

Tribute to a Great Public Servant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 23, 1963

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I noted with sorrow in the Washington papers

recently that Rear Adm. Morton L. Ring—SC, U.S. Navy, retired—had passed away. He leaves behind a great record as public servant of the highest type.

Those of us who had business with the Munitions Board and prior to that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy remember Mort Ring as a courteous, cooperative, and highly trained and qualified public servant. In testifying

before the various committees on complicated subjects, he displayed not only charm but the ability to see the overall picture of national defense and fiscal responsibility, though he wore the uniform of one of the partisan services.

Admiral Ring's contribution to the progress that is now being made in the Defense Department is great, and his passing is a cause for grief to those of us who knew him so intimately.

SENATE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1963

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore, Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana.

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

Our Father, Thou hast taught us to love truth and beauty and goodness. May Thy truth make us free—free from pride and prejudice and from all the ugly sins of disposition that so easily beset us. Lift us, we pray, above the mud and scum of mere things to the holiness of Thy beauty, so that even the common task and the trivial round may be edged with crimson and gold.

Lead us into paths of righteousness for Thy name's sake. Enrich us, we pray, with the durable satisfactions of life, so that the multiplying years may not find us bankrupt in the things that matter most—the golden currency of faith and hope and love.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 880) establishing that the 2d regular session of the 88th Congress convene at noon on Tuesday, January 7, 1964.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions:

H. Con. Res. 248. Concurrent resolution establishing that when the two Houses of Congress adjourn on Monday, December 30, 1963, they stand adjourned sine die; and

H. Con. Res. 249. Concurrent resolution establishing that notwithstanding the sine die adjournment, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions.

The message further announced that a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9499) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 22, 25, and 26 to the bill and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14 and 20 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, 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 they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H.R. 5338. An act to enact the Uniform Commercial Code for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6754. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6868. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7063. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7431. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Let the Chair state that the leadership has notified the Chair that after appropriate consultation with Members on both sides, and in order to keep expressed or implied commitments, it has recommended that the foreign aid appropriations conference report would best be considered on Monday, December 30, at 10 a.m., by the Senate. The Chair is informed that all Members will be personally notified of this time by their respective leadership, and it is the hope and expectation that all will be on hand for this highly important vote.

CONVENING ON JANUARY 7 OF 2D SESSION OF 88TH CONGRESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution, which will be read by title.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 880) establishing that the 2d session of the 88th Congress convene at noon on Tuesday, January 7, 1964, was read twice by its title.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the acting majority leader whether agreement has been reached between the majority leader and the minority leader for the present consideration of the sine die adjournment resolution?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Let me say to the distinguished acting minority leader that it is my understanding that it has been reached between the two leaders.

Mr. KUCHEL. If I correctly understand, this is the House-passed joint resolution fixing January 7 as the date for the convening of the 2d session of the 88th Congress.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. KUCHEL. Does it also provide for adjournment sine die of this session on any particular date?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. That will be taken care of as a part of the announcement on Monday, December 30, at the session commencing at 10 a.m., when business will be transacted.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I have no objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the acting majority leader whether it is a fact that the House of Representatives adopted the conference report on the foreign aid appropriation bill at its session this morning?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Yes; it is my understanding that that was accomplished.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is there any reason the acting majority leader can give Senators as to why the Senate cannot adopt the conference report now, rather than to have a session on December 30?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I cannot give such a reason, and I, myself, would be anxious to have the Senate adopt the conference report at this time or on Thursday morn-

ing or on Friday morning. But this arrangement has been made by the leadership, and I think we are bound by it.

So I can see nothing to do but proceed accordingly—in other words, to have a pro forma session on Friday, and to convene on Monday, and at that time to act on the conference report on the foreign aid bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Am I correctly informed that the measure as acted on finally by the House of Representatives is acceptable to the administration; and does the Senator from Wisconsin know of any reason why the Senate should not adopt the conference report today—other than the arrangement to which he has referred?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator from Arkansas will recall that the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] had indicated that he desired to have a live quorum call, and also that he wanted a yea-and-nay vote taken on this question. Of course, in order to have a live quorum call and a yea-and-nay vote on the question of agreeing to the conference report on the appropriation bill, it will be necessary to have the physical presence in this room of at least 51 Senators.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But a Senator cannot in absentia make a demand for a yea-and-nay vote, can he? Is that permissible under the rules of the Senate? After all, the Senator from Oregon is not now present.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator from Arkansas will bear with the present occupant of the chair, let the Chair state that he has a commitment to the Senator from Oregon that there be a live quorum call if the conference report on the foreign aid appropriation bill is to be called; and the acting minority leader had a similar commitment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. However, I do not believe that a Senator who is occupying the chair can make such a point of order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. A Senator who is occupying the chair certainly can suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. At any rate, I am not going to be here on Monday. I have been here all this year; and I state now for the record that I am not going to be here on Monday. I think this arrangement is perfectly ridiculous. The House has agreed to the conference report on this important appropriation bill, and the Senate has twice passed on this issue. So I see no sense in our holding such a session on December 30, and I shall not be here at that time.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I agree entirely with the Senator from Arkansas. This situation is most difficult for me, and I am sure it is for many other Senators.

However, the leadership has made a commitment, and intends to keep it; and since I have made a commitment to the leadership, I have no alternative but to proceed in the way indicated. Therefore, if the Senator who now occupies the chair and is presiding over the Senate does not suggest the absence of a

quorum, I am bound to do so; and if the absence of a quorum is suggested, we would then have to remain in session until the presence of a live quorum was developed, and it is obvious that a live quorum could not be obtained today.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Will the Senator from Wisconsin state with whom the agreement was reached?

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is my understanding that the agreement as to the procedure was reached between the majority leadership and the minority leadership; namely, to have a pro forma session on Friday, and to convene on Monday at 10 a.m., and at that time to take final action on the conference report on the foreign aid appropriation bill.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I am in the same position the Senator from Arkansas is in. I have waited here all week, and have received telegrams—at various hours of the day and night—as to what would happen.

It will be very difficult for me to be here on Monday.

It is most difficult to understand why the Senate cannot act now on the conference report on the foreign aid appropriation bill, if the conference report has now been agreed to by the House of Representatives, and if there is no objection in the Senate to the report.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I agree with the Senator from Missouri; but the commitment has been made by the leadership, and we must work with the leadership.

On the other hand, if the absence of a quorum were suggested and if a live quorum were demanded, we would be likely to remain here until Monday, anyway.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I was notified to be here today, and I am here. We are now notified to be in the Senate next Monday, and I will be here then. But it was understood that the House might take action today on the conference report on the foreign aid appropriation bill; since last Saturday it has been known to everyone that the House was being urged to act on the conference report.

I should like to know whether any notice was given to any Senator not to be here today. Was any Senator now present so notified?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Not to my knowledge; and it seems to me that the information which was given out was that there would be a pro forma session today. But the only information I had was that there would be a pro forma session today.

Mr. COOPER. I realize that the Senator could not be aware of all the facts or circumstances which led to the decision which he has announced. But was the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] consulted?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I was not consulted.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I have been informed by the secretary for the major-

ity that the announcement made on Saturday was that this session would be strictly a pro forma session, and that no business would be transacted.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But the situation was not clear then. I have read carefully what was purported to be the agreement. Obviously the Senate could not act until the House acted on the conference report; but—unexpectedly, perhaps—the House acted on the report this morning. I know of no reason, after the Senate has twice acted affirmatively, by a margin of almost 2 to 1—why there should be further delay. After all, the House has acted on the conference report, and there is nothing to prevent the Senate from acting on it.

Mr. COOPER. I agree. If it was important to have the House act today on the conference report, it is equally important to have the Senate act today on it. I regret that the Senate is not going to act on it today.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to read—for the benefit of Senators—precisely the colloquy which occurred last Saturday between the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the majority leader. I read now from page 25473:

Mr. BENNETT. I should like to refer to the pattern the majority leader has suggested for the Senate, which will take us over, first, until Tuesday, for a pro forma session, and then until Friday. He followed that with the statement that if the House acted, arrangements would be made to bring us back. May we be assured, or may we assume, that this will not happen on Tuesday, the day before Christmas, and that Friday is probably the very first day on which we will be brought back?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I give that assurance to the distinguished Senator from Utah insofar as we are both capable of doing so, because we try to keep in mind all considerations and give Senators plenty of notice.

Mr. President, speaking for myself, I am rather surprised to see any of my brethren present today, because I assumed this session would be a pro forma session and that no business would be transacted, and that, automatically, the Senate would go over to Friday.

I have great respect and fondness and friendship for the distinguished Senator from Arkansas; but he did make one inaccuracy in his earlier comments: He suggested that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] cannot act in absentia. But apparently the Senator from Arkansas was not correct in making that comment.

Mr. PROXMIRE. If the Senator will defer for a few moments, I think we can all make one thing absolutely clear without question: That is, that much as I would like, and other Senators would like, to have the Senate act by Friday, we cannot do so, and that Friday's session will definitely be a pro forma session, with no business to be transacted, and that the Senate will convene at 9 o'clock on Friday morning and adjourn shortly thereafter to reconvene on Monday.

The Senator from Wisconsin has eight speeches scheduled next Monday in Wisconsin. This is the only time in the whole year when I thought surely the Senate would be out of session. I have

had to cancel all eight speeches, because I am going to be here. I have not previously missed rollcalls, and I do not want to start to do so now.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I understand from the Senator from California that one can act in absentia. I ask the Chair, if it is in order for me to ask unanimous consent that I be considered to be present on Monday and voting "yea," and that I be included as present in the live quorum.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I regret, with all my heart, that I find myself constrained to object to the request of my able brother.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I was addressing a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

Why would the Senator from California object? If the Senator from Oregon can act in absentia, why cannot I?

Mr. KUCHEL. I did not know the Senator from Oregon had made a unanimous-consent request. Apparently he had. I mention what occurred to make the understanding perfectly clear; that is, with one or two of our colleagues being present to suggest the absence of a quorum, the Senate would not be given an opportunity to transact business today.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, as I understand, the able Senator from California voted for the bill. Why is he opposed to the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Missouri being included as being present Friday when the bill comes up?

Mr. KUCHEL. Because I never heard, in the history of the country, how a Senator in absentia can be deemed to be present.

My thought in presenting the situation with respect to the Senator from Oregon is that apparently he had arranged to have friends or colleagues see to it that no business could be transacted today. I am ready to transact business, but apparently—there should be no mistake—what the Senator's leadership had in mind was quite clear; namely, that this would be a pro forma session.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from California be allowed to cast my vote next Monday.

Mr. KUCHEL. I would be glad to cast the vote of the Senator from Arkansas, because he and I would vote precisely in the same fashion. However, again, I feel constrained to object.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am told that the Senate can do anything by unanimous consent. Why can I not ask unanimous consent to have the Senator from California vote for me next Monday?

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator can, but he will not get me to do so.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senator from California should realize—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Has the Chair ruled on my request?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understood the Senator from California objected.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California objected to the Senator from Arkansas making a unanimous-consent request in

this case. However, if the Senator from Arkansas wishes to make a unanimous-consent request that some other Senator cast his vote on Monday, the Chair will then rule. But the Chair will not rule in advance as to what the ruling on the unanimous-consent request will be.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I move that the junior Senator from Arkansas be allowed to cast his vote on Monday through the Senator from California.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That would be a violation of rule XII.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Then I ask unanimous consent. What rule would that violate?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California has objected.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No, he has not objected.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] be allowed to vote on Monday.

Mr. KUCHEL. In absentia?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In absentia; and that the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] will be allowed to cast our votes.

Mr. KUCHEL. Think what a historic occasion it would be if Senators could, by unanimous consent, vote in absentia. That would be a historic, unique occasion.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If the Senator will not object, we can make history.

Mr. KUCHEL. I regret that I must object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. KUCHEL. I object.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Why does the Senator object?

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

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I think we are in a preposterous situation. In the first place, the House having acted, I cannot see a single reason why it makes any difference whether we act on Monday or a week from Monday or the following Tuesday. Funds already have been provided in the Foreign Aid Act at a higher rate than they are being allowed in this bill, until the end of next January. I cannot understand the necessity for immediate action.

Furthermore, if we are to act, I agree entirely with Senators who have spoken that we should act today. Like the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] I was advised to be here today. That is true. I want to be fair. I called in and was told that no business would be transacted today. However, I call attention to a specific inquiry on that point which was made by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER], of the majority leader, when the Senator from Iowa asked, to pin down the point:

If the House should perchance act, would it be the intention of the leadership that

the Senate would not meet for business on Tuesday, but that it would do so on Friday?

The majority leader replied:

It would all depend on developments. I would, of course, discuss any procedure with the distinguished minority leader; and together, we would try to lay out a plan of action and policy which would, in our opinion, meet with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Senate and see that all of them got plenty of notice.

