve the 700,000 people living within an hour and a half drive from five counties on the lower east coast of Florida and is, itself, within 1,000 miles of Miami, Palm Beach, and Fort Lauderdale.

In accepting the post of president in July 1962, Dr. Kenneth R. Williams also accepted the obligation to develop a university that will draw the bulk of its undergraduate program and graduate studies from Florida's outstanding high school graduates. There will be students from a five-county area. There will be students from Florida's outstanding high school graduates. By 1970, Florida Atlantic University will be a student body of 2,000 and a faculty of almost 400.

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Another phase of the Senate committee hearing deals with national inter- 
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pany, E. Hofer & Sons, is located in Portland, from which it blankets the various reactionary-thinking businesses.

And I am happy to be here with my good Illinois congressional friend, Kenneth Gray, in this speech. In case you didn't know it, he is not only a good Congressman and a fine speaker, but he is the best magician we have in the Congress and the country.

The fact is that I am sort of an amateur magician myself. I can make a rope disappear. And I do not know how to put performances together. Maybe you will give me the chance to perform the next time you invite me.

I think it is wonderful that you are celebrating your diamond jubilee convention. Seventy-five years ago there were more horses than horseless carriages. For one who can remember that far back, like my good friend Jim Suffridge, it is difficult to imagine that in the lifetime of younger folks such as Chuck Lipsen and myself that daily trips to the moon may become commonplace.

I can tell you something: you have a remarkable change. Take this very union, for example. When Jim Suffridge took over as president in 1946, it was relatively small. I just want to say parenthetically that this is a fine example for people to follow in connection with this legislation. I hope the fine delegation here from Tennessee and the Voluntary State, Jim Suffridge is being honored, will be a part of the educational work of the fine organization that you have.

There never has been any rumor of any dishonesty or any shortcuts among the members of the local unions. The AFL-CIO has given you excellent leadership, as have your other officers.

I have observed that in your local organizations you have excellent leadership, not only teaching your people to be good members, but to do a good job in salesmanship, be good citizens in the community, and take part in political activities, whatever their convictions may be. In that regard I want very much to say that Chuck Lipsen has done a very good job in helping direct this part of your activity.

I think it is typical of your great organization that you have the James A. Suffridge scholarship fund to inspire young people to continue in education. Mr. As you know, I for one, want to say, is unionism at its best.

So your progress is due in large part to the fine leadership and to the membership that you have. And I hope to return to New York in a few days, which is also an important sign of the vast changes that have taken place in the last few years and which are continuing to improve our economy and indeed in the entire frame of our lives.

And Margaret Mead has so wisely observed, "The most vivid truth of our age is that no one will live all his life in the world into which he was born, and no one will die in the world in which he worked in his maturity."

In the American society of 75 years ago, when newspapers and advertising agencies were almost the primary source of news, and the retail store was the primary means of communication, more people lived in the city than on the farm, which is also an important sign of the vast changes that have taken place in the last few years and which are continuing to improve our economy and indeed in the entire frame of our lives.
commodities you are selling so you can explain them; but I do think that educational programs in the distributive field would also be of great value.

From the other side of the counter, the consumer also has a need for action at the Federal Government level. Businessmen have their Department of Commerce; workers have their Department of Labor; and farmers, though their number is dwindling, still have their Department of Agriculture.

Yet, nowhere in the Federal Government is there any official, independent voice for the consumer. The private consumer petitions the Government, and the rest will be empty. Then another, in a large package and have many other things, that about half the fine print that nobody can see it. We find, in the markets, and yet we find the number of salesmen in many of these supermarkets, that do not have enough people in them, that the consumer has to return, and even in the courts. What effect action has been described here. I am sure that the great consumer and the public which I think ought to be willing for consumer activities throughout the Nation.

It would be intended that this be a clearing-house for consumer activities at the Federal Government level. Businessmen have their Department of Commerce; workers have their Department of Labor; and even the courts. What effect action has been described here. I am sure that the great consumer and the public which I think ought to be willing for consumer activities throughout the Nation.

There are other bills intended to help the consumer and the public which I think ought to be passed and some of which I know have been described here. I am sure that the great consumer and the public which I think ought to be willing for consumer activities throughout the Nation.

The idea would be that consideration would be given at the top level of Government to the public interest viewpoint, which I know have been described here. I am sure that the great consumer and the public which I think ought to be willing for consumer activities throughout the Nation.

There are other bills intended to help the consumer and the public which I think ought to be passed and some of which I know have been described here. I am sure that the great consumer and the public which I think ought to be willing for consumer activities throughout the Nation.

Whether by cost of production, whether by comparison with what drugs sell for in other countries or by the way that the Government and the States purchase them, there wasn't any reason to take these drugs being as high priced as they were. I am sorry to say that while some of them have come down many of them still are high priced and unreasonable.

Anyway, we did enact a drug law that has some very good features in it. For instance, a name given to a drug is important relative to the various drugs. Well, this law does many things that ought to result in better, safer, and more effective drugs.

It imposes strict rules on factory inspection. It requires that the generic name be printed on the label. This law does many things that ought to result in better, safer, and more effective drugs.

We found also that the companies were not inspected and that some manufacturers would not allow them to be inspected. We also found that the companies were not inspected and that some manufacturers would not allow them to be inspected. We also found the companies were not inspected and that some manufacturers would not allow them to be inspected.

The United States, Panama, and Brazil are just three of the countries where there is not some way of getting drugs to people that need them, where the price is ridiculous where there are not being properly distributed.

Now then, before closing, I want to touch on two matters that I know are of interest to you.

There has been an effort for quite a long time to put the labor people and organizations under the antitrust laws. It could be, for instance, simple, easy, and extremely reasonable to say that we will just put the unions under the antitrust laws and have some bills before the Judiciary Committee for the purpose. I don't think that the public generally recognizes what that would mean.

The antitrust laws were not made to apply to a man's labor. A man's labor, his activity and work, is not a commodity in commerce. That has always been the history and the attitude that we have taken.

Furthermore, if you simply applied the antitrust laws to labor, that would mean two people could not get together in a concert of action for the purpose of trying to get better working conditions or better wages. I don't want any part of that insofar as I am concerned. The labor move-
is that at the present time we all serve on two committees in the Senate. I cannot escape the feeling that something is going on in these two committees let alone know about Foreign Relations, Commerce, and the many other committees.

Therefore, we need to have some way so that the Members of Congress can have an opportunity of coming from the members face to face every so often about some of their problems—asking them questions, getting what we feel from them to do so that we might have better communication. This would be good for the Congress, it would be good for the Cabinet members, and it also would be good for the country because all we need to know more about decisions that are being made—the problems of government and the work of the executive branch of the Government. Sometimes bad legislation slips and becomes law because Senators and Representatives are not as well informed as they ought to be. I doubt that the communications satellite giveaway bill would have gotten through last summer if the heads of the various agencies concerned had been invited on to the Senate floor to answer questions.

I would like to say that we have a great country; we have made the most remarkable economic growth in the development of any people in the world. A large part of that has been due to the free labor underpinning, where you have had the progressive programs, where you have taken an interest in politics and in the affairs of your communities. I congratulate your officers on the job that you have done for the people in your localities. That is in every town I visit I always find some members of the retail fairs of your communities. I congratulate you for what has been done.

This country of ours is blessed with the finest institutions in the world, a democratic government, a prosperous labor movement, and a society that has given us things to make our work easier and our free time more pleasant.

However, as well as I think that the best institutions stay in the steps with the times. A minimum wage of 75 cents an hour may have been a adequate one, two or three decades ago, but everyone agrees this would be far from adequate today and so it is with the other institutions of our society.

The course that I have always tried to follow, and I think that your fine organization follows under your president and your other officers is the one which is directed toward individuals, endeavors to carry the good things of the past forward into the present, but it is also the course we are taking that there are other things that we are turning to that which is gone. The problems of the sixties are different from those of the thirties or forties. They require new problems of the future, setting new goals, planning for the sixties or forties. They require new leaders are looking forward to the challenges of the future, setting new goals, planning new achievements.

I congratulate you for what has been done so far, and the best wishes for the future. I think the government and for the public generally.

In my speech on the 29th, I discussed the first major recommendation contained in my report, namely that the best single statement that has ever been put on the budget is in the Joint Economic Committee. That report is the one which reflects the past and the future, and I believe it is the best single statement that has ever been published on the general need for changes in the budget document. To my knowledge, at least as far as I know, in many years, that a congressional committee or subcommittee has examined the Federal budget in terms of its nature and format. I strongly urge all of my colleagues to look at this report and to assess the recommendations that are made within it.

In my speech on the 29th, I discussed the first major recommendation contained in my report, namely that the budget be presented along program lines as well as by individual agencies. As I indicated, the advantages of such a presentation include better comparisons could be made about the costs and relative benefits being obtained by different programs aimed at the same objective, such as in education, in research, and so on. I pointed out at that time that no one in the Congress or the executive branch—not the President of the United States, not the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee—no one can tell the Congress or the American people how much is spent on foreign aid, and that no one can tell us how much is spent on science, because foreign aid programs and education programs are scattered throughout the budget document with no coherent presentation. It is virtually impossible to assemble them, because there has been no system for doing so.

The second major recommendation in the report is that the scope of the budget be broadened to encompass all of the financial activities in which the Government engages. It will perhaps come as no surprise to many in this Chamber that the budget at the present time is not comprehensive in scope. Yet many types of activities in which the Government engages are now either excluded entirely from the budget document or included only in a partial and superficial way.

The result is that spending programs as now shown in the budget are some $10 billion more than they would be if the budget were as inclusive as it was 10 years ago. That is, if we used a comparable basis for fiscal 1964, if the 1964 budget were on the same basis, we would have included $10 billion more than they would be if the budget were as inclusive as it was 10 years ago.

This is because of such changes as showing tax receipts net after refunds, the handling of the tax plus the highway trust fund, and reduction of Defense spending by showing a net figure after the selioff of surplus items.

The result: It is virtually impossible to make meaningful comparisons of budget totals from year to year.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, on Monday, July 29, I gave a speech on the floor of the Senate dealing with possible changes that might be made in the Federal budget. The purpose of these changes, of course, is to make the budget document a more meaningful and useful document for Members of Congress and for the public generally.

In the course of my earlier speech, I referred to a report which was to be issued shortly by the Statistics Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, the Joint Economic Committee. That report is to be broadened to encompass all of the financial activities of the Government and for the public generally.

In my speech on the 29th, I discussed the first major recommendation contained in my report, namely that the budget be presented along program lines as well as by individual agencies. As I indicated, the advantages of such a presentation include better comparisons could be made about the costs and relative benefits being obtained by different programs aimed at the same objective, such as in education, in research, and so on. I pointed out at that time that no one in the Congress or the executive branch—not the President of the United States, not the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee—no one can tell the Congress or the American people how much is spent on foreign aid, and that no one can tell us how much is spent on science, because foreign aid programs and education programs are scattered throughout the budget document with no coherent presentation. It is virtually impossible to assemble them, because there has been no system for doing so.

The second major recommendation in the report is that the scope of the budget be broadened to encompass all of the financial activities in which the Government engages. It will perhaps come as no surprise to many in this Chamber that the budget at the present time is not comprehensive in scope. Yet many types of activities in which the Government engages are now either excluded entirely from the budget document or included only in a partial and superficial way.

The result is that spending programs as now shown in the budget are some $10 billion more than they would be if the budget were as inclusive as it was 10 years ago. That is, if we used a comparable basis for fiscal 1964, if the 1964 budget were on the same basis, we would have included $10 billion more than they would be if the budget were as inclusive as it was 10 years ago.

This is because of such changes as showing tax receipts net after refunds, the handling of the tax plus the highway trust fund, and reduction of Defense spending by showing a net figure after the selioff of surplus items.

The result: It is virtually impossible to make meaningful comparisons of budget totals from year to year.

BUDGET BUREAU IMPROVEMENTS

Before commenting, however, on this lack of inclusiveness of the present budget, I think something should be extended to the present Bureau of the Budget. A number of changes have been made in the budget in recent years that have substantially improved the inclusiveness of coverage of the document.

First, there has been a shift in emphasis in this year's budget from the classic administrative budget totals to the so-called cash budget. The effect of this change has been to include in the budget totals detailed information about the operations of most of the trust funds, but not all, including the social security operations, highway trust funds, and a number of others.

Another change made by this administration has been the elaboration of a number of special analyses at the back of the budget document. These special analyses include information on public enterprises, on foreign currency, on investment capital outlays, on Federal credit programs, on activities in public works, and on research and development programs. The information in these special analyses includes not only elaboration on some material to be found in the body of the budget, but also a considerable amount of additional material that is extremely informative for anyone interested in the general activities of the Government.

NEED FOR CONSTANT COMPREHENSIVE BUDGET

Both the Congress and the American people should have the budget and the facts on the spending of tax dollars. To provide this, what is in and out of the budget should remain constant over time so that year-to-year comparisons can be made as to how Government expenditures and receipts shown in the budget are changing. The only solution to this problem is to have complete comprehensiveness within the budget. Only completeness cannot be extended from year to year.

The failure of the spending by many Government agencies to be included in the budget is made even more serious because in many cases they do not even
Mr. President, it should be realized that the budget is not the comprehensive document of which Americans who use the budget constantly assume it is. There is no question that the size of the budget is used regularly by editorial writers, political leaders, and others in pointing out the magnitude of Government spending. However, the budget does not disclose this information. Not only does the budget not disclose the necessary information, but in making comparisons it shows over a period of years it is absolutely inaccurate. That is why the budget should be revised to include all spending by the Government, on a constant basis year after year so that proper comparisons can be made.

Many other loan and loan guarantee programs are to be found in a halfway house. They are shown in the budget but, of course, are not a part of the total operation. Data on loan guarantees of the Export-Import Bank and the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, for example, are not shown. The basic problem is that these operations are largely self-financing and the need for additional funds from the Congress is relatively slight. Thus, these agencies put their loans on a partial basis even though they exercise a substantial monetary influence on the economy. A number of us in the Senate and in the House have criticized the Federal Reserve System for its monetary policies. Yet, how many of us have detailed information on the monetary policies of the FHA, or FNMA—the Federal National Mortgage Administration? Information on increasing the interest rates and maturities is on loans provided by the Export-Import Bank? In many cases these agencies provide loans that only a few banks make, or are conduits through private financial institutions. In many other cases, the terms of the loans are subsidized. Yet, we have virtually no measures by which to judge the nature of these subsidies.

Any measure by which to gauge, judge, and evaluate the monetary impact is important when such huge Government funds are involved.