In my judgment—and I may be in error—the procedure that we are following, or that is proposed to be followed, today does not meet with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Senate. I do not think there is any reason to believe that it does. Personally, I would prefer to have a live quorum and stay here until we got one, than to have to leave and come back next Monday. I had plans to be away. This is the only time I have available to be away. I shall not go. I shall be here next Monday, whatever happens. However, I think this is an imposition on the Members of the Senate. I personally would prefer that this matter be brought to a head today and voted on Friday, rather than next Monday.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that suggestion for a moment and let me ask him a question?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. KUCHEL. I think we will be informed by the Chair that if the Senator suggests the absence of a quorum, and if a quorum is not available, the Senate will automatically go over until Christmas Day. I do not think the Senator from Arkansas would want to do that.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is the Senator from California sure that a live quorum is not available?

Mr. KUCHEL. Pretty sure.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will inform the Senator from Arkansas that he made a commitment with the Senator from Oregon, and he will keep it, just as he would with the Senator from Arkansas. If a quorum is called, it will be a live quorum.

Mr. KUCHEL. If a quorum is not available, in the event the absence of a quorum is really suggested, to what day would the Senate go over?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Until the following day.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That would suit me better than Monday. I do not understand these prior commitments. The circumstances have changed, I submit to the leadership. There is no reflection on the leadership. The leadership did not know when the House would act.

I can only ask, as the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] has said so clearly, what in the world is the necessity of returning for a pro forma session on Friday and a vote on Monday when the issue has been fought out in the Senate over the course of weeks? There is not the slightest chance of any doubt about what the position of the Senate is on the bill and on the particular issue that has caused the delay. Now that the House has agreed to the conference report, we are advised that there is a commitment. What is the purpose of

the commitment to have a pro forma session today and not vote until Monday? It makes no sense to me.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does the Senator from Arkansas press the suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I would like to withdraw it. If the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] will not object to my unanimous-consent request, I will not suggest the absence of a quorum.

Is the Senator from California agreeable to withdrawing his objection to my unanimous-consent request?

Mr. KUCHEL. I do not think the Senator from Arkansas or any other Senator wants the U.S. Senate to meet on Christmas Day.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I want to dispose of the matter now. It seems to me that every Senator would like to dispose of it now. Personally, I think we are quite capable of doing so. I do not understand how it would scuttle the agreement to go over until Monday, when Senators did not know of the circumstances that have arisen this morning.

I, myself, was surprised by what took place.

Mr. KUCHEL. I wonder whether the Senator from Wisconsin would suggest the absence of a quorum, so that we might have a short quorum call, in order that in that period I may speak with him informally.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is with commendable restraint that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] has refrained from speaking; and there has been a partial restraint also shown by the Senators who have spoken and the Senator who is now speaking—10 Senators, plus the Acting President pro tempore [Mr. METCALF] have been heard. Perhaps Senator YOUNG will make it unanimous.

But I wish to say seriously that the approximately 2½ million civilian employees of the Federal Government are working today, either in Washington, D.C., or in the various States; and, therefore, following the affirmative action in the House earlier today, it seems incongruous that the Senate cannot affirm its will at this time of our Christmas eve meeting. I do realize the validity of the agreement not to finally vote on the foreign aid legislation at this hour.

I have written Christmas greetings to all Senators; and again I wish in the spirit of harmony and comity each of my colleagues present in the Chamber a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, does the Senator from Arkansas press his point?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wonder whether it would be possible to take a recess for 10 or 20 minutes, so that we can consider this matter.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is there objection?

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. McGEE. Lest there be some protracted delay during the recess, I hope all 10 Senators now present will have their attendance recorded, so that the

RECORD will show that they were present at this session—lest there be surprise that some Senators attended.

The recess taken the other day—a recess subject to the call of the Chair—lasted a considerable length of time; therefore, I hope the RECORD will show the presence of each of the Senators now in the Chamber at this time, the day before Christmas. Perhaps the clerk will take notice of the Senators who are now present and have come to the Senate today in the interest of doing the work at hand.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, in today's issue of the New York Times is a very fine editorial—and a similar one was published today in the Washington Post—urging that the Senate act today on the conference report on the foreign aid bill. I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times editorial, which is entitled "Shackle on Foreign Aid," be printed in the RECORD.

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

SHACKLE ON FOREIGN AID

The sorriest episode in a dismal year on Capitol Hill is the partisan controversy over financing the projected Soviet wheat deal that is holding up adjournment in the House. Even if President Johnson emerges with the permissive power he wants—and should have—for Government underwriting of credit for the so-called private commercial transactions with Communist countries, the squabble is bound to damage international respect for the American decisionmaking process in world affairs.

The House already has contributed substantially to undermining national prestige by its meat ax treatment of all aspects of foreign aid. But the current excursion into congressional obstructionism has nothing to do with the merits of foreign aid. Its represents an effort mainly by the Republicans, under Minority Leader HALLECK's direction, to deny the President the discretion he needs to explore another possible bridge to improved East-West relations. The worst aspect of this assault on Executive flexibility in administering American foreign policy is its focus on what is essentially a side issue. It is ridiculous to paralyze the legislative process over a question that so clearly should be answered in the affirmative: Whether short-term credits should be made available to finance the sale of grain to Russia and other Communist nations when the President finds it in the national interest.

Conferees representing the Senate and House already have undone some of the restrictions the House had sought to impose on the President's freedom to guide U.S. policy on Government loans and other forms of aid to certain countries, including Poland and Yugoslavia. In this period, when both our allies and our adversaries abroad are seeking to evaluate the effects of our foreign policy of the change in White House leadership, putting new curbs on the exercise of Presidential authority could inflict lasting harm to our position in a world of fast-changing power balances.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

RESOLUTION OF FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION MEMORIALIZING THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I have been asked by the District of Co-

lumbia chapter of the Federal Bar Association to insert in the RECORD a resolution that was passed on December 4, 1963, by the board of directors of that chapter memorializing the late President Kennedy.

It is most fitting that a bar association of Government attorneys pass such a resolution because among his many other great qualities the late President Kennedy stood for thorough and ethical legal procedures within the forces of the Government, and he stood for the rule of law rather than the rule of individuals. His assassination was an unspeakable crime against the Nation. His passing is justly mourned by the legal profession.

I ask unanimous consent to have this resolution printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. President, since it has been stated that I have been sitting here in silence, perhaps the Chair will aid me in obtaining unanimous consent to have this resolution printed in the RECORD.

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

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY: "A WRIT FOR FREEDOM"

Resolved, The District of Columbia chapter of the Federal Bar Association on behalf of its members join the Nation and the world in expressing sympathy in the tragic loss of the President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Being a man of great intellect, he has raised the sights of our people in innumerable ways. In his inaugural address he renewed our pledge to enlarge the area in which the writ of the United Nations must run for the freedom of man and, through his distinctive vision, gave strong recognition that man is about to embark into a new world of law where the strong are just, the weak secure and the peace preserved.

Our Nation and the universe will move on, being a better place because of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The legal profession is now more cognizant of its heritage and will earnestly seek to accomplish his most noble desire—a world of peace and freedom under law. To this end, we shall urge that the International Court of Justice be given greater jurisdiction over the disputes among nations and among men as well as greater power to enforce more meaningfully its writs and judgments.

Subscribed this 4th day of December 1963, at Washington, D.C.

CYRIL F. BRICKFIELD,
President.

A BILLION DOLLARS OF TAXPAYERS' MONEY DOWN DRAIN, ECONOMIC EXPERT SHOWS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, Prof. Robert Haveman of Grinnell College in Iowa has written a devastating analysis of Federal waste in our huge water resource projects.

Professor Haveman uses evaluation techniques developed by some of the most brilliant economists in the Nation to show that an immense amount of these appropriations represent a wasteful mis-allocation of national resources.

Professor Haveman has selected 10 States which enjoyed some 147 projects between 1947 and 1962 involving some \$2,644 million. He found that applying the evaluation techniques of highly competent economists that 63 of these 147

projects representing \$1,169 million of Federal funds or 44.2 percent of the total should never have been undertaken. He charges that these projects have led to a misallocation of national resources and economic waste.

Think of that, Mr. President, a shocking 45 percent of the billions of dollars we spend on these projects, spent wastefully on the basis of competent, objective, scholarly study. Those who scoff at charges of pork barrel and waste in the Congress should consider this Haveman study very carefully.

Professor Haveman's estimate is conservative. It assumes that the additional land brought into the production of surplus farm crops by these projects represents the full value to the Nation of the price the taxpayer has to pay to take these crops off the market so that they will not depress farm income even further.

If Professor Haveman had valued this crop production as worthless, which it certainly is, the overwhelming majority of these projects would have to be classified as wasted.

Mr. President, I do hope those who champion these huge expenditures—and this constitutes a big majority of this body will try to answer the telling indictment by Professor Haveman.

I have had pending for many months in the Interior committee a bill to provide for a revision of the present benefit-cost ratio that has been used by Congress to justify this gross misallocation of our resources.

I have written the committee pleading for action of this bill. The taxpayers of this Nation deserve it. Until we get action, the taxpayer can be sure that literally billions of dollars of his hard earned tax money will be squandered on these unjustifiable, wasteful, pork-barrel projects.

I ask unanimous consent that the article by Professor Haveman be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

THE POSTWAR CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROGRAM IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES—AN EVALUATION OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

(By Robert Haveman)

In recent years, the existing investment criterion used by the Federal Government has undergone substantial scrutiny in the work of professional economists.¹ These studies had as their goal the development of an objective efficiency criterion to be used by those Federal agencies concerned with the evaluation of proposed investment opportunities.² Consequently, the proposed

¹Primarily Otto Eckstein, "Water Resources Development: The Economics of Project Evaluation" (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958), Roland McKean, "Efficiency in Government Through Systems Analysis, With Emphasis on Water Resources Development" (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958) and John V. Krutilla and Otto Eckstein, "Multiple Purpose River Development, Studies in Applied Economics" (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1958) to mention only the main contributors.

²Because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation were the primary agencies concerned with such

criteria built upon, modified and, in one case, abandoned completely the embryonic form of the existing criterion. Because of the indisputable superiority of the proposed criteria, this study will apply them to the postwar Corps of Engineers water resource projects in 10 Southern States in an attempt to estimate the misallocation of Federal funds and national resources in this area caused by the application of the existing agency criterion. The analysis will be presented in the five following stages: (1) A discussion of the primary deficiencies present in the existing criterion, (2) a brief analysis of the proposals suggested in the studies cited, (3) a discussion of the methods and assumptions necessary in applying these proposals to the projects, (4) the presentation of the evidence concerning the effect of the application of the proposed criteria on the projects and finally, (5) an estimation of the misallocation of national resources resulting from the construction of economically unjustified projects as determined by the proposed criteria.

DEFICIENCIES IN PRESENT BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

Criticism concerning the efficacy of the present benefit-cost ratio technique has arisen primarily on three fronts. The most serious criticism questions the very concept of the benefit-cost ratio while the other two raise doubts concerning the variables used in the evaluation of future benefit and cost streams; namely, the rate of interest presently used to discount future streams of benefits and costs and the present treatment of risk and uncertainty.

THE BENEFIT-COST RATIO

As it is presently applied by the Corps of Engineers, the benefit-cost ratio takes the following form:

$$Z = \frac{\sum \frac{B}{(1+i)^t}}{K + \sum \frac{O}{(1+i)^t}}$$

in which B is the expected annual benefit from the project, i is the rate of interest used to discount the future streams of benefits and costs, it is the estimated life of the project, K is the fixed investment cost, and O is the estimated annual operation, maintenance, and repair cost. If, for any given project the ratio is greater than 1, the project becomes eligible for appropriations. In the law, no mention is made of the possible existence of a budget which is unable to cover all projects bearing a ratio greater than 1.

This form of investment criterion has undergone its most trying criticism at the hands of Roland McKean.³ The source of error in this criterion, he feels, stems from an erroneous definition of the relevant budget constraint. By the very form of the ratio, it is assumed that the relevant budget, i.e., the rationed commodity, is the "total expenditure of money," a concept that includes not only present expenditure but also the future expenditure devoted by a decision made in the present. This constraint, McKean states, centers its attention upon the

evaluation, these studies centered about water resources investment decisions. Evaluation in these agencies was and is effected through a criterion called the benefit-cost ratio, which, if the ratio is greater than 1 for a given project, certifies that project to be eligible for authorization by the Congress. See Subcommittee on Evaluation Standards, "Proposed Practices for Economic Analysis of River Basin Projects," Report to the Inter-Agency Committee on Water Resources, 1958, and Bureau of the Budget, Circular A-47, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C., 1958.