Public enterprise operations concealed in the budget

There is one more type of Government operation that should be incorporated in the budget in greater detail. This third type of operation is the so-called public enterprise. The essence of these public enterprises is that while they do not make loans, they are engaged in providing services for which prices are charged. Information should be in the budget on pricing practices, on cost levels, and on the forms of products or services being produced. Yet, I doubt whether anyone in the Senate could obtain this sort of information from the budget for the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Post Office Department, or the Public Housing Administration. Much less for the many smaller public enterprises such as the Inland Waterways Corporation, the Panama Canal Company, the Alaska Railroad, the Virgin Islands Corporation, or the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. I do not question the appropriateness of the Government being in these businesses. I question rather the adequacy of Government knowledge about Government business.

This is the type of information that seems to me should be available to a Member of Congress, not only that he can do his job most effectively. There is an even more fundamental principle at stake. Information on these operations of the Government should be available in a form such that Members can also learn about the activities of their Government and judge the merits of these activities. Such knowledge seems to me essential for the effective operation of a government in a democracy.

The unanimous report by the Statistics Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, which was compiled by the staff of the Joint Economic Committee, particularly by its very gifted fiscal economist, Dr. Roy E. Moor, is so useful that I have sent copies of it to all members of the Appropriations Committee, and I have asked them to give it their attention. Some members of the Appropriations Committee have already written to me that they are impressed by the report, and they want to study it. Some of them indicated that they believe favorable action might well be taken on some of the recommendations made by the subcommittee.

We have also sent a copy of this report to the Bureau of the Budget. The staff of the Joint Economic Committee has been in close touch with members of the staff of the Bureau of the Budget, and has asked them to put some of these recommendations into effect. I report that the Bureau of the Budget has been very encouraging in indicating that it will give these recommendations serious consideration. There is an excellent possibility that the Budget Bureau may, as they often have in the past, act to accept the committee's recommendations.

I hope that Members of Congress will give this subject their attention. It is important that there be as accurate and complete a basis as possible for evaluating governmental spending. It is obvious that we do not now have such a system in the present budget not only in terms of economic policy and fiscal and monetary policies, but also in plain terms of the efficient operation of our Federal Government.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDENT: The roll call.

I, the legislative clerk, proceed to call the roll.

Mr. Williams of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDENT: The Presiding Officer, without objection, is so ordered. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1321) to provide for a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.

14830 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE August 13
Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the National Service Corps will be a direct and practical way of moulding the humanitarian concern of this Nation into an effective weapon against the hardship, the misery, and the poverty that we all are aware of the problems of many of our fellow countrymen. This country has never accepted the dictum of Hobbes that the life of man is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short," and I hope it never will. Our concern for the well-being of all our citizens and our determination not to rest until the last trace of poverty and misery is driven out of our midst may be an idealistic goal, but not a sentimental one. The dedicated volunteer corpsmen who will go out across the country, bringing their skills, their knowledge, and, most of all, their good will, will be "seedmen" of hope and inspiration, not only to those they are helping, but also to others who will be encouraged to devote their time to voluntary work.

The National Service Corps would supply trained, highly motivated volunteers to help local communities to strengthen existing public-service programs, and to establish new ones. Beginning with 150 to 300 volunteers, the number of corpsmen would increase in the first year to about 1,000. In 3 years, 5,000 corpsmen, the maximum number permitted by any existing law, would be at work throughout the country. The Corps will work with migratory workers, the mentally ill and retarded, American Indians, with school dropouts, and with the elderly and the disabled.

The National Service Corps is intended to be one among many tools in the fight against hardship and poverty. Obviously, 5,000 men and women cannot solve all the age-old problems of human suffering. But I know that the dedicated energies of these volunteers will inspire others to join in the many volunteer efforts of these volunteers will inspire others to join in the many volunteer efforts

One important aim of the National Service Corps will be to encourage and train volunteers to help local communities tackle the problems and administer the day-to-day tasks of the corpsmen. The bill expressly provides that:

Projects under this act shall be undertaken only after the President approves them, and that the President shall assure himself that any recommendation for the establishment of any project will not displace regular workers or duplicate or replace an existing service in the same locality.

The Service Corps will be a means whereby the local community can draw on the knowledge and skills of the entire Nation. But the program is designed so that these trained volunteers will work with a community, in a program developed by the community itself. A great deal of careful study has gone into this program. More than 50 ideas for projects were submitted to the President's Study Group on a National Service Corps by various State and local public and private organizations throughout the Nation. Twelve of these suggested projects are outlined in detail in the hearing record. A glance at these projects will show the practical work that will be done by the corpsmen. On an Indian reservation, they could act as instructors for self-help housing programs, run nursery schools and clinics; in a hospital for the mentally retarded they would run workshops for patients; working in the areas of migratory farm workers, they would help the general education to adults and vocational guidance to the youngsters.

It is important to remember that these projects are not the brain children of a bureaucratic planner. They were worked out by men and women of wide experience who know the help that trained volunteers can be to them in tackling the problems of a community.

Mr. President, there are many Americans, young and old, who are anxious and able to help our less fortunate citizens. The Corps will draw not only upon the enthusiasm of our young people, but upon the wisdom and experience of retired persons. There are a vast number of people both young and old ready to help if given a way.

Obviously, 5,000 men and women cannot solve all the age-old problems of human suffering. But the program will have an effect far beyond their number. If every corpsman inspires 10 others to work in their own hometowns, or to join the helping professions, the whole program will have repaid itself 10 times over.

I know that the dedicated work of the Service Corps volunteers will show that our material success has not blinded us to the difficulties of life which still crush so many of us, and what beings who make up the world of the age-old problems of human suffering.

The measure was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and assigned to the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor for further legislative action.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I am a co-sponsor of this particular measure. I believe it represents an effort to translate the idealism which has been so prominent in the Peace Corps and which has worked abroad to the domestic service of the United States. I am satisfied that the scheme which is proposed in the Congress parallels, as far as is practical, the successful pattern evolved in respect of the Peace Corps, which I believe is one of the more successful initiatives of the United States in the employment, in its foreign aid and foreign development efforts, of the idealism, skill, and interest of young Americans. There is an ample number of projects which can profit greatly from the dedication which the National Service Corps will inspire.

I feel, too, that it will be a very important channel through which volunteer services of young and old alike may go into areas—many of which have been described—of want, need, illness, and underprivilege, which are enclaves of backwardness in terms of economic advance, such as the Cabins of migrants and farm workers. There the volunteers can be of great benefit.

I am very much for the bill. I am a co-sponsor, as I said.

I have only two reservations, Mr. President.
I think perhaps, if we needed a description of what is being done, the words "practical idealism" would describe very much what the practical idealism which is represented in the National Service Corps will not be marred by asking the dedicated people who will be involved to serve in establishments which follow a practice of racial segregation.

This is something about which I expressed my deep concern in the committee. It is something which is the subject of an amendment I have printed, which is on the desk.

I realize that the argument can be made that those who are afflicted should receive help, and that this should be the case even if they are afflicted in a segregated institution. But I think the temper of the times is such that we are engaged in a struggle in which there must be some casualties, and those who are the subjects of segregation are the readiest to accept the "casualty" of being unable to obtain the ministrations of the National Service Corps when there is a pattern of racial segregation.

It is significant that those who are most in need of help, and that those who need the help most, also are those who will be involved to serve in establishments which follow a practice of racial segregation.

I hope that some way may be found of working out what it seems to me would be so opposite to the patriotic dedication which is represented by the Corps.

The other subject to which I hope my colleagues in the Senate will give a little thought is the possibility that we are dealing domestically—not abroad, as we did with the Peace Corps—with an analogy to the National Guard and the ROTC. We could allow States to undertake some of the responsibility for training corpsmen and using them within the respective States. I have prepared an amendment upon that score.

I hope to hear the discussion in respect to the bill, to determine whether there is a sufficient amount of interest in the Senate, since the amendment was turned down in the committee, to justify my offering the amendment. I think the plan is a very sound one, to allow States to participate in the process of selection and training, and to allow them to retain control over the men. At the same time maintaining the cachet of this elite corp, the National Service Corps, exactly as we do with respect to National Guard officers and men as they relate to the military forces of the Nation.

The advantage would be that we would stimulate a great increase in the number of people who could be trained, the speed of their instruction, and the speed of their utilization, and we could invoke State as well as national pride in respect to the trainees.

So, with these two reservations, Mr. President, which I have described—which are not, in my opinion, reservations in any way to change the quality and character of the plan—having proved the validity of the idea in terms of the experience and in terms of its usefulness to those it serves through the Peace Corps, I believe we have arrived at the point where the National Service Corps is the next logical step in terms of undertaking to give our youth an opportunity to show their dedication and their idealism.

I am grateful to my colleague for yielding. I am grateful, indeed, for those comments by the senior Senator from New York. I am grateful also for his strong support of the proposed legislation, his sponsorship of it, and the continued interest he has made in the committee deliberations.

As the Senator knows, after the bill was drafted 24 Members of the Senate joined in cosponsorship of the proposed legislation.

The subcommittee which received the bill held 9 days of hearings. The record is most complete. Not only did the subcommittee hold formal hearings in the Capitol, but also members of the subcommittee, together with members of a committee from the House of Representatives, went on a field trip, to see for themselves how the program could be useful to them.

I hope very much that some way may be found. I know that Members of Congress who went on the trip will never forget the experiences we had at Osawatomie State Mental Hospital in the State of Kansas and how, beyond question, it was proved to us that even one volunteer can have a dramatically helpful effect on numerous mentally ill people.

I personally had reservations concerning the simplification of this program on Indian reservations. But on the same trip we went into the largest Sioux Indian Reservation, and there we learned again how even a few "seeds" volunteers can, with their good will, inspiration, and enthusiasm, perform practical measures to help in the almost unbelievable poverty, in all departments, on Indian reservations.

Our committee, which has dealt with migratory labor problems, has seen over the years how a few volunteers in migratory labor camps can do so much to bring a bit of needed education to the young and to the very old, to the men and adults.

They can provide nursery day care for the very young, and assist in state health and sanitation projects also.

I hope all Senators will have an opportunity to look over the hearing record and note the unanimity of views across the country of people with knowledge in the field of social problems. More than 50 organizations have endorsed this bill. They are all listed in the hearings record and on pages 12 to 14 of the committee report. It is significant that those who are most knowledgeable in social work have been most articulate and strong in their endorsement.

Among the groups, church people are prominent. They are hopeful that the legislation will be passed, and that we shall have such volunteers, an even greater community response to severe human needs and problems.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I join the Senator in the sentiments he has expressed. If the bill is enacted into law, I hope the President will be present. I am happy to yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am happy to yield.

Mr. JAVITS. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. Javits] may be added as a cosponsor of S. 1801, to effectuate the provisions of the sixth amendment of the U.S. Constitution requiring that defendants in criminal cases be given the right to a speedy trial; and S. 1802, to protect the integrity of the court and jury functions in criminal cases, which I introduced on June 26.

The PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, although all these bills have been printed, the names of the additional cosponsors will be printed at the next reprinting.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Oregon has joined me in his bill to prevent federal funds from being used to support State programs which are segregated. I would like to say a word on the subject, because it is becoming quite a raging issue. It has joined the Senator from Oregon on his bill, just as I joined my colleague Mr. Keating on his amendment to the omnibus civil rights bill along these lines, because I feel very deeply that the only hope for civil rights legislation is in bipartisanship; and I want to do everything I humanly can to demonstrate by act and deed my deep feeling on that score.

Newspaper and radio has given the votes to pass civil rights legislation. In my opinion, it is a fact that, in every way open to us, we shall need to keep this bipartisan coalition together so that we may ultimately get somewhere.
I hope very much—and I know how the Senator from Oregon feels about this, but I am putting it in words—that all Members keep very clearly in mind that this is a burning issue on the domestic scene—as burning an issue as is nuclear testing on the international scene. The only way we are going to get anywhere is by keeping the goal very clear. Call it non-partisan or bipartisan, the fact is that neither side alone has the votes, and we must be together on the issue.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield to me a moment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. In connection with what the Senator from New York has said, it is an honor to be associated with him in his advocacy of civil rights legislation. I know of no peer of the Senator from New York in the civil rights legislation field. But I would have my colleagues take note of the fact that what my bill seeks to accomplish is to prevent the Federal Government from violating the law. If one of us were to ask a Senator to join him in an illegal act, the Senator who was asked might choose to comply and might be stricken. But Members of this body, every time they vote for Federal funds for projects involving segregation, in my opinion, are guilty of perpetrating an illegal act, for 9 years ago the Senate declared segregation to be unconstitutional, and therefore illegal. Yet we sit here in the Senate, on bill after bill, and vote millions of dollars of Federal tax money to continue an illegality. It is about time that we put Members of the Senate on the spot, and the senior Senator from Oregon intends to do it. He intends to go from coast to coast to call the roll of Members of the Senate who continue to vote to expend illegally Federal taxpayers' money and who continue to vote an unconstitutional act on the part of the Congress.

Mr. RIBICOFF. The whole scope will not be asked to vote on this issue program by program, but on the whole broad issue of funds going into segregated programs and activities.

This issue is becoming one on which we can no longer be any different. The issue is whether or not the Congress will keep faith with its right hand when its Members take the oath in this body to uphold the law. We cannot justify the appropriation of moneys for the continuation of Federal projects in which the illegality that now exists in this country and that has characterized the treatment of civil rights in Federal programs.

As the Senator from New York has heard me say before, the time has come for the white people of America to deliver the Constitution of the United States to the colored people of America; and I do not intend any longer to sit here and permit Members of this body to say that they have been getting by for years in the Senate and covering it with the alibi, when they get back home, "It is the best we could do."

I will tell Senators what the best we can do is. It is to act in accordance with the law; and the Supreme Court has made perfectly clear that the segregation is unconstitutional. I intend to do what I can to take that record across this Republic in the months ahead, before the election of 1964. I do not care whether any Senator is a Democrat—or a Democ—he ought to be beaten for re-election in 1964—others will be up for re-election in 1966 and others in 1968—if he does not uphold the law as laid down by the Supreme Court.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I have done precisely that, as recently as last Wednesday in connection with the Labor—HEW appropriations bill. The reason I made the comment about bipartisanship is that I had the feeling that Members of Congress, when they vote, have an idea that party loyalty requires them to stand by the administration—it might have happened just as well on our side of the aisle if our party were in the majority—and that they have to stand by and vote to table this kind of amendment.

I think the Senator from Oregon has, with his eloquence and warmth, highlighted what I have tried to do, but which I am delighted to join him in highlighting—the fact that, of all the things done in the Federal field, the fuel added to the fire, this is the worst. It is inconceivable for anyone to understand how, in this day and age, we can justify expending the Federal Treasury's money in aid of State segregated programs. It is inconceivable. I pay honor to Senators on the major side of the aisle who, notwithstanding the party line on this question, have voted as Senator administration representatives, voted as they did. I do not criticize the others, but I feel keenly that our only way to win in this field is by a bipartisan effort.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. RIBICOFF. It is very interesting to me to listen to the comments of the Senator from Oregon. I have been giving considerable attention to the very problem they have touched on. I have drawn from my own experience as former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to come up with proposals that I think has not yet been suggested either by the administration or by any other Senator. I am ready to talk upon my proposal. I believe the two distinguished Senators may find what I have to say interesting.

The Senator from New York will recall that last week I voted with him on his proposal. So the two distinguished Senators may be interested in a different point of view. I shall be happy to have their comments as I develop it.

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

Mr. RIBICOFF. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I am about to leave in order to cross-examine Secretary of Defense McNamara, but I assure the Senator from Connecticut I will read tomorrow's Raccoon with great care and I un-doubtedly will be talking about the Senator's speech some time tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Has the Senator from New Jersey yielded the floor?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

AMENDMENT TO TITLE VI OF PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, one of the most important provisions of the President's civil rights bill is now beginning to receive the attention it deserves. This is title VI, the provision aimed at ending discriminations in all programs supported in whole or in part by Federal funds. It is an important provision, and I believe it can and should be significantly improved so as to make it a genuinely effective means of ending many instances of racial discrimination.

As one who had the responsibility of administering scores of these programs, I had a chance to look firsthand at the problems confronting the administrator who wants to end discriminations in the programs under his jurisdiction. As I testified before Congress while I served as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, it is essential that Congress provide the necessary legislation to enable Federal administrators to deal with these matters effectively.

Section 601 of the proposed bill seeks to make sure that whoever receives a financial benefit from the Federal Government will not impose racial discriminations. This is a laudable objective. Certainly public benefits, made possible by the taxes of every citizen, should be available to all citizens without regard to race, creed, or color. This is a matter of simple justice. It is very likely also a requirement of the fifth amendment.

The scope of the problem is such that it is designed to make sure that there is no discrimination when Federal funds are used to build hospitals, to assist land grant colleges, to support research, to reorganize a national health care system, to finance small businesses and to accomplish a great variety of other tasks.

To reach these worthwhile objectives, section 601 gives Federal administration one new power to end discriminations in federally financed programs. This is the power to cut off funds. It is important to make this power explicit. There are many federally financed programs where the statutory guidelines are so precise that the administrator must pay out funds even though discriminations will occur. For example, the Hill-Burton Hospitals Construction Act and Morrill Land-Grant College Act both specify that funds shall be used for separate but equal facilities. Despite the constitutional invalidity of these provisions, it is not likely that the administrator will have the authority to disregard the plain words of the statutes.

As Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, I faced this problem many
times. Where I felt I had authority to act, I declined to make funds available unless provision was made for nondiscrimination. This occurred in the summer institute program of the National Defense Education Act and the provisions of the impacted area program providing for education of children living on military bases. But I was without authority to depart from the clear statutory commands of the Hill-Burton Act or the Morrill Act.

Section 601 will correct this situation and make sure that no Federal administrator will be required to extend financial assistance that will promote discrimination.

Last week Senator Keating and other Senators proposed an amendment to title 6 that would make the power to cut off funds mandatory instead of discretionary. Their amendment also provides judicial review of any fund cutoff, and this is certainly proper.

I agree that the administrator of each program should be required to act to end discriminations, but I do not believe his power should be extended to the single remedy of cutting off funds.

The power to cut off funds, even if made mandatory, will not necessarily end discriminations. In some instances, a requirement of cutting off funds may prefer to end discriminations rather than lose Federal financial support. But if the discriminations continue, the only remedy provided by section 601 is withholding of funds. This will not end the discriminations.

I, therefore, suggest that section 601 be amended to make it at once more effective and more humane. I propose that every Federal administrator be given, in addition to the power to withhold financial assistance, the power to provide for an enforceable requirement that there will be no discrimination by the recipient. This would be provided by rule, regulation, contract, or other enforceable requirement.

My amendment provides a remedy that does not merely encourage desegregation but requires it. In the event funds are cut off, it means the assurance of an end to discrimination by permitting a lawsuit to make sure that the requirement not to discriminate is complied with. The Government could bring suit based on the requirement not to discriminate, and if the facts support the allegations of discrimination, secure a court order ending the discrimination.

My amendment contemplates a similar type of requirement binding upon every recipient of a Federal benefit. The assurance would explicitly forbid discrimination and like the provisions of Public Law 815 would be enforceable by a civil action brought by the Attorney General.

The advantage of this added power of providing for an enforceable requirement not to discriminate, then we enable him to act effectively to reach the results we want—an end to discriminations.

With this added power, an administrator who found discrimination in a federally financed program would act as follows:

First. If cutting off funds was the best way of dealing with the situation, he would have the power to do so.

Second. If cutting off funds would not end the discriminations or if it would be unfair to others who benefit from Federal funds, therefore, would bring a lawsuit to require that the discriminations be ended.

Third. The administrator would be required to act one way or the other—either cut off funds or use an enforceable requirement. He would not have a choice between action or no action, but he would have a choice between action that might be unfair and action that would accomplish results.

The value of the type of lawsuit authorized by my amendment has recently been demonstrated by an action brought in the Federal district court for the Eastern District of United States against Board of Prince Georges County. The case concerned those provisions of the impacted area program providing for education of children living off military bases. As Secretary of HEW I was advised that I lacked authority to withhold funds in the event that schools educating these children were segregated. If, therefore, urged the Department of Justice to bring a lawsuit to compel desegregation. The Virginia case was that kind of lawsuit. It was based on the assurance required by statute of every recipient of federally impacted area funds that the school will be available to federally connected children on the same basis as State law requires it to serve children. In Virginia there is a pupil placement law that excludes race as a criterion of assignment. The Federal Government sued to enforce the assurance required by Federal law and secured a court order that the federally connected children would have to be admitted pursuant to State law—that is, without regard to race.

My amendment contemplates a similar type of requirement binding upon every recipient of a Federal benefit. The assurance would explicitly forbid discrimination and like the provisions of Public Law 815 would be enforceable by a civil action brought by the Attorney General. The advantage of this added provision is especially clear in the situation where the Federal funds are used solely for construction of a building. Whatever value may lie in the power to withhold funds granted annually for maintaining a federally aided program, this power is of no use whatever after funds have been granted to build a school or a hospital. Unless the administrator of such a program has the power to bring an action to enforce a requirement not to discriminate, he is powerless. Section 601 in its present form has absolutely no effect on that situation.

A further advantage of my amendment is that the administrator's action to end discrimination can be much more selective if he is not limited to the power to cut off funds. Under section 601, the administrator has the power to exercise his power to withhold with respect to a State's entire program. This might occur when Federal funds are given to a State which in turn uses them in various local projects. If there were discrimination in one project, section 601 might give the Federal administrator no choice but to cut off all funds to that State, incurring many people being aided on a nondiscriminatory basis in other parts of that State. Under my amendment, the administrator could proceed by lawsuit against the one situation where there was discrimination, leaving the rest of the program in that State unimpaired.

Finally, this amendment improves title 6 even in cases where funds will be withheld. In some instances the recipient will decline to accept financial assistance with a nondiscrimination requirement. When that occurs, the funds will not be given. But the responsibility will be placed upon the person who insists on continuing to discriminate, rather than upon the Federal administrator. The shoe may pinch, but it will be on the appropriate foot.

In sum, I want to see this provision made more effective and more fair. An antidiscrimination provision should not be a club to punish people. It should be an instrument that will accomplish the desired result of ending discrimination. Section 601 does part of the job by authorizing withholding of funds. It will do the job more effectively and fairly if it also includes the power to provide for an enforceable requirement of nondiscrimination.

Mr. President, I submit an amendment to S. 1731, the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1963, and ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed in the Record at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be received, printed in the Record, and appropriately referred.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

"Sec. 602. In furnishing any financial assistance, described in section 601, the administrator of the program or activity shall provide by rule, regulation, contract, or other enforceable requirement that individuals engaging in or benefiting from the program or activity shall not be discriminated against on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin or denied participation or benefits therein on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin. Such rule, regulation, contract, or other enforceable requirement shall be a condition of receiving the financial assistance and shall be an obligation enforceable in a civil action brought by the recipient or in the name of the United States."

"Sec. 603. If the nondiscrimination requirements provided in section 602 are not fulfilled by the administrator of such program or activity shall act in one of the following ways:"

"Such assistance from the recipient until such requirement is complied with, or"
“(b) Request the Attorney General of the United States to institute for or in the name of the United States a civil action to secure compliance with such requirement.”

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

Mr. RIBICOFF. I am pleased to yield to the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I have listened attentively to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, who speaks from a wealth of experience in this field gained in his capacity as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. I commend the Senator for his remarks and the amendment he has submitted.

Like the Senator from Connecticut, I have felt that the present title VI of the Civil Rights Act, relating to the cutting off of funds, is entirely inadequate.

Under the terms of the present language of title VI, funds would be authorized in his discretion to continue to provide Federal assistance to programs or activities even though they are characterized as discriminatory merely by their name. As I understand the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, it would prohibit such Federal payments to any State which insisted upon maintaining segregated facilities, or facilities which are divided on racial grounds. This practice must be terminated, but the best way of doing it would be no withholding of all funds under all grant-in-aid programs for a particular State because that State discriminated in its administration of the apprenticeship programs, or training programs, or renewal funds, to mention specific examples. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Connecticut also would provide for action on a case-by-case basis.

The Attorney General, with commendable candor, said in a recent hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary that he had under consideration the presentation of an amendment to title VI. It may well be that the Attorney General will decide that an amendment coming from the distinguished Senator from Connecticut is needed.

I submit the amendment I have suggested today, not merely on the basis of the position taken by the Attorney General on title VI, but in the hope that the Senate will consider this problem and arrive at some action in the days ahead, during the hearings on this particular proposal. I want to emphasize that an amendment which I have submitted as well as his own amendment, if passed, would provide an objective of forcing desegregation but that might possibly harm the cause of civil rights.

What we seek to accomplish is to provide the administrator with alternatives, and by spelling out what he may do, to seek the ultimate objective of not punishing the Negro—but to do everything we can to be constructive.

During the entire debate on civil rights, in all its phases, one of the greatest responsibilities has been the burden of protecting the Negro against measures which are racial in character. I believe that there is a burden upon every Senator and every Member of the House of Representatives to make certain that he considers this problem carefully and thoughtfully. If there is one thing of which I am certain, it is that many problems face us in the entire civil rights issue, and they go far beyond the way in which we may vote on the bill which is before Congress today.

I agree with the Senator from New York. I am hopeful that in the days ahead, during the hearings and during the debate on this proposal, we will consider this amendment as well as his own amendment, and question the Attorney General and other members of the executive branch, to see how they look at it and how they view the various alternatives. I submit the amendment I have suggested today, not merely on the basis of my reading, but I have used my own background and my own experience in this field to seek an effective remedy for the problems of segregation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. This discussion of title VI of the general civil rights bill, by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, who has so much experience in this field, is very useful. I should like to point out that this discussion developed during debate on the National Service Corps, which projects a program by means of which we seek to fight poverty and suffering—the areas of mental health, school dropouts, migratory
labor camps, Indian reservations, and city slums, and similar areas.

So I believe it most appropriate to have the record reflect, that in the selection and training of volunteers under this program, we have the clearest expression from the Attorney General that the President's Executive Order 10925, dealing with discrimination in employment is applicable to corpsmen. Hence, there will be no discrimination in the selection or the training of volunteers in the National Service Corps. So anyone who has felt the need for the inclusion of a provision prohibiting this sort of discrimination, it certainly would be redundant and unnecessary here, because we have the unequivocal assurance of the Attorney General.

Mr. RIBICOFF. I believe that this bill, under the charge of the distinguished Senator from New Jersey—the National Service Corps bill—is a very important part of the entire civil rights program. While not labeled civil rights legislation, it aims at more opportunity; it aims at remedying the conditions of extreme poverty of people, not only Negroes, but whites as well. It is a very important bill which can do much good.

It certainly has my support, and I wish the distinguished Senator for New Jersey, for his long, arduous, and hard work in this field. I hope that within the next day or so the Senate will overwhelmingly pass this measure, because I think it has a very important bearing upon opportunities for remedying many of the conditions which concern the people of this Nation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I appreciate the support the Senator from Connecticut has continually given this proposed legislation. In connection with the general question of the application of Federal funds in areas in which discrimination exists, we are fully aware of the immorality of that—and illegality.

I would say the National Service Corps program is truly a people-to-people program—one in which volunteers with skills and with hearts will reach out to help the poor people in this country.

As a matter of fact, we know that some of the poverty exists in institutions, both private and public, where—for economic or other reasons—there may be people of only one nationality or perhaps of only one color. Certainly we know the economic fact that in many of our migratory labor camps only Negroes are residents.

I feel that the immorality which is associated with the use of Federal funds to build an airport with segregated facilities is clear.

The question prohibiting corpsmen from assisting the disadvantaged here is entirely different. We are reaching out, not to help governments as such, but to help people who are undergoing hardship. We do not withhold milk from schools, even though they are part of the Government; we do not say that a younger has a right to be attending a school in which all his classmates are colored. Similarly in this program we are striving to aid people, such as migratory workers, who have the disadvantage of earning low incomes.

Even if it happens that through no fault of their own they are segregated, these people should be helped by the National Service Corps. To withhold help from those in need would contradict the aims of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield briefly?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I yield the floor.

**NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS ACT**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1321) to provide for a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator in charge of the Domestic Peace Corps, as it is popularly known, is supposed to deal with persistent pockets of poverty and maladjustment in the midst of our general prosperity. Is that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Precisely.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it true that the cost of the program for the first year will be approximately $5 million?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. That is correct. The best realistic estimates indicate that with the number of volunteers who could be recruited and trained the first year, the cost would be a modest $5 million.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And the number of personnel anticipated as a result of expenditure of the $5 million is approximately 1,000 volunteers?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Yes; by the end of the first year, close to 1,000 volunteers will have been trained and be in the Peace Corps.