³McKean, op. cit., pp. 74-96 and 103-134.

wrong budget and consequently a criterion is developed which, when applied so as to maximize the return on the rationed commodity, leads to the choice of a "wrong" set of projects—a set of projects different from those which would be chosen under a criterion which isolated the proper rationed element and adapted the budget constraint to it. In his own words, his criticism takes this form:

"Should we turn to a total-cost budget embracing operating expenses for future periods? No, the problem, for either a Government agency or a businessman, is not really the allocation of such a budget."

A somewhat different tack, but one which also strikes directly at the efficacy of the existing criterion, has been presented more recently by Stephen Marglin.⁴ His criticism is based on the proposition that national welfare is a function not of one but of several variables. Because the populace is interested not only in the absolute size of the national income but also with its division and composition, he feels that a criterion which embodies only this concept of absolute size (even though it may be the most important of the community's desires) will lead to a choice of projects which again is not optimum from the standpoint of national welfare. Consequently, rather than making use of a criterion with but a single objective (such as the maximization of national income) Marglin suggests a criterion which embodies dual or multiple objectives.

THE DISCONTINUING OF FUTURE STREAMS: THE INTEREST RATE PROBLEM

A second broad area of criticism leveled against the present benefit-cost technique concerns the rate of interest used in discounting future streams of benefits and costs. Current Corps of Engineers manuals stipulate that "average long-term interest rates that will prevail over the life of a project are considered the proper basis for discounting future benefits and costs."⁵ This rate, identified as the long-term Government bond rate, is also suggested by "the Green Book,"⁶ the Bureau of the Budget,⁷ and the 1955 Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy.⁸ Since 1946, this rate has fluctuated between 2.5 and 3 percent and present evaluations are made using a rate of 2½ percent.

Rationalization of this rate is made on two grounds. First, because the Federal Government can raise money at the present rate it is claimed that this rate depicts the social cost of capital. Second, it is stated that this rate approximates "the risk-free return expected to be realized on capital invested in alternative uses."⁹ Both of these arguments have been demonstrated as fallacious by the word of Eckstein. Relying on the oft-stated truth concerning the

⁴Ibid., p. 114.

⁵Stephen A. Marglin, "Objectives of Water-Resource Development: A General Statement," "Design of Water Resource Systems," Arthur Maass, Maynard Hufschmidt et al. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1962), pp. 18 ff. and Bureau of the Budget, "Standards and Criteria for Formulating and Evaluating Federal Water Resources Development, Report of Panel of Consultants to the Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1961, pp. 68-70.

⁶U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, "Survey Investigations and Reports," Em 1120-2-118.

⁷Subcommittee on Evaluation Standards, op. cit., p. 23.

⁸Bureau of the Budget, Circular A-47, p. 14.

⁹The President's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy, "Water Resources Policy, 1955," p. 27.

¹⁰Subcommittee on Evaluation Standards, op. cit., p. 24.

difference between lenders' and borrowers' risk, he points out the necessary divergence of the rate on long-term Government issues from the social cost of capital.¹¹ In a separate statistical study, he demonstrates that this bond rate falls far short of the opportunity cost of capital as determined by its value in an alternative use.¹²

Attacks on present Federal interest rate policy have been leveled on two other grounds. Rather than objecting solely to the numerical value of the rate of interest these criticisms are based upon the conviction that the conceptual meaning attached to the rate of interest by the Federal Government is incorrect. According to McKean, the proper rate of interest should not necessarily portray the social cost of capital as the Government claims, but rather that rate of interest should be chosen which will assure " * * * the maximum yield over the planning period, i.e., maximum growth of asset values through the period."¹³ Yet another view of the proper purpose of the interest rate is presented by Eckstein and Bain. Rather than a rate reflecting either the social cost of capital or the rate suggested by McKean, they propose the use of an interest rate which " * * * reflects the relative evaluation by the populace of current or earlier income forgone and future or later income gained."¹⁴

THE TREATMENT OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

Finally, criticism has been leveled at the present corps treatment of existing risk and uncertainty components in future streams of costs and benefits. Critics point out that the procedure possesses no rigorous or consistent treatment of either risk or uncertainty but rather applies a variety of techniques such as "conservative estimates of benefits," contingency allowances in the estimation of investment costs and arbitrary limits on the period of analysis, none of which are specifically capable of isolation and evaluation by the decision-maker.¹⁵ Because of the built-in tendency toward the overestimation of future benefits,¹⁶ the well-recognized underestimation of construction

¹¹ Eckstein, op. cit., p. 94.

¹² Krutilla and Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 78-127.

¹³ McKean, op. cit., p. 84. This conclusion is based upon the assumption, considered by McKean to be appropriate in this context, that net receipts are completely reinvested rather than consumed.

¹⁴ Joe S. Bain, "Criteria for Undertaking Water-Resource Developments," American Economic Review, L (May 1960), pp. 315-316. See also Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 99-101. In a report by a Panel of Consultants to the Bureau of the Budget, a synthesis of the "opportunity cost" of capital and the interest rate concept suggested by Bain and Eckstein is proposed. Their analysis is based on the necessary assumption that "the benefit streams of all Federal water resource projects are constant over a uniform life." See Bureau of the Budget, "Standards and Criteria for Formulating and Evaluating Federal Water Resources Development," pp. 11-16.

¹⁵ Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 81-91 and pp. 149-160.

¹⁶ One of the most significant sources of bias in the estimation of the expected benefit stream enters because of the excessive inclusion of secondary or indirect benefits. Examples of such benefits include reduction of losses of wage payments because of the control of flooding and the increase of property values because of the increased activity caused by navigation improvements. Bias is also introduced by the use of rail rates instead of out-of-pocket rail costs in the estimation of navigation benefits. Elucidation of these and description of many more, less significant but also important defects in the measurement procedure can be found in the

costs in spite of the contingency allowances,¹⁷ and the general lack of a well-defined approach toward the problem, it appears likely that any real adjustment for risk and uncertainty is nonexistent or negligible.

PROPOSALS FOR REVISION OF EVALUATION PROCEDURES

Concurrent with the above-mentioned criticisms came a spate of proposals intended to correct the inadequacies of the present approach. These proposals ranged over the entire field, modifying the form of the criteria, the interest rate used in evaluating future streams, and the treatment of risk and uncertainty.

THE CONCEPT OF THE APPROPRIATE CRITERION

Within the span of a single year, two proposals appeared concerning the nature of an appropriate criterion.¹⁸ Both the McKean and Eckstein proposals are based on the existing body of welfare economics, both deal with a situation in which a limited budget serves as a constraint and both agree that the goal in selecting water resource projects is the maximization of national present value. It is concerning the definition of the constraint and the meaning of "maximum national present value" that the two proposals diverge.

By assuming that the future national water resources budget available for construction of projects is invariant with regard to the volume of necessary operating expenses arising from already constructed projects, McKean views the relevant constraint to be only the capital budget.¹⁹ Moreover, he interprets the concept "maximum national present value" to mean the maximum growth of asset values throughout the period.²⁰

following sources: Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 110-258, Otto Eckstein, "Evaluation of Federal Expenditures for Water Resource Projects," in United States, Congress, Joint Economic Committee, "Federal Expenditure Policy for Economic Growth and Stability," Washington, November 5, 1957, pp. 657-667, Task Force on Water Resources and Power, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, "Report on Water Resources and Power" (Washington: 1955) vol. 1, pp. 126-145, vol. 2, pp. 294-299, pp. 789-821, pp. 935-953, vol. 3, pp. 1275-1299, pp. 1317-1395.

¹⁷ Vivid evidence is available concerning the deviation of actual construction cost from the estimated construction cost at the time the decision was made to construct the project, i.e., from the time that it was included as a "new start." See United States, Congress, Committee on Public Works, "Report of the Subcommittee to Study Civil Works, Part 1, the Civil Functions Program of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army," House Committee Print No. 21, 82d Cong., 2d sess. In recent years, this deviation has been substantially reduced, but even today average actual construction cost exceeds the average estimated construction cost including the contingency allowance.

¹⁸ Eckstein, op. cit., and McKean, op. cit.

¹⁹ It should be noted here that McKean's argument for such a constraint is based on the judgment that both marketable (e.g., irrigation and power) and nonmarketable (e.g., flood control) project benefits are, in some sense, current receipts available for reinvestment by the Government. (Ibid., p. 116.) This judgment has been open to severe criticism. See Julius Margolis, "The Economic Evaluation of Federal Water Resource Development," American Economic Review, XLIX (March 1959), p. 105, and John V. Krutilla, "Some Recent Developments in River Basin Planning and Evaluation," Journal of Farm Economics, XL (December 1958), p. 1676.

²⁰ This judgment is likewise doubtful. Is it true that the maximum growth of a water resource program is the desired goal of such a program?

With this definition of the proper goal of water resource development and the relevant constraint under which such a program must operate, McKean argues that the necessary criterion is one which will choose that set of projects which will maximize "present worth for a given investment budget, when the streams are discounted by the marginal internal rate of return."²¹ By ranking the projects by their internal rate of return and choosing those which just exhaust the budget, the correct set will be approximated.²²

The approach taken by Eckstein is substantially different. Rather than postulating only capital expenditure to be the rationed element, Eckstein views the entire expenditure of money, a concept embracing both capital expenditure and necessary operation, maintenance, and repair costs to be the most reasonable budget constraint.²³ Consequently, the return which he wishes to maximize is the present value of the future income stream which can be created by the expenditure of this bundle of "cost." The criterion proposed, therefore, closely follows the format of the traditional benefit-cost ratio as applied by the Corps of Engineers.

THE APPROPRIATE EVALUATION OF TIME

With this emphasis on the development of a proper criterion for project choice, came a simultaneous set of proposals concerning the proper conceptual and empirical evaluation of the time factor in future streams of benefits and costs. Essentially, defense of each of these was based upon a particular view of the goal of the program, the choice of a budget constraint and, consequently, the nature of the criterion into which the rate was to be incorporated. The main alternative proposals are: (1) The marginal internal rate of return; (2) the social (or opportunity) cost of capital; and (3) the social rate of time preference.

The first of these concepts has been closely associated with the work of McKean. Accepting his assumption concerning the need to maximize the growth of asset values throughout the period, the internal rate of return of the marginal project included in the limited budget is the rate which must be applied.²⁴ Because the rate is itself a function of the size of the budget, an empirical estimation of it becomes impossible. Likewise, this rate may be greater than, equal to, or (in the case of a very large budget) less than the social (or opportunity) cost of capital and the social rate of time preference.

The social cost of capital is, likewise, a logical candidate for the role. Although not associated with any one name, the concept has been widely recommended and many empirical studies have been concerned with its estimation.²⁵ The argument in support of

²¹ McKean, op. cit., p. 117.

²² This is true, he points out, if the projects to be ranked are neither inter-related nor interdependent. If they are so related this device can lead to gross errors unless many extensive and complicated side calculations are performed to choose, for example, the proper one of two mutually exclusive projects.

²³ Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 61-65.

²⁴ Implicit in this statement is the assumption that the budget limitation is constant and that each year a similar set of projects exists, each of which are supramarginal.

²⁵ Krutilla and Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 78-130. The opportunity cost of Federal investment was estimated by Eckstein for the year 1955 to be in the range of 5 or 6 percent. Harberger, following a somewhat different tack, suggests the use of a rate of interest in this same range. "It therefore seems reasonable to expect that Federal investments * * * should pay off at least 6 percent,

this rate can be briefly stated as follows: because the budget to be committed to water resource development is raised through the taxation of private citizens, any particular public project is constructed and maintained at the expense of its private alternative and, consequently, national income can only be maximized if funds committed to public projects earn at least as high a return as their value in the private sector.²⁰ By tracing the budget provision back to its source in the private sector, this social or opportunity cost of capital can be determined.

The final concept which has been proposed is the above-mentioned social rate of time preference.²⁷ It is argued that, because the program under consideration will provide its benefits to future generations, it is not at all certain that the cost of capital to the present generation is the correct evaluation. If we (as a nation) " * * * prefer rejection of present intertemporal preferences in favor of a redistribution of income toward future generations," a rate of interest should be chosen which will encourage the development of projects with a long life and will maintain the "long-term perspective" of the Federal program. Consequently, that rate of interest, which a majority of the populace would choose as a guide to long term investment projects whose income streams will go to large masses of population at a later date, is the appropriate one in this context.²⁸

RISK AND UNCERTAINTY: A PROPER ALLOWANCE

As with proposals concerning the criterion and the interest rate, the diversity of the various approaches to the treatment of risk and uncertainty is great. Broadly speaking, one can distinguish some five different approaches. These are (1) a limit on the period of analysis suggested by the Green

which, as we have seen, appears to be somewhat below the average return on investments in the private sector of the economy." See Arnold C. Harberger, "The Interest Rate in Cost-Benefit Analysis," in U.S. Congress, Joint Economics Committee, op. cit., pp. 239-241. Miller, using the same technique as Eckstein, estimated the social cost of capital to be between 4 and 4.5 percent, somewhat lower than either Harberger's or Eckstein's suggestion. See William L. Miller, "The Magnitude of the Discount Rate for Government Projects," Southern Economic Review (April 1962), pp. 348-356.

²⁰ It should be noted that, if this concept is incorporated into the benefit-cost ratio criterion, the rate of return on all of the projects with a benefit-cost ratio greater than 1 will be larger than the measure of the social cost of capital which is used. Moreover, if the budget is sufficiently restricted, the "social marginal productivity" of water resource investment will be greater than the social cost of capital.

²⁷ This rate is suggested by both Eckstein and Bain. Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 99-104, and Bain, op. cit., pp. 315-316.

²⁸ Again in this case, as with the marginal internal rate of return, an empirical evaluation becomes impossible. Eckstein, rather arbitrarily, estimates that this rate is approximately 2.5 percent and recommends the evaluation of projects through a benefit-cost ratio making use of this rate. In order to assure that the entire Federal program earns a rate of return which is equal to the opportunity cost of the funds committed, he recommends the use of a cutoff benefit-cost ratio which will assure such a rate of return. Bain, also realizing the impossibility of empirical evaluation, suggests a reliance "on the social cost of governmental funds as a conservative approximation." Ibid., p. 316.)

Books²⁹ and Circular A-47³⁰ and disposed by Eckstein,³¹ (2) the inclusion of direct and specific safety allowances proposed by the Green Books and concurred in by Eckstein (in the case of risks which are not a function of time), (3) the inclusion of a risk premium in the interest rate recommended by Eckstein (to allow for uncertainties related to time),³² (4) a general case-by-case evaluation involving a description of contingencies, a schedule showing a possible range of outcomes and an analysis of the public attitude toward the disutility (utility) of uncertainty bearing as recommended by McKean³³ and the Panel of Consultants to the Bureau of the Budget³⁴ and (5) an approach which makes allowance for the fundamental differences in the nature of expectations concerning costs and benefits through a dual rate of interest.³⁵

METHOD AND ASSUMPTIONS

The method

At its most basic level, the study involves the application of the proposed criteria cited above to the data of the projects already constructed or under construction in 10 Southern States since 1946.³⁶ All of the data are based upon substantial economic base studies as outlined in the corps manual³⁷ and was obtained from the 11 district offices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which are concerned with project evaluation in these States. Through these studies, estimates of future annual flows of benefits and of operation, maintenance, and repair costs as well as estimates of total investment cost were secured for each project considered for construction. It is this raw material which was obtained from the corps for each project involved³⁸ and to which the proposed efficiency criteria are applied in appraising the corps program.

Taking then these corps estimates of annual benefits, annual costs and total investment cost, the following tests were run.

A. The Eckstein test, in which a 2.5-percent interest rate is accepted as an estimate of the social rate of time preference and is applied in the evaluation of future streams, a 50-year length of project life is assumed accurate and a cutoff benefit-cost ratio of 1.4 is used to insure that the entire corps program would earn a return at least equal to the opportunity cost of the funds invested

²⁹ Subcommittee on Evaluation Standards, op. cit., pp. 22-25.

³⁰ Bureau of the Budget, Circular A-47, p. 13.

³¹ Eckstein, op. cit., pp. 81-86.

³² Ibid., pp. 86-90.

³³ McKean, op. cit., pp. 58-103.

³⁴ Bureau of the Budget, "Standards and Criteria for Formulating and Evaluating Federal Water Resources Development," pp. 34-41.

³⁵ This approach is discussed in the appendix.

³⁶ Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

³⁷ U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Survey Investigations and Reports, EM 1120-2-101.

³⁸ For some of the projects, precise information was not available for two primary reasons: (1) the records of the Charleston, S.C., office were destroyed by fire and (2) information on older projects was unavailable from one or two of the district offices because of a more rigid adherence to the policy concerning the destroying of old records. In nearly all of these cases, however, acceptable data was secured from the project document or House or Senate hearings on authorization or appropriation.

(estimated by Eckstein to be about the 6-percent level).³⁹

B. The traditional benefit-cost ratio criterion with an interest rate of 4.5 percent as suggested by Miller and the panel of consultants to the Bureau of the Budget and an estimated length of economic life of 50 years.⁴⁰

C. The test suggested in the work by Eckstein and Krutilla which proposes the use of the traditional benefit-cost formulation with an estimated economic length of project life of 100 years and a rate of interest equal to the social cost of the capital committed. The rate they suggest, and which is used in this study, is 5.5 percent.⁴¹

D. The test which makes a specific allowance for risk and uncertainty as suggested in the appendix. Working from a base interest rate of 4.5 percent taken to be the social cost of capital, a premium of 1 percent was added to the rate in the discounting of future benefits and a premium of 0.5 percent was subtracted from the base in the discounting of future costs.⁴²

E. The rate of return on investment as suggested by McKean.⁴³

The assumptions

In attempting to set forth the necessary assumptions involved in such a reevaluation, the minimum number essential to a precise analysis is very elusive. Nevertheless, while recognizing the risk involved in concealing certain necessary factors, only those assump-

³⁹ Where B represents the estimated annual stream of benefits, O the estimated annual stream of operation, maintenance and repair costs and K the investment costs the traditional form of the benefit-cost ratio expressed earlier can be redefined as

$$Z = \frac{B}{O + aitK}$$

in which ait is the annual capital charge of both interest and amortization per dollar of investment cost. Given the rate of interest (i) and the length of project life (t), the numerical value of ait can be secured from a table "Annuity whose present value is 1." The numerical value of ait used in the Eckstein test is .0325806.

⁴⁰ The numerical value for ait in this case is 0.05060215.

⁴¹ The numerical value for ait in this case is .05526132.

⁴² Because of the use of the dual rate of interest, the simpler formulation as presented in note 39 cannot be applied. In this case, the traditional form of the ratio must be used in which B, O, and K are defined as above but where i is the rate of interest used to evaluate the stream of costs and i' is the rate used to evaluate the stream of benefits

$$Z = \frac{\sum \frac{B}{(1+i')^t}}{K + \sum \frac{O}{(1+i)^t}}$$

Given i and i' and the length of project life, the factors by which B and O must be multiplied to yield their present value can be secured from a table, "Present value of an Annuity." The value of the B factor is 16.931518 and the value of the O factor is 21.4821864. It should be noted that, in all of these tests, the interest rate(s) is assumed constant for the entire 17-year period. In defense of this assumption see Eckstein and Krutilla, op. cit. pp. 119-120.

⁴³ The formulation for this test is

$$ait = \frac{B-O}{K}$$

Taking t to be 50 years, the value of the rate of return can be determined from a table "Annuity Whose Present Value Is 1."

tions essential to the results of the study will be explicitly mentioned. These assumptions, it appears, fall into two categories: (1) those covering the project data secured from the corps and used in the evaluation and (2) assumptions concerning the form and content of each of the criteria which will be applied.

Assumptions concerning project data

Use of the project data obtained from the Corps necessitates several assumptions. First of all, because of the inability of economic science to measure the worth of certain phenomena, these "intangibles" are not included in the estimates of annual benefits or costs. Lives saved through flood control, the "costs" of increasing the size of the Federal Government and contributions of a project to the national defense effort are examples of such indirect benefits (costs) which cannot be measured in dollar terms. It is, therefore, assumed that these "intangibles" are non-existent. Second, it is assumed that the configuration of benefits and operating costs through time is as posited by the corps; i.e., that the stream of values is constant and continuous and stops abruptly at the end of the estimated project life. Also, it is assumed that the projects are mutually exclusive and independent; i.e., that side calculations have already been made to determine the best combination of projects to be included in an entire river basin program.⁴⁴ Finally, it is assumed that the corps estimates of benefits and costs are accurate; that there is neither over- nor under-estimation of the values involved.⁴⁵

Assumptions necessary in applying the proposed criteria

Because a varied set of criteria is to be applied to the same project data, the assumptions necessary for the analysis vary with the application of each particular criterion. For example, in applying the Eckstein criterion, it must be assumed that the budget constraint accepted by Eckstein (total Federal cost) is, in fact, the correct one, that his estimate of the social rate of time preference (2.5 percent) is correct, that the goal of his criteria (maximization of national income) is an acceptable one and, finally, that his statement concerning the social cost of capital (6 percent) is an accurate estimate. Suffice it to say that for each criterion the goal chosen is assumed to be the correct one and the variables contained in the criterion are assumed to be accurate estimates of reality.

The results of the study

During the 17-year period from 1946 to 1962, 163 projects in the 10-State area received Federal appropriation.⁴⁶ Of these 163 projects, 35 were still under construction at the close of fiscal year 1962. The total amount of Federal funds committed to these projects amounts to approximately \$2,687,942,000.⁴⁷ For 9 of the 163 projects, no benefit-cost computations were performed by the Corps of Engineers as project justification was based on noneconomic grounds. The committed Federal funds accounted for by these nine projects is \$9,339,000. On seven

⁴⁴ When a project is started which is but an integral part of an entire river basin program, the data for the entire program at the time the project is started is used to evaluate the project rather than the data of the project alone.

⁴⁵ The doubtful quality of this assumption is well known and recognized. See Eckstein, op. cit. chapter 5-8. To simply assume that these estimates are accurate, covers up a host of necessary assumptions made in calculating the estimated values; assumptions concerning price projections, population growth, future land use and value, future river tonnage

additional projects, benefit-cost records were neither available from the corps offices nor could they be secured from the documents or hearings. The Federal funds committed by these projects totals \$34,602,000. On the remaining 147 projects, the benefit-cost data was secured and it is this data to which the strict efficiency criteria described and discussed above have been applied. The Federal funds committed by this group of projects totals \$2,644,001,000 or 98.4 percent of the total. The results of the application of these criteria are summarized, together with the original corps evaluation, in tables 1 through 6.

Table 1 presents the benefit-cost ratios which faced the Congress at the time that the initial appropriation was made on each of the projects, that is, at the time that each project was a new start. It should be noted that even under the corps own concept of efficiency, three projects were constructed in which the national outlay exceeded the expected return. Also, it is significant that by far the largest concentration of projects, both in absolute number and in Federal funds committed, is located at the very bottom end of the distribution—the range which, even under the most liberal interpretation, is marginal. The weighted average benefit-cost ratio of the projects as evaluated by the corps is 1.67.⁴⁸

TABLE 1.—Distribution of 147 water resource projects constructed in 10 Southern States from 1946 to 1962 by benefit-cost ratio presented by the Corps of Engineers to the Congress at the time of initial appropriation¹

Benefit-cost ratio	Number of projects	Federal funds committed	Percent of total Federal funds committed
<i>Thousands</i>			
0.60 to 0.79.....	0		
0.80 to 0.99.....	3	\$95,970	3.62
1.00 to 1.19.....	36	786,339	29.74
1.20 to 1.39.....	26	361,375	13.67
1.40 to 1.59.....	24	317,093	11.99
1.60 to 1.79.....	16	326,066	12.34
1.80 to 1.99.....	7	50,492	1.91
2.00 to 2.49.....	16	527,768	19.96
2.50 to 2.99.....	5	17,890	.68
3.00 to 4.99.....	11	147,885	5.59
5.00 or more.....	3	13,123	.50
Total.....	147	2,644,001	100.0

¹ The length of project life is assumed to be 50 years unless specifically stipulated to be less by the corps.

and future demand for power, to mention but a few.

⁴⁶ This figure excludes projects under the Mississippi River Commission which bears responsibility for flood control expenditures along the Mississippi. However, two large river basin complexes were broken down into their component parts and each part included as a separate project. The Appalachian, Flint, and Chatahoochie project was divided into five segments and the Arkansas River Basin project into two.

⁴⁷ The concept of Federal funds committed is a rather hybrid quantity. It consists of the funds already appropriated to the 163 projects plus the latest estimate of the necessary appropriations needed to complete the projects yet under construction.

⁴⁸ The formula used to compute the average is the following:

$$\bar{X}_w = \frac{\sum Xw}{\sum w}$$

in which \bar{X}_w is the weighted arithmetic mean, X is the benefit-cost ratio and w is the amount of Federal funds committed by a project.

Table 2 presents the results necessary for the application of the criteria suggested by Eckstein (approach A). In applying this test, a low rate of interest (2.5 percent) was used to evaluate future streams of benefits and costs. In order to assure an adequate rate of return of 6 percent, Eckstein posits a cutoff benefit-cost ratio of 1.4. From the table then, it can be seen that 57 of the 147 projects representing about 43 percent of total funds committed, fail to satisfy the standard posited by Eckstein.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of 147 water resource projects constructed in 10 Southern States from 1946 to 1962 by benefit-cost ratio when future streams are evaluated by a 2.5-percent rate of interest¹

Benefit-cost ratio	Number of projects	Federal funds committed	Percent of total Federal funds committed
<i>Thousands</i>			
0.60 to 0.79.....	0		
0.80 to 0.99.....	1	\$94,600	3.58
1.00 to 1.19.....	25	477,094	18.07
1.20 to 1.39.....	31	598,737	22.61
1.40 to 1.59.....	22	187,082	7.07
1.60 to 1.79.....	21	514,953	19.47
1.80 to 1.99.....	7	91,123	3.45
2.00 to 2.49.....	17	450,032	17.02
2.50 to 2.99.....	7	97,866	3.70
3.00 to 4.99.....	12	148,751	5.63
5.00 or more.....	4	13,123	.50
Total.....	147	2,644,001	100.0

¹ See note 1, table 1.