Mr. MANSFIELD. They will receive subsistence pay only.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Yes. They will receive subsistence pay, and a modest stipend of $75 a month for what, in general terms, will be a separation allowance.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And they will work primarily in economically depressed areas, in rural areas, in institutions—particularly those for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, in programs giving assistance to the elderly people of our country, in programs giving assistance to the children who are members of migrant families, and so many of whom are not even able to get into a State institution? And does not the Senator from New Jersey think something should be done about the lack of an adequate remuneration which exist on the Indian reservations?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Yes. These are the areas of hardship and poverty; these are the areas to which the bill is addressed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it true that if this bill is passed and is enacted into law, these volunteers will not—I repeat, they will not—be forced upon a community?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Absolutely not. In several ways in this bill, we have insured that the volunteers will go only to local projects that have been requested by the local area. Local Initiative will be the key to the request. Then the Director will clear the projects through the Governor of the State; then the corpsmen go into the areas which have asked to have them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In other words, if they go into a community or an area, they will do so on the basis of an invitation?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Absolutely so—on the basis of a request and an invitation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it not true that in the United States there are approximately 8,500,000 persons who have less than 5 years of schooling and that approximately one in five of the children entering the ninth grade become dropouts?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. That is my understanding.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And are there not in the Nation areas such as the Appalachia region, and in the mountains and remote pockets of poverty in places such as Detroit, Chicago, and elsewhere, which are in need of this volunteer help?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. That certainly is correct. Perhaps much of this poverty is invisible to many of us who live in relative prosperity. Nevertheless, the poverty exists there, and we know it. We know it as a matter of statistics, and more and more we are beginning to know it in human terms, and in terms of the hardship it causes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This organization sometimes is referred to as the domestic counterpart of the so-called Peace Corps. I think the Peace Corps has done a magnificent job, all things considered. But would not the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, 19321, I saw examples of that in many States of the country. The Senator from Montana is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And are there not in the State areas such as the Appalachian region, and in those areas which exist on the Indian reservations?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. These are things which could be done for the benefit of the people of the United States. The proposed $5 million program—while the $5 million program—is a good step in the right direction to take care of people who are in need, people who are our fellow citizens, and people whom we forget all too easily.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. That is my understanding.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise to call the attention of my colleagues...
March Is Devoted to Nonviolence: Friendliness, Not a Gun, Is the Proper Weapon, Mr. Rustin Protests Here: Believes: Bayard Rustin, a Longtime Pacifist, Says Negroes Must Be Willing To Suffer To Win Rights." This article is a classic example of news reporting because it took a series of ludicrous facts and directed them so that they literally came out smelling like a gilded lily.

Mr. Bryan's article serves as a good beginning point in demonstrating the distorted and slanted reporting of the Washington Post. Mr. Rustin is reported in the Washington Post article as having served 39 months during World War II as a conscientious objector. The true facts are that he was sentenced for failure to abide by the selective service law. He failed to report for work of national importance and also for physical examination.

The article states that he was convicted in 1953 in California, of a morals charge after being arrested with two other men. The words "morals charge" are true. But this again is a clearcut case of toying down the charge. The conviction was sex perversion and a subsequent prison and lewdness. Mr. Rustin pleaded guilty to the sex perversion charge.

To prove my explanation, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Rustin's police record be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks together with two newspaper clippings from the Los Angeles Times dated January 22, 1953, and January 23, 1953. There being no objection, the record and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### JUNE 2, 1959

**SUBJECT MATTER**

As per request of above mentioned reference, a criminal check was made. The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department revealed the following:

- The Los Angeles Police Department shows no record and no warrants.
- The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department showed that he had $427 in cash on his person—which he said included the proceeds from his previous night's speech. He was taken into custody when officers spotted him parked in his automobile at Raymond Avenue at Green Street, Pasadena, in company with Marvin W. Long, 33, of Monterey Park, and Louie Buono, 23, of Rosemead.

**LECTURER JAILED ON MORALS CHARGE**

Bayard Rustin, 40-year-old nationally known Negro lecturer, was jailed on morals charges in close connection with a speech he made a few hours after he had spoken on the subject of world peace before the American Association of University Women at the Pasadena Athletic Club.

Rustin, who was registered at the Green Hotel, had been scheduled to address the latter group at the Pasadena First Methodist Church yesterday. Shortly before his arrest, Rustin said included the proceeds from his previous night's speech. He was taken into custody when officers spotted him parked in his automobile at Raymond Avenue at Green Street, Pasadena, in company with Marvin W. Long, 33, of Monterey Park, and Louie Buono, 23, of Rosemead.

All three men were booked on suspicion of lewd vagrancy.

### JUNE 3, 1959

**SUBJECT MATTER**

As per request of above mentioned reference, a criminal check was made. The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department revealed the following:

- The Los Angeles Police Department shows no record and no warrants.
- The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department revealed that he had $427 in cash on his person—which he said included the proceeds from his previous night's speech. He was taken into custody when officers spotted him parked in his automobile at Raymond Avenue at Green Street, Pasadena, in company with Marvin W. Long, 33, of Monterey Park, and Louie Buono, 23, of Rosemead.

**LECTURER SENTENCED TO JAIL ON MORALS CHARGE**

Pasadena Municipal Judge Burton Noble yesterday sentenced Bayard Rustin, 40-year-old Negro lecturer, to 60 days in the county jail on a morals charge.

Rustin's attorney, Charles Holloper, failed in an appeal to the judge for permission to talk to the Pasadena Police Department.
There being no objection, the booking slip was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**Booking slip—Los Angeles County jail**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 22, 1953</td>
<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>RUSTIN, Bayard</td>
<td>254774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

True name

**ALL FOUR LINES BELOW MUST BE FILLED IN COMPLETE IN PRESENCE OF CUSTODY OFFICER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of hearing</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Court and city</th>
<th>Bail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Department or station making street arrest: Sheriff—MO Trans

Signature: Robert H. Green

**Charge (state nature of charge)**: 647.5 PCC

**Arrested at**: Pasadena PD

**Crime committed at**: LA Co.

**Date of offense**: Jan. 22, 1953

**Time**: 2:30 p.m.

**Name**: RUSTIN, Bayard

**No.**: 254774

**true name**: ALL FOUR LINES BELOW MUST BE FILLED IN COMPLETE IN PRESENCE OF CUSTODY OFFICER

**Charge (state nature of charge)**: 647.5 POC

**Arrested at**: Pasadena PD

**Crime committed at**: LA Co.

**Date of hearing**: Jan. 22, 1953

**Time**: 2:30 p.m.

**Court and city**: Pasadena PD LA Co.

**Bail**:

**Department or station making street arrest**: Sheriff—MO Trans

**Signature**: Robert H. Green

**Title**: D. S.

**Birthplace**: City, West Chester State: Penn

**Race**: ABN

**Age**: 40

**Weight**: 177

**Height**: 6-1

**Male**: X

**Female**: X

**Married**:

**Marks, scars, etc.**: None

**Color of hair**: Black

**Color of eyes**: Brn

**Address (No. and street)**: 217 Mott N.Y.

**City**: N.Y.

**State**: N.Y.

**Occupation**: Lecturer

**Phone**: None

**Time lived in city**: 1 wk

**County**: U.S. Life

**State**: 1 wk

**Remarks**: Claims no recent illness or injury

**In case of illness notify**: Glenn Smiley

**Relationship**: Friend

**Address**: 830 S. St. Andrews

**City**: Pasadena Mun

**Phone**: F1 DU 36601

**Warrant No.**: M-19376

**Commitment No.**: No. 254774

**Court**: Pasadena Mun

**Sentence**: 60 days

**Tank**: 12F2

**Name**: RUSTIN, Bayard

**No.**: 254774

**Tank No.**: B F2

**PROPERTY SLIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Claims no recent illness or injury.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-22-53</td>
<td>647.5 PCC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash**: 53 cents to inmate

**Property**: 1 pen

**Booked by**: S. R. AURITY

**Search by**: Boren

I hereby authorize the sheriff or jailer to receive and open all my mail while I am confined to the Los Angeles County jail.

**Signature (not an acknowledgment suit)**: BAYARD RUSTIN

---

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Washington Post article continues with statements that Mr. Rustin was a member of the Young Communist League and attended the Communist Party convention in 1956 in New York as an observer. It gives a fuzzy explanation that he quit the Young Communist League because he was nonviolent and because the league accepted racial segregation in the Armed Forces after Hitler attacked Russia. There is no mention, however, of his denouncement of Communist ideological dogma.

In 1958, he saw fit to travel to the Soviet Union and meet with the butchers of the Hungarian freedom fighters to participate in Communist propaganda show called "Nonviolent Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons." Upon his return Rustin organized Martin Luther King's 1958 "march in Washington," which the Worker called a Communist project.

Mr. Rustin was secretary to Dr. Martin Luther King from 1955 to 1960. Mr. President, I have previously placed in the Congressional Record on August 2 and 7 articles which show that Dr. King has had another secretary who goes by the names of Jack H. O'Dell and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, an admitted Communist. These articles show that Dr. King supposedly fired Mr. O'Dell at one time, but these articles report further that as of last month Mr. O'Dell was still reported...
by Dr. King's New York office as being an employee of Dr. King.

The President: The articles can be found in the Record of August 2, 1963, beginning on page 13986 and additional articles on the subject of Communist connections in these demonstrations can also be found in the Washington Post, but also because of the position of prominence which Mr. Rustin commands in the Negro march on Washington, D.C., on August 28. He is listed as vice chair of the Demo- nation to the request by the Senator from South Carolina?

I wonder if even Mr. Randolph could really condone the past activities of Mr. Rustin. Perhaps he can, in view of the fact, in the words of board members, which is talking of the march. In fact, the leader of the march, Mr. A. Philip Randolph has stated in an article which I will place in the Record that "Mr. Rustin is Mr. March-On-Washington himself." This point was in effect brought out in the Washington Post article of Sunday. In fact, this is why the whitewash job was attempted, putting the Washington Post in the position of abandoning Mr. Rustin's ludicrous record.

The special July 3 issue reproduced promotional literature for the camp, widely advertised as integrated, stating that there is no censorship of any kind and no regulation of private behavior of the campers, and that teachers and counselors are not expected to hide their weak from the children.

There is also contained information on George von Hilsheimer, camp director, whom it is described as a former minister who admitted has engaged in acts of sexual degeneracy, who is a radical and a nihilist. A brochure was quoted saying many of Summerlane School and Camp of Manhattan and Rosman, N.C., is to be published in the Columbia Record of August 9, 1963.

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


DEAR FRIEND: You will be interested in our new programs. In the words of board of directors chairman, Dr. B. R. Brazel, "The Highlander idea, like a Phoenix rising from the ashes, has truly been born again in the Highlander Center.

The summer program includes a south- wide voter education internship program designed to broaden and deepen the new Negro voter's concept of his rights and responsibilities. This program is clearer as we developed the citizenship schools now being spread throughout the South by Dr. King's New York office's Southern Baptist Leadership Conference and student civil rights organizations. Other Highlander activities to be carried on in Mississippi, the South Carolina Sea Islands, and the Knoxville area are listed in the enclosed schedule. We are glad to inform you that the Internal Revenue Service has declared contributions deductible for income tax pur- poses in a ruling retroactive to the date of incorporation. The Highlander Center is now a recognized educational institution with Government approval.

THAT NORTH CAROLINA INCIDENT: PROTEST VERSUS INDECENCY OR RIOT OF RACISTS?

A citizens' protest against indecency was mistimed in newspaper stories to make it appear as an action of racists, according to the editor of a national anti-Communist biweekly published in Staten Island.

Frank A. Cappel, editor of the Herald of Freedom and Metropolitan Review and former chief of the Subversive Activities Control Board, stated in an article which appeared in The Record on the results of a special edition of his publication dealing with Summerlane School and Camp of Manhattan and Rosman, N.C.

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The special July 3 issue reproduced promotional literature for the camp, widely advertised as integrated, stating that there is no censorship of any kind and no regulation of private behavior of the campers, and that teachers and counselors are not expected to hide their weaknesses from the children.

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TOWARDS THE WANT OF THE WHITESTONE WALLS

I wonder if even Mr. Randolph could really condone the past activities of Mr. Rustin. Perhaps he can, in view of the fact, that this is why the whitewash job was attempted, putting the Washington Post in the position of abandoning Mr. Rustin's ludicrous record.

Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "the invaders of the South goad the normally peaceful and religious people into acts of violence by refusing to allow them to remain in their own protection. Their agitation creates violence."
Rustin organized the 1937 prayer pilgrimage and in 1942 and 1948 youth marches in Washington for integrated schools. He said in an interview today that the essence of nonviolence is willingness to suffer in order “to destroy the forces destructive to the oneness of man.”

“Because of this oneness of man, the problems of the Negroes are the problems of all people,” Rustin said.

“White people have a vested interest in seeing that the Negro wins full equality. No white man will have complete freedom until the Negro has his. For example, when a new Negro goes to work he will not aim to win his right to the job, they will help oust the legislators who deny social welfare programs not only to them but to us all.”

Rustin said Negroes would make a mistake to be concerned only with Negro rights, because “this type of selfishness is incompatible with the philosophy of nonviolence.”

**March Is for All**

“That’s why this August 28 march is more than a march for Negroes,” he said. “It’s a march for all society. In the area of employment, if there are not more jobs, Negroes and whites will soon be fighting over the few jobs left by automation. That’s why our common interest is jobs, full employment, and for an expanding economy.”

In practical terms, Rustin said, Negroes must accomplish their goals through nonviolence because “we are a minority trying to integrate with a majority and we can’t use violence because ‘we are a minority trying to integrate with a majority and we can’t use guns; the only weapon we can use is friendship.”

He runs the march headquarters from the shabby, four-story community center of Harlem’s Friendship Baptist Church not far from busy Seventh Avenue, where each night various black nationalist groups preach race hatred.

Rustin’s career reflects his energetic pursuit of ideas and causes connected with peace and social reform.

**Black in High School**

He began his long protest against racial discrimination when a high school football player in his home town of West Chester, Pa., he was refused service with his teammates in a restaurant. He continued to sit there for several hours until he was thrown out.

Rustin has no college degree but spent 7 years studying at Wilberforce (Ohio) and Cheyney (Pa.) Colleges, the College of the City of New York, and the London School of Economics.

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**Rustin’s Life and Work**

Bayard Rustin is deputy director of the March on Washington, which the Worker called a Communist project. Now Rustin turns up again in New York City as deputy director of the committee making detailed preparations for the mass march on Washington.

The coordinating committee consists of: Dr. Horace-Ray, president of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality; Cleveland Robinson, chairman of the policy committee; J. R. M. T. Watson, publicity director; and William Moore, legal counsel.

The Times quoted Dr. King as saying the committee would request a meeting with Kennedy when the marchers converge on the National Capital. "We hope to call on the President to create a ‘Federal civil rights police force.”

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**THURMOND SHOCKED BY PRISON RECORD OF MARCH DIRECTOR**

*By Frank van der Linden*

WASHINGTON—Senator Strom Thurmond, Democrat, of South Carolina, said today that he was shocked at the revelation that the deputy director of the massive civil rights march on Washington August 28 admits having a prison record.

The Banner revealed Friday, in a dispatch from the Associated Press in New York, that Bayard Rustin, deputy director of the march, said he served a term on a morals charge in Pennsylvania, Calif., beginning in January 1943.

Besides his 60-day sentence in the case, Rustin also served 28 months in Federal prison on a charge of draft evasion in World War II, according to the records of the FBI.

**TO KEEP POST**

Although Rustin had expressed fear that his record might cost him his job, he apparently will remain in his high place in front of the marchers August 28.

A. Philip Randolph, national chairman of the March and president of the Negro American Labor Council, was asked in a New York Saturday story about rumors Rustin would resign. Randolph was quoted as saying, "No, Rustin is Mr. March-on-Washington himself."

Senator Thurmond commented today, "If Rustin is Mr. March-on-Washington himself they ought to call off the whole thing."