In table 3 these same 147 projects are evaluated by a 4.5-percent rate of interest as suggested by Miller and the Panel of Consultants to the Bureau of the Budget (approach B). The effect of this reevaluation is to shift the entire schedule of benefit-cost ratios downward substantially. Whereas the modal class is 1.00-1.19 in the corps distribution and 1.20-1.39 when a 2.5-percent rate is applied, the modal class in this distribution decreases to the 0.89-0.99 range. This is likewise reflected in the weighted average benefit-cost ratio which, for this distribution is a meager 1.30. As with the Eckstein test, some 40 percent of committed Federal funds are devoted to projects which fail to pass the test; i.e., projects with ratios less than 1.

TABLE 3.—Distribution of 147 water resource projects constructed in 10 Southern States from 1946 to 1962 by benefit-cost ratio when future streams are evaluated by a 4.5-percent rate of interest¹

Benefit-cost ratio	Number of projects	Federal funds committed	Percent of total Federal funds committed
<i>Thousands</i>			
0.60 to 0.79.....	9	\$295,527	11.18
0.80 to 0.99.....	38	822,616	31.11
1.00 to 1.19.....	33	277,009	10.48
1.20 to 1.39.....	23	520,679	19.69
1.40 to 1.59.....	9	151,749	5.74
1.60 to 1.79.....	10	314,496	11.89
1.80 to 1.99.....	2	3,346	.13
2.00 to 2.49.....	10	185,271	6.25
2.50 to 2.99.....	3	74,216	2.81
3.00 to 4.99.....	8	9,644	.36
5.00 or more.....	2	9,448	.36
Total.....	147	2,644,001	100.0

¹ See note 1, table 1.

TABLE 4.—Distribution of 147 water resource projects constructed in 10 Southern States from 1946 to 1962 by benefit-cost ratio when future streams are evaluated by a 5.5-percent rate of interest¹

Benefit-cost ratio	Number of projects	Federal funds committed	Percent of total Federal funds committed
		<i>Thousands</i>	
0.60 to 0.79	18	\$399,153	15.10
0.80 to 0.99	42	761,017	28.77
1.00 to 1.19	35	642,210	24.29
1.20 to 1.39	12	179,245	6.78
1.40 to 1.59	9	110,322	4.17
1.60 to 1.79	8	293,475	11.10
1.80 to 1.99	6	93,813	3.55
2.00 to 2.49	6	143,583	5.43
2.50 to 2.99	3	7,549	.29
3.00 to 4.99	6	4,186	.16
5.00 or more	2	9,448	.36
Total	147	2,644,001	100.0

¹ The length of project life is assumed to be 100 years unless assumed less by the corps.

Table 4 presents the distribution of projects when the length of project life is assumed to be 100 years to insure the long-range nature of the program and the social cost of capital raised through taxes is accepted as the appropriate rate of interest and is estimated to be 5.5 percent by Eckstein-Krutilla (approach C). The effect of this test is more severe than either of the previous two. Of the 147 projects accepted for construction, 60 fail to pass the efficiency requirement posed by Eckstein-Krutilla. Nearly 45 percent of the committed Federal funds belong in this category. This severity is also reflected in the weighted average benefit-cost ratio which has declined to 1.20.

TABLE 5.—Distribution of 147 water resource projects constructed in 10 Southern States from 1946 to 1962 by benefit-cost ratio when allowance for risk is made in the criterion¹

Benefit-cost ratio	Number of projects	Federal funds committed	Percent of total Federal funds committed
		<i>Thousands</i>	
0.60 to 0.79	33	\$806,581	30.51
0.80 to 0.99	46	631,118	20.09
1.00 to 1.19	24	577,792	21.85
1.20 to 1.39	12	160,812	6.08
1.40 to 1.59	8	305,952	11.57
1.60 to 1.79	7	96,980	3.67
1.80 to 1.99	2	18,792	.71
2.00 to 2.49	6	130,900	4.95
2.50 to 2.99	4	1,918	.07
3.00 to 4.99	3	3,708	.14
5.00 or more	2	9,448	.36
Total	147	2,644,001	100.0

¹ See note 1, table 1.

When risk and uncertainty are treated as disutility to the community and when allowance is made for this disutility in the rate of interest, the resulting benefit-cost configuration is as presented in table 5 (approach D). The effect of the risk premium (discount) is clearly seen in the resulting distribution. Over one-half of both the number of projects and the Federal funds committed are excluded by this test. The weighted average benefit-cost ratio in this case falls to a minute 1.11.

TABLE 6.—Distribution of 147 water resource projects constructed in 10 Southern States from 1946 to 1962 by average rate of return¹

Rate of return	Number of projects	Federal funds committed	Percent of total Federal funds committed
		<i>Thousands</i>	
0.0200 to 0.0299	8	\$142,786	5.40
0.0300 to 0.0399	24	565,658	21.39
0.0400 to 0.0499	27	451,244	17.07
0.0500 to 0.0599	25	373,030	14.11
0.0600 to 0.0699	14	377,531	14.38
0.0700 to 0.0799	7	69,783	2.64
0.0800 to 0.0899	8	105,099	3.97
0.0900 to 0.0999	4	283,728	10.75
0.1000 to 0.1499	18	246,059	9.31
0.1500 to 0.1999	3	11,431	.43
0.2000 to 0.2999	3	4,371	.17
0.3000 or more	6	13,281	.50
Total	147	2,644,001	100.0

¹ See note 1, table 1.

In table 6, the results of the final reevaluation are presented. Working from the suggestion presented by McKean (approach E), this distribution displays the 147 projects by the average rate of return. Again, the bulk of projects are seen to cluster at the lower end of the scale. The weighted average rate of return for the 147 projects is 0.0644. Applying the recommendation by Harberger, that no project should be constructed which did not return at least 6 percent, 84 of the 147 projects should have been rejected implying that nearly 60 percent of the total committed Federal funds have been allocated to projects failing to pass this test.

In the reevaluation process then, each of the alternative efficiency criteria, all of which have as their objective the maximization of national income, rejected a significant proportion of the projects. When measured by Federal funds committed, the proportion varies from 42 percent in the case of the 4.5-percent test to 58 percent in the rate of return—Harberger proposal. For any given project, however, the results may be quite varied; i.e., any given project may be accepted by some of the tests and rejected by the others in any combination. Table 7 portrays in a crude way the degree of such inconsistency in the results of the tests.

TABLE 8.—Degree of inconsistency among the 6 criteria caused by nonunique ranking of projects as expressed in the acceptance-rejection decisions

	Number rejected by A	Number rejected by B	Number rejected by C	Number rejected by D	Number rejected by E'	Number rejected by E
Number accepted by Eckstein (A)		1	6	21	17	25
Number accepted by 4.5 percent (B)	11		12	31	26	35
Number accepted by Eckstein-Krutilla (C)	4	0		19	13	24
Number accepted by risk test (D)	0	0	0		0	8
Number with rate of return of 5.5 or more (E')	1	0	0	5		10
Number with rate of return of 6 or more (E)	1	0	0	1	0	

Thus, for example, in comparing the results of the Eckstein test with the results of the proposal by Krutilla-Eckstein, it is seen that a substantial overlap exists. Of the 57 projects rejected by the Eckstein test, 4 were accepted by the Krutilla-Eckstein formulation. Conversely, of the 60 projects rejected by the Krutilla-Eckstein test, 6 possessed benefit-cost ratios greater than 1.4 when evaluated at a 2.5 percent rate of interest and were, therefore, acceptable under the Eckstein test.

Table 8 yields yet another insight. In setting up his test, Eckstein realized that, because the ratio of operating costs to in-

TABLE 7.—Distribution of number of rejections out of 5 tests for each of 147 water resource projects constructed in 10 Southern States from 1946 to 1962

Number of rejections	Number of projects	Federal funds committed	Percent of total Federal funds committed
		<i>Thousands</i>	
0	62	\$1,109,944	41.98
1	6	196,299	7.42
2	16	168,830	6.39
3	10	36,612	1.38
4	8	23,971	.91
5	45	1,108,345	41.92
Total	147	2,644,001	100.0

In 107 of the 147 projects, complete consistency was achieved. Of these projects, 62 were accepted by all of the criteria and 45 were rejected by all. In the remaining 40, the answer given by the proposed criteria is not as neat, as individual projects are accepted by some and rejected by others. By percent of Federal funds committed, however, the degree of consistency is somewhat more clear; 84 percent of the Federal funds committed were allocated to projects accepted or rejected by all of the criteria and only 16 percent were allocated to projects in which the answer was inconsistent.

The inconsistency present among the criteria is not limited, however, to the type pointed out above in which those projects on the margin can be placed on different sides of the acceptance-rejection line by different criteria. This type of inconsistency can occur simply because of the higher standard of justification required by some criteria as compared to others, i.e., some criteria may simply be willing to move further down the list of monotonically ranked projects than others. Such a situation is obviously present but an inconsistency of a higher order is also worthy of note. When some projects accepted by criteria Z are rejected by criteria Y while some projects accepted by criteria Y are rejected by criteria Z, such higher level inconsistency is present. This inconsistency appears as a disparity in the actual ranking of the projects and its extent is expressed in table 8.

vestment costs directly influenced the size of the benefit-cost ratio, the choice of a single value as a cutoff benefit-cost ratio would lead to the acceptance of some projects, namely those of low capital intensity, with a rate of return significantly below the desired rate and the rejection of some, namely those of high capital intensity, with a rate of return above the desired rate. In defense of his method, however, he makes the following assertions:

"The marginal projects which would be undertaken under the proposed test would not represent a misallocation of capital into

a use in which it is incapable of earning a satisfactory rate of return."⁴⁹

"An interest rate of 2½ percent coupled with a ratio of 1.4 are combinations which will produce an average rate of return for the entire Federal program of about 6 percent."⁵⁰

Both of these statements appear rather untenable. The evidence in table 8, rather effectively illustrates the costs involved in choosing a single benefit-cost ratio as a cutoff. Although the ratio chosen by Eckstein (1.4) aimed at yielding a rate of return of 6 percent, it, in fact, accepted 25 projects with a rate of return less than 6 percent, accepted 17 projects with a rate of return less than 5.5 percent and rejected 1 project with a rate greater than 6 percent. Consequently, in opposition to the first statement, it appears that marginal projects may well be accepted even if they do not yield a satisfactory rate of return. Of the projects accepted by the Eckstein test, for example, 2 had rates of return less than 4.5 percent.

As regards the second statement, there is no more reason for claiming that such a combination of interest rate and cutoff benefit-cost ratio will yield an average rate of return of 6 percent than claiming that the average return will be 7, 8, 9, or any other percent. The adoption of such a single benefit-cost ratio only assures that some projects bearing rates of return equal to or greater than the desired rate (6 percent in this case) will be rejected by the test while other projects bearing rates of return less than the desired rate will be accepted. The average rate of return of the entire Federal program depends, then, upon the ability of the average rate of return of those accepted projects with a rate of return greater than 6 percent to outweigh the average rate of return of those accepted projects with a rate of return less than 6 percent. Consequently, the two statements in defense of the Eckstein test appear quite unwarranted.

CONCLUSION

From the evidence presented, one can hardly doubt that a great number of projects have been constructed which, if efficiency or the maximization of national income had been the sole objective, should not, in fact, have been constructed. Although each of the above criteria have presented somewhat varied estimates of this misallocation of national resources (see tables 2-6), it seems plausible that some acceptable estimate of the size of this misallocation is possible. Consequently, it will be assumed that any project that is rejected by 3 or more of the 5 tests should not have been constructed; that any project which is accepted by 3 or more of the 5 tests should have been constructed. For those projects in the latter category, it is presumed that national resources have been allocated efficiently and the consequent change in national income is the greatest possible per dollar devoted to rivers and harbors development. For project in the former category, the reverse is presumed true. Under this approach, then, it appears that 63 of the 147 projects representing \$1,169 million of committed Federal funds or 44.2 percent of the total are devoted to projects which should not have been undertaken; projects, the construction of which, has led to a misallocation of national resources and economic waste. Given the present desire for a rapid development of the South and given the willingness of the Federal Government to aid in the fulfillment of this desire through water resource investment, it becomes essential that such misallocation be brought to a minimum.

⁴⁹ Eckstein, op. cit., p. 101.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 104.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I wish to make several observations.

First, let me say that I think it was just as important for the Senate to act on the conference report as it was for the House to act on it. All of us were here during the long sessions held on Friday night and Saturday and we are acquainted with the efforts made in the House to obtain a favorable vote on the conference report. Regardless of whatever may have been the agreement about a pro forma session, most of us thought a vote would be taken today in the Senate on this issue.

On the other hand, as the Senator from New York has stated, if it was not important to have the conference report adopted today by the Senate, the action of the Senate on the report could just as well go over until Monday or when the Senate commences January 7, because in the interim the necessary appropriations continue.

Further, I believe it would have been fair and just to notify Senators who have great responsibility for this measure. It is evident that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] was not notified. Although he did not handle the appropriation bill, he conducted the hearings on the authorization bill, and he has participated in the battle for weeks and months.

I do not know whether the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] was notified. But it is obvious that those of us who are here were not notified.

Second, there is considerable talk about the delays in the Senate's procedure. I do not wish to become too involved in a discussion of this subject today, but I think the sort of procedure we have witnessed today is rather typical and endemic of what happens in the Senate during a great deal of the year, and particularly during the first 3 or 4 months of the session when arrangements for postponed meetings which satisfy some Senators are made, and the work of the Senate is delayed. We waste and fritter away much time especially in the early months of the session, because of such agreements.

I hope that when we return in January our committees will meet steadily, for at least 3 or 4 days each week, during the first 3 or 4 months of the session to speed up their work. I also hope that during the early part of the session the Senate will meet when there is work to be done, and stay in session until decisions by vote are made. If this is done we will conclude our work earlier in the year and make decisions, and not experience the long delays of this year. Agreements such as the one under consideration today should not be made unless there is the greatest necessity therefor.

It is, in my opinion, the delays of the early months of the session, and agree-

ments to satisfy a few Members, which contribute most to delay.

Having said that, Mr. President, I wish all Senators a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. When the Senator and I left the Chamber Saturday evening, was it not the understanding that the Senate would meet today to act on the conference report if by this time the House had acted on it?

Mr. COOPER. Oh, yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now stand in recess—

Mr. McCARTHY. First, Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield, so that I may request that certain items be printed in the daily Record?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Certainly.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I feel certain—and if there is any question about it, I think it would be well to consult with the President of the United States, who has been strongly urging this action—and I agree with that—as to whether he would prefer to have the Senate act today on this measure, rather than to drag out our proceedings until some time next week. I believe it would be well to consult him and to learn his views.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in deference to Senators on both sides of the aisle who argued most persuasively that we should consult the leadership, I move that the Senate take a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

It was suggested that the Senate take a recess until 1 p.m. However, I understand there may be a little difficulty in getting in touch with the leadership. Therefore, if there is no strong disagreement on this point, I hope the Senate will take a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. If there is no hurry about having the Senate act on this measure—and some of us have made plans to be here at this time to act on the conference report, and it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for us to be here on December 30—let me suggest that the leadership be asked, if there is no hurry about having the Senate act on the conference report, if instead of calling all Senators back on December 30, the Senate act on the conference report on January 7.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It seems to me that action on January 7 would be much more logical.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am sure that question will be discussed with the leadership before we reconvene at 1 p.m. or thereafter.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

RECESS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now take a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the motion is agreed to; and the Chair announces that he will be available, and that as soon as possible after 1 p.m., the Senate will reconvene.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m., the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m., and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. KUCHEL rose.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California desire to address the Senate?

Mr. KUCHEL. I do, Mr. President.

After consulting with my colleague the distinguished acting majority leader [Mr. PROXMIRE], and by telephone with both the majority leader and the minority leader, it is the plan of the leadership in the Senate for the Senate to adjourn from today until Friday and from Friday until Monday next, by which time all Senators will have been placed on notice that the conference report on the foreign aid bill then will be considered, and presumably passed.

Under those circumstances, I say to my friend the Senator from Wisconsin, if there is no objection among those faithful colleagues who are present today to consider the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 880, at the desk, I suggest that we proceed with that business and then adjourn until Friday.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I agree.

DATE FOR CONVENING OF 2D SESSION OF 88TH CONGRESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 880), establishing that the 2d regular session of the 88th Congress convene at noon on Tuesday, January 7, 1964?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 880) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on December 23, 1963, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1175. An act to revise the boundaries of the Carlsbad National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; and

S. 2311. An act to provide for the preparation and printing of compilations of materials relating to annual national high school and college topics.

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

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

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Address on automation in industry, delivered by the Secretary of Labor on December 19, 1963.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, AT 9 A.M.; AND FOR ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY UNTIL MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, AT 10 A.M.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today it adjourn to reconvene on Friday, December 27, at 9 a.m., and that when it adjourns on Friday it adjourn to reconvene at 10 a.m. on Monday, December 30, and that the business to be laid before the Senate at that time be the conference report on the foreign aid appropriation bill, H.R. 9499.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair wishes to inquire whether it is the intention of the acting majority leader that the Senate not transact any business on Friday?

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is certainly the intention of the acting majority leader. That was certainly the intention of the majority leader and of the minority leader when this request was agreed to.

The session of the Senate on Friday will be merely a pro forma session. The Senate will come in at 9 o'clock a.m. and go out shortly after that, and no business will be transacted.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, in view of the statement just made by our able friend from Wisconsin, I wonder if the Senator is willing to revise the unanimous-consent request so that the consent agreement will include the fact that there will be no business transacted on Friday.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Surely.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that will be included in the unanimous-consent request.

Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the orders are entered.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That at the conclusion of its business today the Senate adjourn until 9 o'clock a.m. Friday, December 27, 1963; that immediately after convening on that day the Presiding Officer shall, without the transaction of any business or debate, declare the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. Monday, December 30, 1963, at which time the Senate

shall proceed to the consideration of the conference report on H.R. 9499, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963. (December 24, 1963.)

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1963

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. In accordance with the order previously entered, the Senate will now adjourn.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the previous order, until Friday, December 27, 1963, at 9 o'clock a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1963

The House met at 7 o'clock a.m. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 72: 11: *Yea, all kings shall fall down before Him, and all nations shall serve Him.*

Almighty God, our Father, in Thy divine keeping and control are the coming in and the going out of all our days and years.

Grant that these words of Thy servant, whom Thou hast richly endowed with insight and inspiration, may be completely realized by all the members of the human family:

"Many merry Christmases. Many happy New Years. Unbroken friendships. Great accumulation of cheerful recollections. Affection on earth. And heaven at last for all of us."

Hear us through the merits and mediation of our blessed Lord whom the ancient prophet proclaimed that His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

WAIVING OF POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 9499

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 600 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9499) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, and that during the consideration of the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 to the bill, it shall be in order to consider, without the intervention of any point of order, a motion by the chairman of the managers on the part of the House to recede and concur in said Senate amendment numbered 20 with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] 30 minutes, and I would like to inquire if the gentleman from New York would wish to use some of the time?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I will use some of the time, yes, sir. Do you want me to use it now?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think that we all understand what this is about. In the interests of proceeding more rapidly, I wish the gentleman would go first.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE].

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I have very little to say on this resolution. I quite agree with the chairman of the Committee on Rules. I believe everybody knows what we are going to talk about today, and I hope we will talk about it very briefly. Certainly everybody knows what has been going on here for the last couple of weeks. We deplore it, and it probably is the greatest argument for changes in certain rules of the House. I must, however, call the attention of the House to one thing: Some of us have been told that the Committee on Rules was rather a useless appendage; that it was quite useless and that nobody really thought very much of it. I note, however, Mr. Speaker, that it has been necessary to have recourse to the Committee on Rules to get this bill on the floor, so maybe there is some use to it after all—not that I am for the bill.

We all have the privilege of revising and extending our remarks.

For that reason it is to be hoped we will all do that this morning. Then our words will go down to posterity. Everyone will be able to read them. Future generations yet unborn will be able to see them. But those of us who are here on this Christmas Eve need not listen to them.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I shall not take 5 minutes. I think we should be certain about the procedure, especially on our side of the aisle. You will recall the last time—I will not say the first or the second time, but the last time we voted on this issue the conference report itself was in disagreement and therefore the principal vote on this side occurred on a motion to recommit the conference report. This morning the circumstance is, as I understand the procedure, that the conference report is not in disagreement. The language in disagreement is to a Senate amendment, No. 20, to the conference report. So, said another way, I assume that the conference report will be approved when it comes before the House.

There is one technical amendment, amendment No. 14, which I understand is not in dispute. The next Senate amendment, No. 20, is in dispute and I presume the gentleman from Louisiana will move to recede from the House position and concur in that amendment with

an amendment. It is at that point, may I say to my colleagues on our side of the aisle, that the principal vote will occur this morning.

I might add further, if we prevail on this side of the aisle, and in justice certainly we should, it is assumed that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] will be recognized to move that the House conferees insist on the House position.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON].

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not use 5 minutes, but as one of you who has been disturbed in these last days at the reputation we have made for ourselves in the country and in the world, it seems a very great pity that at this time of year particularly we should have been fighting each other and doing things for which, as the gentleman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] has said, future generations will not be proud.

I sincerely hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Members who are here this morning—and I congratulate those who came back under such very difficult conditions—will do their voting this morning in the spirit of Christmas, not in the spirit of battle. This is so important to the whole world. Unless we can demonstrate peace within our own frontiers how can we expect to be of any moment at all in the decisions of the world?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, day after day the Soviet Union spends \$1 million a day in Cuba to defy us and destroy liberty and freedom to the Cuban people. Today we are asked to open the door that American taxpayers finance sale of products to the Soviet Union.

Shall we endorse the Soviet Union's note at the expense of the American taxpayer? Shall we extend further credit to a nation that now is in default to us over \$10 billion?

Shall we now begin to finance both sides of the cold war?

TO SELL OR NOT SELL WHEAT IS NOT THE QUESTION

Mr. Speaker, there have been some who have tried to lead us down the primrose path into confusion from the real issue. It is not shall we or shall we not sell wheat to the Soviets. When this issue was first discussed with the American people we were told the wheat sale would be for dollars or gold. That it would help our balance of payments. This is not the issue today.

This is not a proposal which involves the question whether we should trade wheat, corn, cotton, or tobacco. The amendment deals with all products and for all countries. It involves the question whether we want to do business with Communist dictators helping them to import the things they need to shore up the staggering economy in Communist countries by means of the credit extended by the American taxpayers.

What has happened to the wheat deal for dollars or gold?

Again I point out this amendment is not for wheat but for products.

Webster's dictionary defines "product" as: "Product—anything produced as by generation, growth, labor, or thought."

Shall we delegate this great power, shall we grant this unlimited authority? I hope not.

We have spoken twice. Twice before this issue has been settled by a majority vote of this House.

It is an open secret, of course, that the President wants this power. He has used his influence, prestige, and skill to overturn the will of this House.

Are we in the future to expect the power of the Executive to dictate and overturn the action of Congress except through his constitutional veto?

I would hope not.

Less than 1 month ago, on November 27, 1963, in an address by the President before a joint session of Congress he said—

As one who has long served in both Houses of the Congress, I firmly believe in the independence and integrity of the legislative branch. I promise you that I shall always respect this. It is deep in the marrow of my bones. With equal firmness, I believe in the capacity and the ability of the Congress, despite the divisions of opinion which characterize our Nation, to act—to act wisely, vigorously, and speedily when the need arises.

Mr. Speaker, I too have served here some years. I believe in the independence and integrity of this House. In the past few days and nights I have fought to protect that integrity and independence. The opposition has been great and not all of it has come from within the House.

THE ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF THE HOUSE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker, there are those who say that under the Constitution the sole power in foreign affairs rests with the President. I challenge anyone in this House or elsewhere to find any such language in the Constitution. But the authority of the Congress in appropriations is well settled. Let us look at history.

HOW THE FOUNDING FATHERS FELT

It is clear that many of the men who assembled in Philadelphia in 1787 to frame a constitution for the newly independent colonies favored an Executive with limited powers. Madison notes in his journal of Friday, June 1, 1787, that one of the delegates, Mr. Sherman, echoed the feelings of others present when he said that he considered the Executive office as nothing more than an institution for carrying into effect the will of the legislature. Sherman went so far as to say that the Executive ought to be appointed by the legislature and accountable to that body since Congress would be the depository of the supreme will of the society. Sherman considered the legislators as the best judges of the business which ought to be done by the executive department. Madison notes that another delegate, Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, considered the execution of the laws and the appointing of officers the only strictly Executive functions.

These comments proved typical of the sentiment evoked by Charles Pinckney's

preliminary plan for Executive powers introduced before the delegates only 3 days before, on Tuesday, May 29:

He shall receive public ministers from foreign nations, and may correspond with the executives of the different States. He shall have power to grant pardons and reprieves except in impeachments. He shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States.