The South Carolina Senator added, "It is terrible for a man with such a record to be conducting the demonstration and in such close cooperation with officials of the Kennedy administration."

Rustin has told reporters that he is working for the Justice Department and the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington in preparation for the march, which is expected to attract 100,000 persons and possibly as many as 150,000.

Rustin was quoted by the New York Times as saying he expected no violence from the marchers themselves but he said, "I already know that the Fascists have called for 10,000 people to come to Washington."

Rustin had said last week that he would tell the march leaders Saturday about his criminal record and "let the civil rights leaders decide whether it should cost him his job."

**WENT TO RUSSIA**

Apparently Randolph's remark calling Rustin "Mr. March-on-Washington himself" means that Rustin is being retained as deputy director, despite his record.

The Associated Press quoted Rustin as saying he was one of five Americans who went to Russia in 1958 under sponsorship of a pacifist group known as the Nonviolent Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons.

Rustin had been arrested 22 times in as many States in civil rights fights. He was a conscientious objector during World War II while serving a sentence for draft evasion.

**CONGRESSional RECORD — SENATE**

14841

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There had been some signs that Congress might vote to consider the civil rights bill, but indications are that it will be here August 28.

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, chairman of the march, confided in a radio interview yesterday that "I have every confidence that we will not have trouble in Washington."

But Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, a civil rights leader, voiced fears of "wildcat demonstrators." He said he was concerned about some of the Negro leaders of these demonstrations and that they are expecting 150,000 whites and Negroes to participate in the demonstration.

He said that "I have not expected any trouble in Washington."

Another major change is that all Members of the Congress—Senators and Representatives—will be invited to witness the "jobs and freedom" march at the Lincoln Memorial. Some 500 seats will be reserved for them. Members of Congress will not be asked to address the demonstration.

"We have reinterpreted our concept of having 500,000 people in the District of Columbia to urge passage of civil rights legislation," Dr. King reported.

"The moral significance of the march—of whites and blacks • • • church members and labor groups marching together—will be to filter through the streets the message, the struggle for human dignity," Mr. Randolph said.

He added that he is "immensely satisfied" with national response to the march. He said "the Communists will not infiltrate the demonstration."

"No lunatic fringe will be involved in this march," Mr. Randolph assured reporters.

"We have no fear of anybody infiltrating this march. We have complete control. We know where our people are coming from. This will be an effective and positive effort."

Julius Hobson, chairman of Washington SOCE, and 2,000 marchers who will maintain order among the demonstrators, said it required 95 minutes for 50 of his men to walk the original route of the march yesterday. This trial run apparently was one reason for changing the route.

The route of the march has been changed also.

The demonstrators will proceed from the Washington Monument Grounds to the Lincoln Memorial. The line will then walk west along Constitution Avenue to Henry Bacon Drive and to the Memorial. At the same time, another column will move west along Reflecting Pool Drive to the Memorial.

The demonstrators then will mass in front of the Lincoln Memorial, east along the Reflecting Pool to the Monument Grounds if necessary. Details of the Lincoln Memorial program are not yet known.

There will be no individual delegations of demonstrators visiting Capitol Hill. There will be no demonstrations at the White House, Mr. Randolph said.

Demonstrators are expected to begin arriving in the District early on August 28 and will be held on a 1 p.m. "moratorium" until 2:10 p.m. Mr. Randolph said that movement from the Washington Monument to Lincoln Memorial will begin in the early afternoon, he added.

Program at Memorial

"The program at the Lincoln Memorial will be brief so few people can leave about 3:30 p.m."

Mr. Randolph said the "mere presence of the demonstrators" will be the emphasis of the demonstration.

Endorsing the march came last night from the Federation of Civic Associations which voted "full support for a peaceful and orderly demonstration by Negroes and other Americans who are wholeheartedly committed to the cause of "jobs and freedom.""

The Baptist Ministers Conference of the District and vicinity also has endorsed the march. "The demonstration is the expression of the conscience of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, too," has given its endorsement.

Rev. W. H. Abendroth, chairman of the General of District National Guard, had said he had agreed to assist the Metropolitan Police Department with men from the Army and Air Guard units for traffic and crowd control.

[From the Washington Sunday Star, Aug. 4, 1963]

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Now Expected in Rights March Here

(St. Clarence Hunter)

NEW YORK, August 2.—Leaders of the August 28 march on Washington for jobs and freedom announced today that "an assembly larger than we had anticipated" had forced several major changes in the conduct of the demonstration.

March on Washington officials indicated they are expecting 150,000 whites and Negroes to participate in the demonstration. Previously they had announced that at least 100,000 persons would visit Washington for this "historic moment."

The major change announced by A. Philip Randolph, national chairman of the march, is that the demonstrators will assemble at the Washington Monument Grounds when they arrive in the District. The overflow will spill into the Ellipse.

Originally, the demonstrators had been scheduled to line up in designated areas throughout the city such as churches and other large buildings. Each State delegation was to be assigned a special assembly point where the demonstrators would be visited by their respective Senators and Representatives.

Endorsing March for Congress

Another major change is that all Members of the Congress—Senators and Representatives—will be invited to witness the "jobs and freedom" demonstration at the Lincoln Memorial. Some 500 seats will be reserved for them. Members of Congress will not be asked to address the demonstration.

"We have reinterpreted our concept of the march," said Mr. Randolph as he explained that 10 leaders of the march will request another meeting with President Kennedy earlier that morning. They will also meet with congressional leaders before the mass assembly so that they can present the marchers' aims to the President and legislative officials.

Mr. Randolph said the "mere presence of 100,000 or more people in the District of Columbia to urge passage of civil rights legislation" is an endorsement of the march in itself.

"The moral significance of the march—of whites and black • • • church members and labor groups marching together—will be to filter through the streets the message, the struggle for human dignity," Mr. Randolph said.

He added that he is "imensely satisfied" with national response to the march. He said "the Communists will not infiltrate the demonstration."

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[From the National Review Bulletin, Aug. 13, 1963]
weeks ago in racially troubled Danville, Va. "Stay out of the courts and in the streets." Mrs. Braden is the wife of Carl Braden, identified before a Senate subcommittee as a member of the Communist Party; she is herself the editor of Southern Patriot, which has been cited several times as a Communist newspaper. The Southern Patriot's main target, the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Her husband is field secretary of the latter group.

[From the Birmingham Post-Herald, Aug. 8, 1963]

**REDS TRYING TO INFILTRATE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE**

(By Ray Cromley)

**WASHINGTON—**Secretary Gus Hall and the American Communist Party are making a determined attempt to infiltrate the civil rights struggle.

On July 11, the Communist Party U.S.A. issued secret orders to its members to get in on the August 28 Negro March on Washington. In other communications, Hall and the other party bosses have instructed Communists, white and Negro, to join in Negro demonstrations in their communities.

Supporting this dispatch comes from authoritative sources.

The Reds are meeting with resistance. The Daily Worker of July 1 complained in their own paper that "there are already some who reckon with, that some of the most respected and dedicated of the Negro people's leaders are often overcome by the thunders of slanderous Red-smears, continue to indulge in the McCarthyite-age fashion of genuflecting before the sacred symbol of anti-communism."

Some of the major Negro organizations have already taken steps to warn their people of the dangers of Communist infiltration. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has research men who study the Daily Worker and the National Guardian in order to keep abreast of the twists and turns of Communist action.

Just recently, Dr. John Morsell, assistant to NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, passed around a memorandum to key personnel outlining the latest Communist approach and writing below it, "For your information—what they are up to now.

Because of this resistance among the national Negro leadership, the Communist Party U.S.A. is now selecting special Communist agents to infiltrate and infiltrate into the local branches of the Negro civil rights organizations. It is attempting to get its people in on the Negro movement. It is seeking to place its major emphasis on new groups led by young and inexperienced leaders.

These Communists are "sleepers." They have been instructed to keep their party membership and Communist sympathies secret from the public and from the Negroes they are volunteering to work with. These infiltrators have been instructed not to take overly prominent roles in civil rights demonstrations, nor to openly push for violence, for fear of casting doubt on their Communist identity.

This grassroots attempt to infiltrate the civil rights movement is currently, at least, one of the major activities of the Communist Party U.S.A. It is part of a long-standing Communist aim of winning over Negroes. In recent years it has been largely unsuccessful with the southern Negro. Reports by the Justice Department have consistently shown membership in the South to be slight.

It is too early to tell how successful the Communists will be in their current drive. Reports indicate that so far the number of these secret Communists who have participated in most southern demonstrations have been quite small; usually, it's reported only a handful. Their appearance has been quite spotty. There were some Communists seen at Cambridge, Md., but not among the leadership. None are known to have been at Danville, Va.

So far, it is also understood that Communist infiltration in local branches of Negro civil rights organizations has not been significant. It is known that the Reds are not known, as of now, to have secured important national posts in any of the major Negro civil rights organizations.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy has said that, based on all available information from the FBI and other agencies, there is no evidence that any of the top leaders of the major civil rights groups are Communists or Communist agents.

Since the Communist infiltrators are sleepers, it is not clear whether they may have影响力 Among the Negro civil rights, crop up in lesser roles.

The Communist technique is to bide time, build up contacts, friendships, and associations for the future. Though the orders are that communism isn't to be mentioned at this time, the infiltrators do have these instructions.

"To patiently and persistently point out that anti-Negro racism is the ideology of the ruling class..."

"To combat ideologically reformist tendencies, to limit the movement to merely court action, or other tendencies which resist mass action..."

The Communist infiltrators have been instructed to ignore what the Communist Party leadership calls Red-baiting by the Negro leaders.

[From the Columbia Record, Aug. 9, 1963]

**Cuba Is Base For Communist Infiltration of the Negroes' Revolution in the United States**

(By Holmes Alexander)

It's pretty hard for Attorney General Kennedy to go on pretending that there is no Red tinge in the Negro revolution when Fidel Castro talks as he did as late as last July 26. That was the last time he ostentatiously left a downtown Manhattan hotel and moved to one in Harlem.

Today one of his regular broadcasters to the United States is the American Negro, Robert Kennedy, Justice, a former Democratic spokesman for putting more violence into the Negro revolution. The Williams voice of communism via Havana urges "solidarity" a favorite term in all Red propaganda being a direct result of these demonstrations.

**SPokesMAN FOR VIOLENCE**

Castro made an overt Communist bid for Negro popularity a few years ago when he visited the United Nations. That was the time he ostentatiously left a downtown Manhattan hotel and moved to one in Harlem.

Then there are the two California attorneys, Rosenburg and Jean Kielid Pestana. Both were fingered as Communist Party members by FBI undercover agents back in 1952. Last summer Mesadames Rosenberg and Pestana defied the passport restrictions and paid a month-long visit to Cuba. This summer they have been taking a close look at Cuba.

**REFERRED TO ROBERT KENNEDY**

Chairman Willis of the House Un-American Activities Committee has referred their cases to Robert Kennedy's Justice Department. The inquiry is being handled by Justice, of course, who would like Soviet Cuba even closer to the Negro revolution. It would take the stench of credibility out of the testi- mony given last week to the Commerce Committee and Bob Kennedy. Rusk has belittled any international conspiracy to sit up and subvert our Negro citizenship.

Kennedy on the day of the Castro speech wrote Secretary Monroney of the committee that the FBI should warn their people to be prepared to present evidence which has been presented to the committee.

The evidence I have is not limited to the Attorney General's efforts to whitewash the question of Communist influence or involvement in these Negro demonstrations which have been turning into race riots in various cities in this country. The evidence I have presented here today because—to quote the President himself—should be warning the Negroes to beware of treacherous leaders who mean them and this country every ill.

I would think that the Attorney General, who certainly knows how often FBI Director Hoover has connected communism and Negro demonstrations, should be warning the Negroes to beware of these unsuccessful Communist attempts to exploit the civil rights issue, the best way to spoil their game is to expose them.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am not satisfied and many people across this country are not satisfied with the Attorney General's efforts to whitewash the question of Communist influence or involvement in these Negro demonstrations which have been turning into race riots in various cities in this country. The evidence I have presented here today because—to quote the President himself—should be warning the Negroes to beware of treacherous leaders who mean them and this country every ill.

Mr. President, a more objective newspaper in Washington, D.C., which certainly cannot be considered a racist newspaper, the Evening Star, has editorially raised the point of having a determination made on the question I have posed here today because—to quote the Evening Star editorial of August 5, 1963:

All concerned—both white and colored—have a right to know just who is working for the un-American in this matter.

Mr. President, since preparing this speech, my attention has been called to an excerpt from a hearing by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on February 23 and 25, 1957. This hearing, entitled "Scope of Soviet Activity in the United
States," contains some very interesting testimony by Mr. Frank S. Meyer of Woodstock, N.Y., former member of the Communist Party, to the effect that the Communist Party has been very active in exploiting and taking over Negro organizations and demonstrations in this country. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that Mr. Meyer be permitted to make a statement. The floor was open for comments, and the last speaker, Mr. Foster said: I do want to emphasize, however, that this is not in any sense a humanitarian position. It has nothing whatever to do with any sympathy for the needs of the Negro peoples themselves. But it has to do with a feeling on their part that this is the point of breakthrough in the country at this time.

NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1321) to provide for a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.

ALASKA NATIVES ENDORSE NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, today I speak in behalf of S. 1321, a bill to establish a National Service Corps. I am a cosponsor of this bill. I have supported this proposal from its inception.

We are a wealthy nation, the wealthiest in all history. We have used this wealth with unparalleled generosity to rebuild Europe and to assist the developing peoples across the world. We have used it to stamp out malaria, pellagra, and yaws in cooperation with the World Health Organization. We have used it to save millions of people from starvation through our food-for-peace program. Our Peace Corps is bringing encouragement, hope, and friendship to the illiterate and poor across the world. We have used it to strengthen communities and only if the community intends to work closely with State and local government.

The Service Corps will come into the community only if it is requested to do so, and only if the community intends to carry on the work on a permanent basis once it is begun.

This proposal, Mr. President, has shown an immediate response from the less fortunate people of my State.

I have received letters from the leaders of many native villages of Alaska. Senators will remember that I brought several of these letters to the attention of the Senate on the 16th of July. Since that date I have received additional letters, and ask unanimous consent that they be made a part of the Record at this time.

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

GALENA, ALASKA, July 16, 1963.

Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, President's Study Group, National Study Group, Washington, D.C.

Mr. ANDERSON: We received a letter from Mr. Bob Bartlett to see if we, the village of Galena, could use aid from the Peace Corps if one was formed.

We here are very much in favor for Congress to pass S. 1321.

We could use aid here, also, if the bill is passed, on processing fish, lumber, and produce.

We remain,

Truly yours,

EDGAR "PATTY" NOLLNER, Jr., President, Galena City Councilmen.

KOTZEBU, July 22, 1963.

Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, President's Study Group, National Service Program, Washington, D.C.