Opinion was so divided and strong over the powers of the executive branch that the Convention resolved on July 23, 1787, to refer to a committee the drafting of a report of the powers of the Executive conformable to the major resolutions already passed by the Convention. The committee, composed of Nathaniel Gorham, of Massachusetts; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania; Edmund Randolph, of Virginia; John Rutledge, of South Carolina; and Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, was thus justified to enumerate a more complete definition of the powers of the future President. The only powers thus far conferred by the Convention had been the veto, appointment—but not of judges—and the execution of laws. Madison's original idea had been to leave the unenumerated powers to the will of the legislature as expressed through legislative enactments. Now the committee faced a question of enormous importance: Shall control of the military and foreign relations be left with one Executive? Should the powers be enumerated?

Of the 12 listed powers of the Executive only the 10th in the draft of the proposal which Randolph drew up was connected with foreign relations: "receiving ambassadors." Up to this point, the Convention, as far as the records show, gave the subject of international affairs no attention. The only recorded reference to this area of potential Executive action had been in the provisions of a sketch Alexander Hamilton had drawn up whereby treaties would be made and ambassadors named by the Executive with the advice and consent of the Senate.

One member of the committee, Ellsworth, was decidedly for a strong, independent head of government. Rutledge and Randolph favored a weak Chief of State. Randolph regarded foreign affairs essentially as a matter to be decided by the Legislature as a body or by the Senate alone.

Randolph's original proposals were amended so that the committee later gave the power "to be Commander in Chief of the land and naval power of the Union and of the Militia of the Several States." Changes were also made in the direction of making the Senate the sole organ of foreign affairs. Finally, Wilson drew on Randolph's amended draft, Charles Pinckney's plan of May 29, and certain provisions of the New York constitution to draft a final plan of Executive powers. No other powers relating to foreign affairs were added. The chief feature of the Wilson plan was the independent possession by the executive department of its powers by direct grant of the people. Unfortunately, there is

no indication or evidence in the records whether Wilson intended the enumerated powers to be an exhaustive description of that general Executive power which the President held as the executor of the Nation's laws. The construction of many State constitutions of the time already realized the importance of unenumerated Executive power for more responsive, flexible leadership.

On August 20, 1787, Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Pinckney submitted a plan before the delegates for the complete constitutional organization of the executive department of the National Government. There were to be five departments of the executive branch, each headed by a secretary. Together with the Chief Justice they were to be a council of state to assist the President in conducting public affairs. This plan confirms the fact that the delegates generally regarded the President as a sort of chief administrator. This belief is reinforced by the fact that the duties of these heads of department were enumerated, the secretary of each department responsible to the President. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs had for his functions: "to correspond with all foreign ministers, prepare plans for treaties, and consider such as may be transmitted from abroad, and generally to attend to the interests of the United States in their connection with foreign powers."

Those duties for which the subordinate secretaries became responsible became an integral part of the Presidential power. The recognition that the President, although granted little real power—except as Commander in Chief—in the Constitution in the field of foreign affairs, was generally taken by the Founding Fathers as the single constitutional representative of the people in this area can be seen in the terms of the Foreign Department bill; the sole purpose of the Foreign Department was to carry out the will of the President. Only the Treasury Department was created solely to carry out the acts of Congress. As one political scientist has put it:

Where by the terms of the Constitution, the National Government is vested with control over a certain sphere of action, that portion of the field's is the President's which is executive in character. Thus the Constitution makes the National Government the sole organ in foreign affairs. Since many powers are not enumerated, they are the President's as of constitutional right, being of an executive character (Charles Thatch, "The Creation of the Presidency, 1775-89," Baltimore, 1922).

Today the President undoubtedly acts more arbitrarily and independently than the framers of the Constitution ever intended him to act. Custom, law, court decisions, and the practice of foreign nations have placed the President in a prominent position in the formation and execution of foreign policy. Certainly secrecy, unity of operation, continuity, and access to information are characteristics of his office. These necessary elements are peculiar to the President. Congress, by nature, possess none of them. It was felt by one of the most articulate delegates at the Convention

that even the Senate could not properly deal with international relations:

To have entrusted the power of making treaties to the Senate alone, would have been to relinquish the benefits of the constitutional agency of the President in the conduct of foreign relations (Alexander Hamilton, "The Federalist," LXXV).

This same intellectual forcefully explained the few enumerated powers directly granted to the President in the Constitution by describing the important implications of a broad interpretation of Executive power:

The enumeration (of Executive powers in the Constitution) ought therefore to be considered as intended merely to specify the principal articles in the definition of Executive power, having the rest to flow from the general grant of that power, interpreted in conformity with other parts of the Constitution, and with the principles of free government.

The general doctrine of our Constitution, then, is that the Executive power of the Nation is rested in the President, subject only to the exceptions and qualifications which are expressed in the instrument. (Alexander Hamilton in the Philadelphia Gazette, June 29, 1793.)

Jefferson himself referred to the transaction of business with foreign nations as "executive altogether" and John Marshall declared in the House of Representatives on March 7, 1800, that "the President is the sole organ of the Nation in its external relations, and its sole representative with foreign nations." The Senate itself early enough recognized that all powers claimed by the President in the field of foreign affairs not specifically named in the Constitution must nevertheless be considered as emanating from the Constitution:

The President is the constitutional representative of the United States with regard to foreign nations. For his conduct he is responsible to the Constitution. (S. Doc. 231, 56th Cong., 2d sess.)

Thus, aside from the chief provisions of the Constitution relating to foreign affairs—

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States * * *. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur * * * appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls * * * receive ambassadors and other public ministers—

Presidential power in this area has grown chiefly from necessity and the demands of executive leadership in a field requiring secrecy and unity of command.

But the nature of foreign affairs and the characteristics of the Executive Office which fit the President to the task are merely one side of the coin. On the other side is the rightful role of Congress in foreign relations, and in a rather ironic sense, the part played by the Appropriations Committee. Congress and the President were bound to cross swords early over the financial support of foreign policy flowing from the Executive Office, and interestingly, even though Congress historically has followed Presidential recommendations for appropriations for crucial policies, the House of

Representatives has made clear its rightful, constitutional position with reference to money matters. When a bill was introduced into the House for appropriations for the Jay Treaty during Washington's administration, opposition developed and the view was quickly advanced that the House really was free to grant or withhold the required funds on its own view of the merits of the treaty. A majority of the House sanctioned this position, even though the appropriations were finally granted. But to the authorization was attached the following resolution:

When a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend, for its execution, as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress. And it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as, in their judgment, may be most conducive to the public good.

In the matter of the Jay Treaty, the House was not constitutionally bound to appropriate the necessary funds. In voting the money to carry out the treaty, however, the House certainly was exercising its part of the "whole legislative power" and had, accordingly, its right to exercise its full constitutional discretion in the matter.—Noted by Edward S. Corbin in "The President's Control of Foreign Relations," Cambridge, 1917.

If the Jay Treaty established congressional opinion regarding the appropriation of money, it also fixed the Presidential prerogative of wide discretion in foreign affairs. When the House of Representatives asked George Washington to lay before it the instructions, correspondence, and documents relating to the treaty he said:

The nature of foreign negotiations requires caution, and their success must often depend on secrecy, and even when brought to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions which may have been proposed or contemplated would be extremely impolitic, for this might have a pernicious influence on future negotiations or produce immediate inconveniences, perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other powers.

Thus, at the same time both congressional rights with respect to appropriations and the Presidential power of single command in foreign affairs was fixed. Even the modern notion of foreign policy decisions in the vital interests of U.S. security find precedent in the first important foreign policy legislation in this country: the Embargo Act of 1794 authorized the President to lay the embargo "whenever, in his opinion, the public safety shall so require," and "to continue or revoke the same whenever he shall think proper." By the more recent lend-lease proposal, action could have been taken when the President deemed it "in the interest of national defense," and the benefits of the statute were extended to "the government of any country whose defense the President—deemed—vital to the defense of the United States."

We now see that the volatile question of wide discretionary powers available to

the President is one founded on precedents set by the first Executive of the United States, agreed to by both Houses of the National Legislature, and followed up by later Presidents and Congresses. Perhaps the wording of an 1860 court decision defines even today the peculiar position which the President occupies:

As the Executive head of the Nation, the President is made the only legitimate organ of the General Government to open or carry on correspondence or negotiations with foreign nations in matters concerning the interests of the country or of its citizens (*Durand v. Holland*, 8 Fed. Cas. No. 4186).

The Supreme Court in 1936 officially awarded to the President legal claim in the exercising of discretionary powers as sole organ of the Federal Government in the field of foreign affairs. In the important Curtiss-Wright case, the Court recognized this power as exclusive and plenary—a power in international relations which "does not require as a basis for its exercise an act of Congress."

The decision in the Curtiss-Wright case sustained the constitutionality of a joint resolution of Congress of 1934 authorizing the President to forbid the sale of arms to the participants in the Chaco dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay "if the President finds that the prohibition may contribute to the reestablishment of peace between those countries."

The Curtiss-Wright Export Co. was charged with having violated the resolution by selling machineguns to Bolivia. A demurrer to indictment was filed on the ground that the resolution was unconstitutional, as it amounted to an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the President. The demurrer was sustained in a district court but was reversed in the Supreme Court.

Justice Sutherland in his opinion for the Court seemed in effect to withdraw virtually all constitutional limitation upon the scope of congressional delegation of power to the President to act in the field of international relations. Sutherland's reasoning in the case rested on what he named as the difference between the powers of the Federal Government with respect to foreign and external affairs and those having to do with internal or domestic affairs. The difference, according to Sutherland related both to origin and nature. He wrote as follows:

The very delicate, plenary, and exclusive power of the President as the sole organ of the Federal Government in the field of international relations—a power which does not require as a basis for its exercise an act of Congress, but which, of course, like every other governmental power, must be exercised in subordination to the applicable provisions of the Constitution. It is quite apparent that if, in the maintenance of our international relations embarrassment is to be avoided and success for our aims achieved, congressional legislation which is to be made effective through negotiation and inquiry within the international field must often accord to the President a degree of discretion and freedom from statutory restriction which would not be admissible were domestic affairs alone involved * * * he, not Congress, has the better opportunity of knowing the conditions which prevail in foreign countries. He has the confidential sources of information. He has his agents in the form of diplomatic, consular, and

other officials. Secrecy in respect of information gathered by them may be highly necessary and the premature disclosure of it productive of harmful results. * * * Powers of external sovereignty of the Federal Government, including the power to declare war and conclude peace, to make treaties and maintain diplomatic relations, are not dependent on affirmative grants of the Constitution.

APPROPRIATIONS

It has long been recognized by Presidents, Members of Congress, and political scientists that the appropriating of public money often has a far greater impact on the formation of foreign policy than the substantive decisions coming from the White House. The House is at liberty to insert provisos or instructions in appropriations bills which have the effect of determining or modifying policy. Of course, Congress may withhold funds altogether and thus completely cancel an executive policy. To the extent that funds are withheld or the terms and conditions set for the expenditure of Treasury money, Congress may prescribe its own policy. But this is as it should be. According to the Constitution, article I, section 9, clause 7:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditure of public money shall be published from time to time.

That Congress may check the desire of the President to give Communists further financial assistance is clearly drawn from the provisions of the Constitution. Indeed, perhaps the President should possess wide discretion in the matter of deciding what is in the vital interest of national security. The wisdom of possessing such power apparently goes unchallenged. But in the matter of spending public money Congress alone may declare for what purpose the funds may be used, the terms of expenditure, and the conditions under which the taxpayers' dollars may be sent overseas. The Constitution grants this power directly. An important court decision of 1945 confirms Congress unique position. During the Second World War certain subcontractors sought action in the courts for a declaratory judgment that the Renegotiation Act (50 U.S.C.A. App. 1191) was unconstitutional and therefore did not authorize the War Department to recapture alleged excessive profits. The court said the action presented no justifiable controversy because Congress, in making an appropriation, has the power not only to designate the purpose of an appropriation, but also the conditions under which an executive department of the Government could expend the appropriation.

The purpose of appropriations and terms and conditions under which they are made is a matter solely in the hands of Congress, and it is the explicit duty of the executive branch to comply therewith, and any attempt by the judicial branch to interfere therewith would be a plain invasion of the constitutional powers of Congress. (*Spaulding v. Douglas Aircraft Co.*, D.C. Cal., 60 F. Supp. 985.)

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, every one of us would prefer to be elsewhere at this moment. This is Christmas eve.

Christmas is in your mind—a personal Christmas, a family Christmas. Many of you were already at home—a thousand, 2,000 or more miles from here—when summoned back to Capitol Hill.

And rightly you probably feel sorry for yourself at having to be here. With airlines clogged this holiday week, you may have trouble getting back home in time for Christmas, even if the issue before us is resolved quickly.

Let us give a little thought to how other American citizens will spend Christmas.

What kind of a Christmas will it be for the families of the men who died last week fighting communism in South Vietnam?