Mr. ANDERSON: Reference is made to a letter received from Senator Bartlett in regard to a bill before Congress for a Domestic Peace Corps for Alaska.

This was brought up before the council at a regular council meeting held the 5th of July, at which time a motion was made and seconded unanimously for the Peace Corps for Kotzebue.

We here are a fourth-class city, with very limited powers and finances. The council has been trying for quite some time to obtain either a youth counselor or recreational director for our community.

At the present time we have approximately 380 students attending elementary school, 250 preschool children, and 153 high school children with an anticipated 200 to 250 high school children when the high school is built within the next 2 years.

The city has purchased recreational and playground equipment, but have been unable to make this readily available to the children due to the lack of finances for a recreational director.

The city has purchased recreational and playground equipment, but have been unable to make this readily available to the children due to the lack of finances for a recreational director.

The youths at the present have no recreational facilities available, so consequently at the ends, which will only increase our juvenile problems in the community.

Several members of the community have volunteered their services to supervise some of the recreational activities; however, this has not been satisfactory, as their time is
limited, and without a full-time director a good many of the children are excused.

We sincerely hope that this bill is passed and that the request we are making is seriously considered, as our growing juvenile problems have become quite serious to the council and the community.

Sincerely yours,

F.B. STEIN
Mayor.

SHAGELUK, ALASKA,

Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON,
President's Study Group,
National Service Program,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: I am writing to you at the suggestion of Senator R. B. Jorgenson of Alaska, to tell you of the ways that a Domestic Peace Corps could help us in our village.

Shageluk is a small village located on the Innoko River about 320 miles northwest of Anchorage. There are 67 adults and 100 children living in this village. In 1962 there were 80 people living in the village. There is no road to the village and the river is the only way in and out. There are no motor vehicles of any kind in the village. There is no real economy in the village itself, as the nearest store is 11 miles away by boat. The nearest isolation hospital is 35 miles away.

Our village is located on a point at the mouth of the Innoko River. The village is formed like a cone and is 400 feet wide at the top and 1600 feet wide at the mouth. The village is on a 16-foot rise.

There is no real economy in the village itself. The nearest market is 20 miles away and the nearest railroad is 40 miles away. There are no motor vehicles of any kind in the village.

The nearest hospital is in Bethel which is 115 miles away.

The nearest school is in a village called Anagone which is 25 miles away.

There are 300 persons living in the village. The village is located on a 16-foot rise and there are no motor vehicles of any kind in the village. There is no economy in the village itself.

The nearest hospital is in Anchorage which is 115 miles away. The nearest market is 20 miles away and the nearest railroad is 40 miles away.

There are 300 persons living in the village. There are no motor vehicles of any kind in the village. There is no economy in the village itself.

The nearest hospital is in Anchorage which is 115 miles away. The nearest market is 20 miles away and the nearest railroad is 40 miles away.

Mr. BARTLETT. It is clear, Mr. President, that the Eskimos, the Aleuts, and the Indians of Alaska strongly desire the assistance of Service Corps men. There is no doubt that the corpsmen would find much of value to do in the North. And, lastly, is there no doubt whatever that the lessons taught by the corpsmen would be well learned by the Alaska natives.

As a representative of Alaska, I have seen these people make the transformation from a simple, marginal existence to the complex civilization of today. They have the capacity and the strong desire to be self-supporting in need. They will make good use of the lessons taught by the Service Corps.

The proposed Corps has drawn an immediate interest, not only from Alaska but also from many groups across the country. I am told that already, many applications have been made for Service Corps projects. Recently I had occasion to point out to William Anderson, consultant to the President on a national service program, the extreme importance of insuring that the Service Corps give ear to the appeals of the truly needy and not just to the slick applications of the better organized, worldly, and Washington-wise groups. Proposals of a highly sophisticated nature are being made, and the Corps should be of service to the American people as a whole and not just to the more privileged and better organized groups. It is hoped that in 5 years the corps will have 5,000 volunteers.

I am told that already, many applications have been made for Service Corps projects.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am slightly pressed as to time, but I am delighted to have this opportunity to inform the majority leader a few minutes ago that the first year's program will have 1,000 volunteers. The goal for the first year is 1,000 volunteers. If the response is in any degree like the response achieved by the Peace Corps abroad, I am sure there will be ample applications for the selection of 1,000 highly qualified persons.

Mr. BARTLETT. Does the Senator believe the 1,000 volunteers—no matter how dedicated they may be, and no matter how sufficient the program itself may be—will be sufficient in number to achieve the objective which is sought?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Quite obviously not. It is hoped that in 5 years the program will have 5,000 volunteers. Even that number of volunteers serving in the various areas of hardship would not accomplish all that we hope to accomplish, in terms of helping people need help. But corpsmen would be well served by the Peace Corps.

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I am told that already, many applications have been made for Service Corps projects.
Mr. BARTLETT. I referred a while ago to native communities in Alaska. By the term "native" I mean Indian, Eskimo, Aleut. I use the term "native" to apply to any or all of those. Earlier in the year, after this proposal came to Congress, I wrote to many of the leaders of those villages. I was amazed at the response, the interest taken, and the recitals in the letters as to what needed to be done. They indicated a willingness to cooperate locally. And the people in remote villages wrote in and said, "These are the things that we need to have done. These are the things that ought to be done. We do not have in all cases the equipment required or the technical skills. We need leadership. We need guidance."

This is precisely, in my opinion, what the National Service Corps will be able to help.

In Alaska alone we could easily use 1,000 National Service Corps men. I am sure that requests will come in from the native villages for at least that many. The program in a private way and the pilot programs to demonstrate what can be achieved, we will have done very well. We will have done far better than if this program is not fully toward success. The progress this bill has made is largely due to what he has done and what he is doing for it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am not worthy of the generosity of the Senator, but we did in this one. In the State Hospital, told us, in reply to a question, about his reason for his work. He said, "The biggest thing in life is to have friends. Now I have many of them." We hope that he has a long life, because those youngsters certainly know they have a friend in Mac.

There was also a widow at the hospital who drove two or three times a week a distance of 20 or 25 miles. She has a friend in Mac. We will find it, and we will put her name in the Recruit. She was an inspiration to us.

Mr. BARTLETT. The country is vast. These people do not know where to get the information they need. I appreciate the feelings of the man to whom the Senator alluded. I am sure that she is a very unselfish person. She has some of the happiest little ones I have ever seen.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. She is going to be quite famous. Her name is on the billboard for the river steamers.

At this same hospital there was another thing of beauty. We walked across the grounds, and went into a ward where we saw some desperately ill people. They were being entertained by three delightful teenage girls playing the piano and singing. This is another aspect. Here were three teenage girls, 14 or 15 years of age. It shows the opportunities for persons of every age to express their human interest.

Mr. BARTLETT. When the world was younger and I was younger along with it, the Indians and Eskimos along the mighty Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers were relatively prosperous, as compared with today. Fur prices were high. They were sitting in relative prosperity. They were being entertained by three delightful teenage girls playing the piano and singing. This is another aspect. Here were three teenage girls, 14 or 15 years of age. It shows the opportunities for persons of every age to express their human interest.

Mr. BARTLETT. The roadhouses have disappeared. The river steamers are gone. The truck drivers and the roadhouses. They provided salmon for the mail teams.

The advent of the airplane changed all that. The river steamers are gone. The roadhouses have disappeared. The villages still remain. Thousands of those people up and down the rivers have no industry now. They have no opportunity for employment. To an extent which distresses them they subsidize on Government relief of one kind or another. From the testimony which has come to me, I do not believe that they want to do this. They would prefer to work. They are like people everywhere else who want to make their way in the world and have made their way before. However, there is no alternative. Some of the villagers close to the Arctic Circle are living in communities in which they and their ancestors have lived for generations.
In such an instance, volunteers from the National Service Corps could be of immeasurable help, as they have been in the past. Let us go to build new homes. They will need the guidance that I referred to previously, and they will need help and instruction. This would be a fine setting for the Domestic Peace Corps.

I want the Senator to know that when the roll is called on the bill, I will be standing by him and with him and voting on his side.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. There is no one in legislative ranks whom I would rather have on my side than the Senator from Alaska. What he has said today demonstrates his humanity. We all know of his forceful advocacy, and no one in legislative ranks whom I would rather have on my side than the Senator from Alaska. What he has said today demonstrates his humanity.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am speaking especially of Indian reservations. Then a transformation comes. The man and his wife and family obtain a little economic base. He gets a job. The man and his wife and family obtain a little economic base. He gets a job. He works at the fishhook factory. "She was a human being, with new pride and dignity."

Mr. BARTLETT. The Senator tells a moving story. The conditions which the Senator has described and to which I refer can be found in many parts of the country. As has been said, it is well and good to do what we need to do, and we ought to do abroad; but we must also do it at home. The bill will enable us, at least in a small measure, to make a start toward meeting our obligations.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am deeply grateful to my friend from Alaska.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the colloquy between the Senator from Alaska and the Senator from New Jersey emphasizes the human appeal of this subject, which is the driving force behind it, and which is responsible for the great enthusiasm it has inspired.

I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey some questions relating to objections which I believe can be anticipated tomorrow. One objection I have heard from Senators off the floor and in the cloakrooms is that eventually the program will cost a great deal of money. It will be an expensive project. It will cost $5 million to begin with, but the possibilities of its expansion are almost unlimited.

Is it not true that the Peace Corps has brought to many other things, a very economical program abroad; that it has cost something like $9,000 to maintain a Peace Corps volunteer abroad, compared with $80,000 to maintain an American Army private, and, of course, that is a fully paid technician? Could the same economic advantage of the Peace Corps be applied to the Domestic Peace Corps, as it is called, or National Service Corps?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Absolutely. This is a service program. The Senator from Wisconsin knows that the volunteers would be given a modest subsistence allowance, $75 a month. Could it amount to a fairly good wage. Seventy-five dollars is a modest sum; but if a volunteer's room and board are taken care of, and other needs, as well, such as clothing, $75 of "volunteer workers" who are capable of earning a living wage to work at a subsistence level. This is an excellent one for humanity, which is an excellent one for humanity, which is an excellent one for humanity.

Would the program be operated in such a way that perhaps most of the折腾s would be operating in their home areas? Considering the serious problems which exist in all large cities, especially the problems of juvenile delinquency and of the aged, would it be possible in Chicago, Cleveland, and Los Angeles, for the volunteers to be trained within their particular communities, so that the room and board factor could be minimized?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Returning to the first observation about the possibility that volunteers would live in some kind of luxury because room and board are taken care of, remember, as a young boy, when my father was the field supervisor of a home in the hills, the hired man working for room and board and $1 a day. We have come a long way from that for everyone in our towns.

The work in this program is what people are willing to do—in other words, they give up an opportunity for a true living wage to work at a subsistence level. As to administration of the program we are assured that the Director of the Corps will save money wherever possible.

One of the great expenses of the Peace Corps is the long distance traveled between the United States and the missions abroad. The great expense of traveling could be reduced if, after training, the volunteers served close to home and, in some cases, in their own neighborhoods.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Shall I come back to that point in a moment. Has there been any experience with similar programs? Did the hearings bring out any previous experience with this kind of program, which involves such responsibilities and has great potentialities, which is planned to begin at a very modest level? I am wondering if there has been any experience with this area which might be used as a guide.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Our national history is full of examples of what volunteers can do in areas of poverty. So far as a national program of this kind is concerned, I do not know of any similar experience except, perhaps, that after the war our GI's in Italy, Greece, and other places rendered truly remarkable service to volunteers in helping the peoples of those countries. There is still discussed in Europe. Some of the youngsters who were helped have come to this country, and we have all read of their experiences.

The work in Kansas is probably an example of what a governmental program of recruiting volunteers can accomplish. The work that I have described at Osawatomie State Hospital.

We have seen mental hospitals close to Washington where such activities have not been conducted, and the results are being to provide useful and effective guidelines. It is perfectly obvious that the Committee on Appropriations cannot provide that kind of regulation. All that committee can do is to provide money. The authorizing legislation must be recommended by an authorizing committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. The Senator says "all" the Committee on Appropriations can do.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I know it very highly important.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. "All" that committee can do includes the killing of programs.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I appreciate that. It seems to me that during the first 2 years of the program—in fiscal 1964 and fiscal 1965—a $5 million and a $10 million limitation, which is all that is contained in the bill, would permit Congress to consider the proposal, which is an excellent one for humanity, but extraordinarily vague, and on the basis of the experience of 2 years program would offer a sharper guide; otherwise, I fear we could easily develop a program which would run away from itself.

At the bottom of page 1 of the report, we find the statement:

Beginning with a small number of volunteers the Peace Corps will work with the health and education needs of migratory farm families, Indians living on and off reservations, and rural and urban problems in the following areas; the education and training of youth, particularly of school dropouts; and the care
and rehabilitation of the elderly, the disabled mentally ill, and the mentally retarded.

On page 4, we find examples of the types of people who might work in the program, as follows:

Among men and women aged 60 and over who will soon retire, there are 126,000 school-teachers, 36,000 lawyers, 2,000 dietitians, and nutritionists, 18,000 college faculty members, 12,000 social, welfare, and recreation workers, 1,000 physicians, and 43,000 professional nurses.

I know that some people might bluntly ask: "So what?" Some might like to see a $1 billion or $5 billion program; and perhaps such a program might be developed. But it seems to me that Congress should decide whether it wants to do that, and not leave the decision to an administrator, or leave it wide open. It is provided in the bill on page 23, lines 14 to 18:

(d) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1963, not to exceed $5,000,000 for each succeeding fiscal year such amounts as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

It is true that the most the Administrator could spend would be the amount the Congress appropriates. But it seems to me that Congress should decide whether it wants to do that, and not leave the decision to an administrator, or leave it wide open. It is provided in the bill on page 23, lines 14 to 18:

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Mr. Williams of New Jersey. In my opinion, in areas where great skill is required—areas where there is need for persons with considerable training, particularly in medicine, and particularly in hospitals—it would develop that the right volunteer could contribute a great deal. For example, it might develop that in a slum area in New York City, a person from Wisconsin who had the necessary talent could have a real impact.

A member of the Cabinet testified— and I am sure his testimony is to be found in the committee's hearing record—about an area in a major city which is called "Bloody Corner." It was given that name because in that part of the slum area of that great city a group of delinquents, or of young men who soon would become delinquents, were then to be found. He said that to that gang of young people, who had been the cause of the application of the name "Bloody Corner" to that part of the city, came a woman; I believe she was a schoolteacher. She spent a great deal of time with the boys; she gave them attention and guidance. He said that one woman had so great an effect upon that group because it was recognized that her influence was responsible for changing the entire pattern of their lives—with the result that today those men—who then were youngsters—hold most responsible positions of leadership in the positions among them are doctors, lawyers, and businessmen; and he said:

And one of them now sits before you as a member of the President's Cabinet.

So in that part of a great city, 1 person truly directed the great destinies of a group of approximately 25 young men.

Mr. Proxmire. Then the Senator from New Jersey contemplates that by means of this proposed legislation, enrolled volunteers, to be paid $75 a month—by that I mean, unprofessional, or professional, the enrollment skilled in—will provide the assistance which is needed in mental institutions, in Indian reservations, or in slum areas; and it is the opinion of the Senator from New Jersey that they would not only open opportunities, such as the Peace Corps, to others, but also that the skills of many qualified people in that category who would assist in the Corps.
treaty—abandonment of defense projects which offer real, not paper, protection to the people of the United States. We are not the first to make the claim that this treaty is a clear challenge to the security of this Nation—a challenge that finally refutes the President's claim that no segment of our national security will be sacrificed should we approve this treaty. For if this treaty really means that we must abandon efforts to defend ourselves against attack by ICBM, then I would say that we have a way to go in achieving the over-all security for this treaty. For if this treaty really means that we must abandon efforts to defend ourselves against attack by ICBM, then I would say that we have a way to go in achieving the over-all security for this treaty.

Since the President has taken on his own any steps to deny the United States the protection of missile defenses, then I suggest that we have taken such a fearful step that we must halt immediately before every defense is dropped and every hope of security imperiled. No treaty could close such a gap in our defenses.

The President has suggested that the President has said that we cannot build a missile defense. Then I ask what have we built in the Nike-Zeus, which has destroyed Atlas missiles? Of course, this could be called a primitive defense against missiles. But it is a defense, and it is a step toward greater defense.

The President says that the Soviets cannot develop an anti-ICBM. Then what are the missile defenses now deployed around Leningrad? Primitive defenses they may be; but, again, they are defenses and they are steps toward greater defense. And we must never forget that the Soviet move toward such defenses is vastly aided by the successes of our own defense programs, which may have made them more than willing to pause now and revert to underground blasts.

Of what are the most recent atmospheric tests? Did they give us similar aid toward an anti-ICBM?

Imagine a world, treaty or no treaty, in which the Soviets achieved a substantial lead in development of an anti-ICBM. Where then would be our deterrence? Where then would be the sword and shield of peace? What then would be the position of the Soviets to hazardous over-modernization? And what would be our ability to stop them?

President Kennedy is fully confident that we can put a man on the moon—no mean feat—and is willing to spend $5 billion a year to do it.

I have talked enough to competent scientists and engineers who believe that a good anti-ICBM, capable of protecting the American people, would be no tougher task. But of course it would require an equal enthusiasm, money, and effort as our moon program does to accomplish. How can we fail to apply anything less than our best efforts to produce it?

In this respect, I have just heard Secretary of Defense McNamara testify that we cannot develop an antiballistic missile system in the process of doing so. I asked him, rather facetiously, during the testimony, whether he had visited with the President on this problem, because I think the President and the Secretary of Defense should decide whether we can or cannot or whether we should or should not produce this system which I feel to be a very important and valuable addition to our defenses. I want to impress this treaty upon the people of the United States, the President has taken on his own any steps to deny the United States the protection of missile defenses, then I suggest that we have taken such a fearful step that we must halt immediately before every defense is dropped and every hope of security imperiled. No treaty could close such a gap in our defenses.

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the restrictions which this treaty would place upon the free world or its leaders. I repeat, the President of the United States cannot ask seriously of this Congress any vote upon our defense capabilities and potential as part of his consideration of this treaty. Those doubts must be explored here, and finally, lest we vote not for peace but for destruction.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. 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. JAVITIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1321) to provide for a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, during the debate on the National Service Corps, it might be suggested that the program is vague; and it might also be suggested that perhaps we are not working with a program that is carefully planned, or are not setting out what will be done with the projects that will be developed under it. The President's Study Committee worked largely behind the scenes, and realistically with a program that has aroused a great deal of emotion. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record at this point a list of projects which have been described and which have been talked about and have been requested at the grassroots level, to show how specific we have become with the kind of project that will be done by the corpsmen. These are credible examples of what is and can be done.

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

A. OGLALA SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION MODEL, PINE RIDES, S. DAK.
The problems

The Oglala Sioux form the second largest Indian tribe in the United States: 8,500 members. They live on the second largest reservation in the country in an area almost as large as Puerto Rico. They have enormous problems.

More than half of the people live in old, badly constructed one-room frame or log houses. One percent still live in tents. The South Dakota winters are not kind—the average winter temperature in 1963 was about 1°, with days of -25° not uncommon. Indians lack construction skills. Maternal and child mortality rates are very high—almost four times greater for infants born to the non-Indian babies in the area. Conquerable diseases incidence is also high. The single 49-bed hospital had an average daily patient census of 24 in 1962. Home instruction in health and sanitation is badly needed.

The儿童 are frequently retarded culturally and physically, and the children have learned only the Sioux language and customs.

Although an irrigation project was begun years ago, the Indians do not know how to complete it or utilize it. Without adequate water cattle cannot be bred, and the Indians are thus unable to use these potential income-generating facilities in irrigation and ranching are needed.

The annual tribal governmental budget exceeds two million dollars. One of the major problems of tribal leaders has any experience in government or business management.

The saddest fact of all is that most of the Oglala community groups do not even realize their problems, or know how to start achieving the goals. There is a serious need for home, community development, recreation, and adult education.

How corpsmen could help

The Oglala have asked for 21 to 37 corpsmen. If this project were assisted, it would be integrated into the programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and administered by the tribal council. Supervision at the job site would come from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Here are some of the jobs:

1. Housing: Corpsmen with experience in carpentry, plumbing, and electrical wiring could act as on-the-job instructors in self-help home and community building construction.

2. Home nursing: Nurses could rotate through the community groups, teaching basic health care to patients.

3. Nursery school: Corpsmen could help organize and run the first nursery school on the reservation. Indian children could thus learn the English language and American social customs in addition to their own.

4. Agriculture: Corpsmen could act as on-the-job instructors and use the irrigation project. In addition, corpsmen could institute a cattle feeding program which would speed marketing and make more profitable use of the reservation's resources.

5. Administration: Corpsmen skilled in public administration and business management could teach their skills to both the tribal council and the Indian public.

6. Community development: Corpsmen skilled in community development—adult education, vocational training, recreation—could work with the Indians to instill in them the ambition, desire, and enthusiasm to change their social and economic situation.

B. MASSACHUSETTS MENTAL HEALTH MODEL

The problems

Massachusetts has a tremendous strides in providing for the mentally ill. Through the use of new drugs, treatments, and therapy, State health officials have been able to open many facilities in the field of mental rehabilitation. Yet, for four out of every five patients, these doors remain tightly shut.

Why? A lack of manpower to put ideas and techniques into action and a lack of ward space for decent living and care:

In a typical back ward, 80 patients are crowded into a physical space which would normally house two typical American families.

Total furnishings comprise 50 beds, 50 wooden chairs, 5 tables, a common toilet, and a television set.

One psychiatrist must be responsible for the entire ward—in addition to seven other wards like it. Total patients: 360; and only one nonpatient contact the patient has is with his attendant; therapy consists almost entirely of tranquilizing medication.

How corpsmen could help

One important solution to the manpower problem of Massachusetts is the corpsmen. One psychiatrist could work with the Indians to instill in them the ambition, desire, and enthusiasm to change their social and economic situation.

1. Service coordinator: The corpsmen could work directly with the patients themselves, making them familiar with their needs and referring them into appropriate professional and volunteer therapeutic programs.

2. Project coordinator: The corpsmen could establish or expand a rehabilitation project, and lead the patients into the project. Some of the possible projects include: physical education program, adult education, community service program where the patients can make things for the blind and the deaf, an employment agency, training in special skills, counselling patients' families.

3. Halfway house worker: A corpsman could be a transitional facility for patients who require supervision, guidance, and support when making the step back to the community.

4. Case aid worker: A corpsman could work individually in case relationships with patients selected by the staff. The corpsmen could also work with patients to build supportive "companionship" relationships, lead the patients through difficult situations, and guide them in appropriate modes of adjustment.

C. CRAWFORD MOUNTAIN (TENN.) HEALTH MODEL

The problems

On Crawford Mountain in Overton and Fentress Counties in Tennessee, live the people of some incorporated mining camps. In this isolated and depressed region, 2,630 people are barely subsisting. The average annual family income in the two counties is about $2,500. It is less on the mountain. The median education level in the two counties for less than 8 years. It is less on the mountain.

The total population of the two counties is 27,949. Yet each county has but one public health nurse. The single nurse in Overton County does visit the mountain families—for 2 days each month. The nearest doctor is 27 miles away, a trip that is made only when something very serious comes up. But many families cannot afford to see the doctor.

How corpsmen could help

The Mountain community has requested only two corpsmen—but the project could support 10. On a remote mountain, the corpsmen can be economically substituted for health nurses. Here are the jobs the corpsmen could do:

1. Nurse: A nurse-corpsman would conduct a visiting-nurse program, health clinics, and an educational program. It is felt that the nurse could help prevent deaths which have occurred in the community because people delayed the trip to the doctor. The nurse could also reduce the need for long hospitalization.

2. Health educator: This corpsman would organize health facilities on the mountain, and seek to involve the other community facilities relative to health, make people aware of the existing health facilities, and teach them how to use these facilities.

D. SAN CARLOS APACHE INDIAN (ARIZONA) HEALTH MODEL

The problems

The San Carlos Apache Indian reservation spans a three-county area in east central Arizona. Over 6,500 Indians live on the reservation and an additional 6,000 live on the nearby white ranches and fenced-over mountains that make up the reservation's 1.8 million acres. About 4,500 are employed (compared with the U.S. unemployment rate of 5 to 6 percent).
About three-fourths of the families receive incomes below $600, and nearly half of these families receive less than $500 annually, and another one-fourth receive from $600 to $699 annually.

2. Technical workers employ seasonal workers for cotton picking and planting, and cowboy work. This gives some of the tribe a part-time income of $900.

Almost all of the housing is substandard. Housing generally consists of one or two rooms in which 5-10 persons live. Diapered babies are expected to cook, eat, and sleep. The houses are cold in the winter, and so overcrowded, that it is impossible for the occupants to live outside.

Sanitation is deplorable. Water must be carried long distances, and it must be heated by outside fires for cooking, bathing, and washing.

How corpsmen could help

National Service Corpsmen could demonstrate, teach, and show by example ways for the San Carlos Apaches to better their standard of living. Here is some of the tasks corpsmen could perform to alleviate the tribe's chronic underdevelopment, low wages for those who do work, substandard housing, inadequate health care, and educational attainment. The jobs would be integrated into programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

1. Meat processing workers: Corpsmen with experience in the fields of plumbing, wiring, carpentry, and masonry could assist in the construction and maintenance of self-help housing projects.

2. Adult education teachers: Teaching adult education and skills results in such fields as tribal, State and National Government, academic skills, and tribal and business administration.

3. Farmer aide: A corpsman could instruct in vegetable gardening, slaughtering, small machinery maintenance and repair, and 4-H and Future Farmers of America Club projects.

4. Home aide: Corpsmen could also work with the people in self-help housing projects in such fields as nutrition, infant care, preservation of food, home management and housekeeping practices.

E. CLOVER BOTTOM (TENN.) MENTAL RETARDATION MODEL

The problems

Mental retardation today ranks as a major national health, social, and economic problem. It is 10 times more frequent than diabetes, 50 times more common than pulmonary tuberculosis, and 600 times more prevalent than polio.

One State institution, Clover Bottom Hospital and School in Donelson, Tenn., serves 1,400 mentally retarded children. Under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Mental Health, and enjoying close working relationships with five nearby colleges, Clover Bottom is one of the underfunded and overcrowded. It is unable to meet the total needs of its mentally-retarded patients, who span all age groups, degrees of retardation, and include both sexes.

How corpsmen could help

The Tennessee Department of Mental Health has asked for assignment of corpsmen to help alleviate Clover Bottom's shortages. Here is what corpsmen could do.

1. Social service workers: Corpsmen could counsel individual and group retardates in matters related to community adjustment, development of social skills (dress, manners, etc.).

2. Teaching aides: Corpsmen, working in conjunction with the institution's regular teachers, could offer individual classroom assistance in all academic and trainable physical and educable classes. The corpsmen might eventually help initiate and develop programs in physical training, feeding, and educating the mentally retarded in nearby communities.

3. Recreation aids: Corpsmen could work with the State's four other agencies in the State's institution's regular physical recreational activities, develop a total recreation program for a part-time income of $999 annually.

4. Vocational education instructors: Corpsmen could instruct patients in such skills as leatherwork, ceramics, machinery, radio-tele vision repair, and printing. Learning a trade is a vital part of the patient's rehabilitation. Without it, the patient's success as a useful, self-supporting, and self-liking member of the community will be severely limited.

F. HARLAN COUNTY, KY. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The problems

Harlan County, already burdened with an inordinately high poverty and deprivation, was hit by the most disastrous flood in its history in March of 1963. Damages to homes and farms were worsened by thousands of stranded refugees who came from overcrowded housing areas were washed away and 1,500 were damaged. Two thousand schoolchildren were isolated for a time as 130 bridges were washed out, and roads were undermined and destroyed.

This natural disaster devastated an historic county in southeastern Kentucky that has suffered from man-made upheavals for too many years.

Coal mining is the county's principal activity. Coal production has declined and automation has been replacing workers. From 1942 to 1962, production was cut in half. Coal employment dropped from 12,500 men to 3,123 men.

The county's 1950 population was 75,544. It lost more than 21,500 people in the next decade. Almost a quarter of its current population is unemployed. More than $8 million a year is paid out in social security, public assistance, and unemployment insurance benefits.

Twelve thousand people receive surplus farm commodities. Even before the flood hit, nearly two out of three housing units were classified as substandard.

The youthful population in Harlan County suffer in- calculable handicaps. Eighty-five per cent are undernourished. A majority of the children are day laborers, and are frightened by the armed forces to help build bad health and illiteracy. The county has the highest percentage of juvenile delinquents in the State.

School dropouts are an enormous problem. Of the 13,092 youths between 6 and 18 years of age, nearly 30 per cent are not enrolled in school. Of the 5,315 school children, 57.5 per cent are unattended and uncared for. Even when they can help their children and themselves.

Result: The retarded child is left completely unattended and unattended for a home for the unattended retarded child. But the Michigan Department of Mental Health is convinced that paraprofessionals can be effective in work in this vital area.

How corpsmen could help

The Michigan Department of Mental Health and the Plymouth State Home and Training School has requested National Service Corpsmen to help in the major attacks on the county's major problems. The coopering Planning Council of Harlan, Ky.—composed of representatives from civic clubs, agencies, public officials, and individuals—has requested National Service Corpsmen to help in the major attacks on the county's major problems. The cooperation Planning Council of Harlan, Ky.—composed of representatives from civic clubs, agencies, public officials, and individuals—has requested National Service Corpsmen to help in the major attacks on the county's major problems.
Detroit families with crippled, mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children.

Corpsmen can help these children who are in such desperate need. And they can help improve the lot of the poor parents of these children, who are plagued with a multitude of misery. The corpsmen can bring both tangible help and a vital ray of hope to these parents, and they can inspire others in the Detroit area to help and demonstrate to the Nation the usefulness of nonprofessional workers in helping retarded children.

Corpsmen would not have to have specific professional talents. It is more important that the individuals, interested in people and able to work with the lowest socioeconomic portion of the population. Here is what corpsmen can do:

1. Spend a part of each day or week working with the family of the retarded child in meal preparation.

2. Institute general health measures for better hygienic living.

3. Provide recreational and training opportunities for the children.

4. Train the family to provide simple physiotherapy techniques for the children.

H. FRESNO (CALIF.) COMMUNITY MIGRATORY AND SEASONAL FARM LABOR MODEL

The problems

In the southwestern part of Fresno, 2,500 people dwell in a dismal slum. More than half live in houses under 40 years of age and 19. Most of the adults are agricultural workers. Some work as domestics and construction laborers. About 90 percent are Negro and those working are earning approximately the kind of life that has produced the bountiful crops grown just a few blocks away.

Half of the dwelling units are classified as substandard. Average annual income of these families is between $2,000 and $3,500.

About four out of five families receive welfare assistance at some time during the year. The high school dropout rate is 32 percent. Reducing this rate is viewed as the key to the area's problems: the people do not possess enough basic education to benefit from adult education and vocational training. Because there is considerable population stability in this neighborhood, an increase in high school graduates would bring profound long-term benefits to the area.

How corpsmen could help

The North Avenue Community Center, a school in the area, was requested of a local center's oldest Negro community, and a transition section in between. Population has increased by two-thirds since 1950. Almost one-fifth of the area's 10,000 people were dependent on welfare for a livelihood before 1950. Today, only 6,500 are employed in the mines.

As unemployment rose, wages dropped, and health the average annual per capita income is only $1,066—less than half of the U.S. average.

Educational attainment in the four counties is extremely low. Median school years completed by persons over 25 years of age is only 7.6 years. More than 13,000 adults, or 11,000 adults are classified as functionally illiterate, below a fifth grade level. Only 2,928 adults over 25 have graduated from high school—indicating a 65-percent dropout rate.

Health and housing problems are enormous, as for example, 93 percent of the individual water systems are unprotected. Seventy-five percent of the population is using unsatisfactory sewage disposal facilities. More than a third of the local homes built 25 years ago.

There are but 6 public health nurses for the 4 counties—a ratio of 1 nurse per 16,000 people.

How corpsmen could help

The Upper Kentucky River Area Development Council, in cooperation with county development councils in each of the four counties has requested National Service Corpsmen to help tackle the area's educational, health, and community development problems.

One group of corpsmen could be assigned to public and private agencies in the counties to serve in interpreting, coordinating, and stimulating programs as resource persons, consultants, and expediters. Some of their jobs might include:

1. Adult education instructor.
2. Public health specialists.
4. Youth development supervisor.
5. Housing and construction instructor.
6. Recreation consultant.
7. Special education consultant.
8. The model calls for a second group of corpsmen to work in small communities on various self-help projects. They would help to stimulate local leadership and could live and work in the localities. The corpsmen might have skills that would enable them to act as plant health educators, nutritionists, nurses, and teachers.

J. WASHINGTON, D.C., URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The problems

In Southeast Washington, D.C.—in an area bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, St. Elizabeth's hospital, and the Anacostia River east to the District line—there has increased 26 percent since 1950. Most of the increase was due to the in-migration of nonwhites.

The Southeast is split into three distinct sections: One of the District's oldest Negro communities, a well-established white community, and a transition section in between the two.

Corpsmen would not be expected to include special courses for the students and adults to engage in a vocation or trade. Rather, the corpsmen would create sufficient interest in their training so that the students will remain in school for the duration of the project—36 months. At the end of this term, it is hoped that the community public health received the necessary training facility to enable high school graduates to receive specific training in their desired fields.

I. UPPPER KENTUCKY RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The problems

In this Appalachia region of eastern Kentucky, employment in the coal mines has declined by two-thirds since 1950. Almost one-fifth of the county's 63,000 people were dependent on welfare for a livelihood before 1950. Today, only 6,500 are employed in the mines.

As unemployment rose, wages dropped, and health the average annual per capita income is only $1,066—less than half of the U.S. average.

Educational attainment in the four counties is extremely low. Median school years completed by persons over 25 years of age is only 7.6 years. More than 13,000 adults, or 11,000 adults are classified as functionally illiterate, below a fifth grade level. Only 2,928 adults over 25 have graduated from high school—indicating a 65-percent dropout rate.

Health and housing problems are enormous, as for example, 93 percent of the individual water systems are unprotected. Seventy-five percent of the population is using unsatisfactory sewage disposal facilities. More than a third of the local homes built 25 years ago.

There are but 6 public health nurses for the 4 counties—a ratio of 1 nurse per 16,000 people.

How corpsmen could help

The project could have catalytic effect, not only in stimulating volunteer activity in the Fresno and California area, but in providing a model of its kind. Here are the jobs corpsmen could do:

1. Corpsmen could be assigned to each of the four counties to work in such educational and community development projects. Here are some of the jobs corpsmen could do:

   a. Adult education instructor.
   b. Public health specialists.
   c. Business consultant.
   d. Youth development supervisor.
   e. Housing and construction instructor.
   f. Recreation consultant.
   g. Special education consultant.

J. WASHINGTON, D.C., URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MODEL

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In Southeast Washington, D.C.—in an area bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, St. Elizabeth's hospital, and the Anacostia River east to the District line—there has increased 26 percent since 1950. Most of the increase was due to the in-migration of nonwhites.
Corpsmen to work among the three institutions mentioned above. 

The Federal Government should provide greatly needed personnel for person-to-person relationships with patients; to alter and improve community attitudes toward mentally ill, the retarded, and the delinquent; and to orient corpsmen toward future careers in the helping professions. The project site would be San Joaquin Valley in Tulare and Kern Counties, Calif. 

Some of the problems mentioned relate to the development of hobbies such as fishing and gaming. 

7. Assist in Boy Scout movement, and develop an "Explorer Post" at the Boys Industrial School. 

The State's program would mesh with existing local school, health, and mental health programs of the State. 

Here are some of the projects for which corpsmen have been requested: 

1. Poplar: A seasonal worker's community of 2,000 will be developed as a community of 300 families. Through its community improvement association, Poplar will have requested corpsmen skilled in the building and construction trades to help the local farmworker community. 

2. Vidal: Like most of Tulare County, this community has a substantial Mexican-American population. Vidal has requested corpsmen to help on community development and provide more of a recreational and organizational phase of the project. 

3. Wasco: This migratory farmworker settlement has requested corpsmen to work with elementary school-age students, both in school and at the migratory camp; to work in setting up recreation programs for young people, to instruct in personal and dental hygiene, and to help teach basic English to youths with language problems. 

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I propose to have more to say later on the National Service Corps. It seems more logical to me that the national service program which would be integrated into the many and varied State service programs now being offered. 

The Federal Government should provide funds, leadership, ideas, and even procedures. However, the development of projects, recruitment, and management should be handled by each State. While I recognize that not all States will participate, a State operated program will be more effective and better adapted to local needs and to the new interdepartmental Governor's Council for Human Services. It is our opinion, based on the serious problems of school dropouts and youth unemployment coupled with the rapid acceleration of economic and social change, that the ideas for volunteer service embodied in the National Service Corps are sound.
committee and which I propose to offer later. It provides that half of the amount shall be appropriated for the purpose of enabling State agencies to select and train enrollees in the Corps and to administer the projects carried out under the act, the theory being that there be followed an analog of the National Guard; that half the Corps be State trained and working for the State. I shall spell out the purpose of my amendment in more detail during the debate. It would enable the States to train the people more economically, because it would greatly broaden the governmental agencies which would be engaged in the training. In other words, my amendment would result in that half of the appropriations would be made available to the States to do their own enlisting and training, but in accord with Federal standards of compensation and membership in the Corps, very much like the programs under which the National Guard and ROTC operate today.

In view of the Senator's interest, I thought he might want to know that the amendment is printed and available to him.

Mr. SCOTT. I appreciate the comments of the distinguished Senator from New York. What he has said is particularly true of the amendment that I am especially interested. I hope that after it has been fully explained I shall be able to support his amendment as a partial step toward the improvement of the bill, reserving my decision as to final action on the bill.

At this point I wish to comment on the statement made by Mr. David L. Hackett, special assistant to the Attorney General, which appears at page 4369 of the Congressional Record, in which Mr. Hackett points out that there are approximately 35 million volunteers in the country and that I have, therefore, need for many more. Reference is made to the fact that the program might be expanded to enable the Peace Corps to provide service in those countries. Those countries, for example, do not have 20 or 25 percent of their people as volunteers already in welfare and charitable programs; also, in most of those countries, there are no programs at all. The members of the Peace Corps are welcome, first, because they do offer an opportunity to teach people how to teach others, to teach farmers how to farm, to teach scientists how to obtain and use laboratories, and to begin at the beginning with matters which we have known for anywhere from 10 to 150 years.

The difference to me also is in the fact that foreign governments would welcome the Peace Corps for the money they bring in, even if they were to accomplish very little. This is not the case. I believe the Peace Corps accomplishes a great deal of good in many parts of the world.

The comparison is not close or particularly apt, since the proposed program is not a peace corps as it has been called. In the first place, it would not be much of a corps, because it would consist of 5,000 volunteers. Secondly, it has nothing to do with peace, unlike the program on the city streets by solving some of the problems of dropouts, for example, which it can help to solve, and with respect to which other programs already exist. It is not a matter of numbers that is the only part of the title that applies. I feel that the use of the term "Peace Corps"—

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. If I may interrupt the Senator, I believe he is wasting his time, because the title of the bill is "The National Service Corps." It is not a peace corps. There is no reference to the bill in the Peace Corps. Mr. SCOTT. I am aware of the fact that the Senator is correct, that many times during the debate the term "Domestic Peace Corps" will appear, as it usually appears in the press, rather than as the National Service Corps.

I am somewhat afraid that this proposal is comparable to a small bird flying on the back of an eagle. It is sought to gain the benefit of some of the good that will be engendered by the Peace Corps and some of the general approval that the Peace Corps has received, and to apply some of that benefit to a program which is hardly analogous.

I have not said I will finally vote against the bill, because I am really giving it extremely careful consideration. However, the Senator is familiar with the great impact that even 10,000 volunteers have had in the Peace Corps abroad in meeting people's welfare needs.

Mr. SCOTT. I appreciate the Senator's comment. I draw a distinction between the Peace Corps, which is an agency which is engaged in projects with other public and private programs, and the Peace Corps, which appears to duplicate, or, at best, mildly supplement the continuing and numerous programs of the Federal and State Governments, with the millions of volunteers.

One of the big differences is that the Peace Corps goes into undeveloped countries, and behind it is the full prestige of the American Government in offering a type of service which is not yet available in those countries. Those countries, for example, do not have 20 or 25 percent of their people as volunteers already in welfare and charitable programs; also, in most of those countries, there are no programs at all. The members of the Peace Corps are welcome, first, because they do offer an opportunity to teach people how to teach others, to teach farmers how to farm, to teach scientists how to obtain and use laboratories, and to begin at the beginning with matters which we have known for anywhere from 10 to 150 years.

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know how many migratory farm communities the Senator has visited. I do not know how many Indian reservations he has visited. I do not know how many public mental institutions he has been in.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator means "he has visited," I suppose.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I assure the Senator that that was an unintentional misstatement.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator from Pennsylvania, so far as he is aware, has never been in a mental institution; he has visited some of them.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. There was no improper meaning behind my statement. As the Senator knows, I paid him a high compliment when we were speaking to a group of young persons from 20 or 30 different countries. I attributed the Senator's education to Harvard. How much more respect could I have shown him? My statement was erroneous, but that shows the respect I have for the Senator.

Mr. SCOTT. I appreciate the comment the Senator made at that time. He was not only incorrect in attributing to me the high virtue and great privilege of attending Harvard; he was even wider of the mark in assuming I would even have wanted to attend Harvard. I am quite satisfied with having attended the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Virginia, and Randolph-Macon College.

I am sure that all the products of Harvard which are showered upon us, unabated and seemingly without limit, are an unmixed blessing.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I know the Senator does not mean the Senator from Pennsylvania and I would be in complete agreement on something.

Mr. SCOTT. My esteem for the Senator from New Jersey has been enhanced to a great degree in the past few minutes, although I have always had extremely high regard for him. I thank him sincerely.

I am honestly trying to make up my mind on the bill, and shall follow the debate with deep interest.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Again, I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 14, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate August 13, 1963.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:


SENATE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1963

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

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

God of all the races and all the nations, our best contrivings, our wisest plans, will stand out as but mute monuments of futility in a valley of dry bones unless upon them all Thou shalt breathe the breath of life.

It, at last, chastened by Thine immutable laws, a sadly saddened world is to leave behind exploitations, recriminations, suspicions, and hatred, and march together, no matter how long the way, toward a fairest earth in which nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more, then only Thy pillar of cloud and of fire can lead to that golden era.

In this high hour of-dawning hope, when the fear-haunted eyes of untold millions see above the mushrooming terror a faint rainbow which speaks of deliverance from the threatening scourge, we lift to Thee our fervent prayer, "Send out Thy light and truth, let them lead us; from the city of destruction, let them bring us to Thy holy hill of life and peace."

In the ever-blessed name of the One who came to bring life more abundantly to all who walk His way. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. Mansfield, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, August 13, 1963, 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.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro temore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

LIMITATION OF STATEMENTS DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. Mansfield, and by unanimous consent, statements during the morning hour were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I do not object to the request for permission for the committee to meet tomorrow during the session of the Senate; but I shall appreciate it if the majority leader, or such unanimous consent is requested, will see to it that I am notified at my office. However, at this time, I do not plan to object to such requests for authority for committees to meet during the sessions of the Senate.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Subsequently, on request of Mr. Hum- pries, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Retirement of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

To amend the act of March 2, 1931, to provide that certain proceedings of the Veterans of World War I of the United States, Incorporated, shall be printed as a House document, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 992);

S. Res. 174. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the joint committee print entitled "Staffing Procedures and Problems in the Soviet Union" (Rept. No. 938);

S. Res. 177. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the joint committee print entitled "The Federal Revenue System: Facts and Problems, 1961" (Rept. No. 934); and

H. Con. Res. 194. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag" (Rept. No. 395).

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 182); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Eighty-eighth Congress, $1,000 in addition to the amount, for the same purpose, specified in section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT CERTAIN MATERIALS RELATING TO RULE XXII (CLOTURE)—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 184); which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

That there be printed as a Senate document certain portions of the compi-