What kind of a Christmas will it be for the families of the thousands and thousands of American men who died fighting communism in South Korea just a decade ago?

Eight American divisions are in Europe. Thousands of American men who will not be home for Christmas. Other thousands of American men in uniform will be away from home on Christmas because they are in South Vietnam, on the high seas, in South Korea—in a thousand military duty stations overseas.

What kind of a Christmas will they have? It will not be a family Christmas. They will be away from home, away from family, away from the joy of a family Christmas. Why? Because they are a part of the military might of this Nation, a military machine created because of communism and arrayed against communism.

Were it not for the existence of powerful Communist governments—principally the Soviet Union—these thousands of American men could safely be released from official duty to spend Christmas at home with their families.

But the Soviet Union does exist. It is a powerful Communist government, allied with other powerful Communist governments. Because of this fact thousands and thousands of American men will not be home for Christmas.

They will be scattered all over the world manning the ramparts against communism.

It is entirely fitting and proper that we, too, as their elected representatives, be willing to be on duty this Christmas and do our bit against communism.

Were it not for the existence of powerful Communist governments, in Russia, and elsewhere, the House of Representatives would not be in session today. We could all be home this very moment.

We were called back to duty to resolve one question and one alone, an amendment that goes to the heart of our efforts against communism. Only one item in the foreign aid appropriation bill is in dispute—the amendment to prohibit

financing the Communists. It would keep American tax dollars from giving aid and comfort to Communist governments. It is as simple as that.

On this vote, you cannot hide behind President Johnson's coattails. The President is already on record—yes, even on the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—as plain as day in favor of subsidized credit for the Communists through the Export-Import Bank. So for all practical purposes, if you vote to give the President discretion, you vote to help finance the Communists. The President has announced how he will go, so you cannot get by trying to pass the buck to him.

Yes, it is Christmas week, and we all want to be home. And it may seem that the easy way to get there is to reject the motion to recommit the conference report—and thus OK financing the Communists.

But, is it really the easy way out?

How will you explain your vote—a vote to aid Communist governments—to your constituents who are in American uniform in Europe, in South Vietnam, or any of a thousand other foreign places—American men who are away from home on Christmas in order to meet the threat posed by these same Communist governments?

How will you explain voting to finance the Communists to your constituents who lost sons, brothers, and fathers fighting communism in Korea and South Vietnam?

How will you explain your vote to any constituent for that matter? Every constituent is digging deep in his pocketbook to help finance our billion-a-week outlay for defense against communism.

Yes, it seems easy to cave in on this issue. Let the Senate have its way. Let the President go ahead with his announced determination to help finance the Communists. That way, we can all hurry home to the Christmas tree.

But how will you explain it to yourself when, in the glow of the Christmas tree lights, you look into the eyes of your own trusting family?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. DOLE].

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic leadership by making the prestige of President Johnson the issue may finally in a third effort defeat the provision banning Government guarantees of credit on grain sales, and sales of other products to Russia and other Communist countries.

The basic issue of whether it is morally or legally right to guarantee Communist countries credit has been glossed over. Statements that indicate adoption of the "anti-Red credit ban" would prevent sale of wheat, or other commodities, to Communist countries are erroneous for in fact the provision would firm up what our late President, John F. Kennedy, stated on October 9 in approving sales to

Russia and other countries for cash or gold. The "Red credit ban" is referred to as the "wheat amendment," but in fact Russia wants to buy industrial alcohol, fertilizer plants and many other products. The "credit ban" provision requires cash or gold in payment instead of credit and has no bearing on the sales of wheat, otherwise. It may still be sold for cash or gold. The following facts are completely ignored in frantic Yuletide efforts to "bail out" the administration.

First. Present Russian obligation from World War I—with interest totals over \$620 million.

Second. So-called pipeline lend-lease in World War II—that is material ordered by Russia and delivered at end of war. The amount agreed to was over \$222 million—but nearly \$206 million remains unpaid.

Third. The \$11 billion lend-lease shipped to Russia during World War II—we agreed to settle for \$800 million—Russia offered \$300 million in full settlement.

Fourth. Russia now owes the United Nations nearly \$43 million for unpaid special assessments.

Fifth. That just 2 weeks ago J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director said—

We are at war with communism and the sooner every red-blooded American realizes this the safer we will be.

Sixth. That in the same bill containing the "Red credit ban," American taxpayers are asked to "shell out" nearly \$3 billion for foreign aid for what? Why, to protect us from communism.

Seventh. That guarantee of Russian credit is a new departure for the Export-Import Bank, in fact since its inception in 1934 the Bank has never insured a credit risk or extended credit to Russia, Hungary, Red China, or any Communist country except Yugoslavia which has been treated "specially," for some reason.

Eighth. That defense appropriations this year exceeded \$51 billion—all—we are told—to protect us from communism.

These are but a few indisputable facts. Most significant is the fact some 14,000 Americans are now in Vietnam fighting communism and that 158 Americans have made the supreme sacrifice—all—we are told—to protect the free world from communism.

No doubt President Johnson and the Democratic leadership will win when the vote is taken but do not forget what were to be cash or gold may now become credit transactions. Commercial bankers and grain exporters are relieved from any financial risk as this will be assumed by the Export-Import Bank in the event of default by any Communist country. As usual the only possible loser will be the American taxpayer as the Export-Import Bank is a Government-chartered institution and every dollar it has, or loses, belongs to the taxpayers.

If we yield to political pressures today are we not strengthening the hand of the enemy? Is there any real indication "relaxing of tensions" will become a bilateral undertaking?

If Russia, or some other Communist country can buy on credit of 18

months, which I trust will be the minimum, they can strengthen themselves in some other area of their economy or increase the pressures in other spots in the world, such as Cuba or Berlin.

I doubt my banker, or any banker, would lend or guarantee a nickel's worth of Russian credit—not even on the eve of Christmas—something, incidentally and unfortunately not recognized in Communist Russia. To go down fighting for principle is certainly honorable so when you vote "remember the Alamo."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BEERMANN. Mr. Speaker, I find it extremely strange that we are engaged here in debate again today on a feature of the foreign aid appropriation, the end result of which can only harm more segments of the American economy. And I also find it strange to reconcile the concern the executive branch of the Government has for furthering the world Communist movement, that has sworn to bury us, and at the same time exhibit so little concern toward a segment of our domestic economy.

I have reference to the livestock industry of the United States that at the present time is in an extremely precarious position as a result of imports. And although this effect of imports on the livestock industry has been brought to the attention of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, the Tariff Commission, and President Johnson, nothing has been done, although the corrective measures are seemingly contained in section 301 of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act. I also find it difficult to account for the concern for Communist nations and the seeming unconcern for sections of the U.S. economy other than livestock. For instance, the administration has said that grain farmers will stand to lose \$600 million this year unless some type of a wheat program is put into effect; yet this administration has shown a distinct reluctance to come to the aid of the grain farmer unless he was willing to put his neck in a yoke and submit to farming under full Government control. At the same time we are asked to grant the President carte blanche as far as the Communist nations are concerned, and are not nearly so concerned with qualifying that need.

Now let us take a good hard close look at what many of you and President Johnson are asking us to do today. The administration has forecast a \$600 million loss to just one segment of agriculture and since many Members have said right on this floor that \$1 in agriculture is multiplied seven times, by simple arithmetic you are hurting our national economy in the national interest—some \$4,200 million worth to say nothing of the millions of dollars being lost daily in the livestock industry and the textile industry.

To summarize: What we are being asked to do today is to pass a \$3 billion foreign aid appropriation bill carrying an amendment authorizing the Export-Import Bank to guarantee payment for the sale of products to Communist countries, while at the same time the administration is ignoring domestic situations costing many times more, although the suffering industries are being forced to pay their share of foreign aid.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, there is no question as to the Christmas present the President of the United States wants from this House.

What he wants is as absolute and total freedom and flexibility for the executive branch in the field of foreign policy as he is able to wring from elected representatives of the American people who have twice recorded on a bipartisan basis their opposition to such a grant of power.

What he wants is a rubberstamp gift-wrapped in a blank check.

The issue is no longer merely wheat for Russia. The issue is no longer merely the right of Congress to forbid financing credit for the wheat transaction.

The issue is simply and inescapably whether the House of Representatives is to retain any meaningful controls on the tax-supported fiscal policy aspects of our foreign relations.

It may well be some time before the full significance of the issue now before this House dawns upon the American people.

But that realization will come—and with it will come a day of reckoning for the leadership which, at this moment, is employing every pressure tactic in the book to force a reversal of the twice-declared will of this House.

I noted over the weekend a statement in the press attributed to an unidentified White House source to the effect that the resistance to the administration in this matter is an attempt by "midwestern isolationists" to gain power over foreign policy.

The administration must be desperate indeed if it feels compelled to resurrect this "bogymen."

Back in 1949, a proposal was made in connection with a foreign aid appropriation bill to grant the executive branch a completely free hand in the allocation of appropriated foreign aid funds among recipient nations.

It was no midwestern isolationist, but a convert to internationalism and a staunch supporter of foreign aid—the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg of my own State of Michigan—who rose in the other body to denounce the suggestion as "a proposal for the virtual creation of a total, worldwide, war-lord power for the White House."

And that was the end of the matter—for then.

We have gone a long way down the road of legislative abdication since that courageous outburst by Senator Vandenberg.

It was in connection with the 1957 foreign aid authorization bill that Chairman Richards of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs declared:

Here you find the greatest flexibility power ever given to any President of the United

States. He can move funds all over the place from one side of the world to the other.

During the debate on this bill in June 1956, I said on the floor of this House:

I do not detract one iota from my very great respect for the present President of the United States when I say that I am unwilling to bestow this power upon any President.

I was not accused of partisan politics when I made that statement. I could not be so accused. I am a Republican and the occupant of the White House when I made that statement was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

I am no more partisan when I say today that I am unwilling to bestow total freedom and flexibility of action of the type demanded upon the present occupant of the White House.

There can be no more justification for the Congress or this House to abdicate its right to impose restrictions on fiscal policy when that policy relates to foreign affairs than when it relates to domestic affairs. In either instance, it is abdication.

And when that abdication grants to any President complete discretionary authority to extend credit or financial assistance to Communist governments, it is a doubly repugnant and intolerable abdication.

It is an abdication to which I will never knowingly be a party.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, we should not be considering this resolution today. Twice before the House has gone on record as opposed to extending credit to the Communists.

Now it seems the debate centers around whether or not credit will be extended through the Export-Import Bank. I want the record to show that at least one Member, this Member, although certainly there must be many more who do not believe we should do any business with the Communists, not in food, not in any product. This resolution would permit the President to do business with Russians in any product.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, the debate on this issue has made much of the position of the President in the field of foreign policy.

Some Members have contended that the President is uniquely and exclusively responsible in our dealings with foreign nations. But, Mr. Speaker, the Constitution vests in the Congress very clear-cut responsibilities.

It is true that the President makes treaties by and with the advice of the Senate. The Constitution also directs that he receive ambassadors and other public ministers.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Constitution also vests in Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and the issue now before us lies four-square within that congressional responsibility.

The Constitution also vests in the Congress the determination of the expenditure of public money in the area of foreign relations.

The Congress should be as jealous to exercise its constitutional responsibilities as it is willing to implement the constitutional responsibilities of the other two branches of Government.

Senate Amendment No. 20, as revised by the conferees, delegates to the President the determination of what is in the national interest. The Congress should not abdicate its responsibilities here.

We, as the representatives of the American people, should ourselves determine the national interest, and, for myself, I believe it would be against our national interest to guarantee the credit of the Soviet Union or any other Communist country.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this body who votes to authorize the President to give credit to Communist countries to buy goods is voting to aid communism. The only possible effect of such credit is a net plus for communism and a net minus for Americans, whether the goods the Communist nations buy are wheat or corn or ball bearings.

Such a vote is, in truth, a Christmas credit card for Khrushchev to be paid for by the American taxpayer. It is a credit card that will make the Communist bloc stronger. It is something the House has no business doing—no business yielding on to the other body—no business substituting for what we were once told by the Democrat administration was to be a hard cash transaction for gold to help our balance-of-payments deficit.

Every pressure in the book has been brought to bear upon the membership on the other side of the aisle to vote for this credit card to communism. And thanks to the voters of America there are a sufficient number of Democrats in this body to assure that when we vote today in all probability the vote will be to charge more Christmas gifts for Communist nations to the already overburdened American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that every Member of the House who votes "no" today will take the message of the full significance of an unwise vote of "Yes" to the people of his district again and again from now until our people can express their will at the polls next November.

Never has there been a more clear-cut abdication of congressional responsibility to the American people. Never will there be presented a more glaring example of political pressure for sheer power at the expense of the national security. Never will there be shown a more crass and blatant steamroller in disregard of fiscal responsibility by an organized and determined Democrat leadership both in this House and from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. It is said by some of the more experienced among the opposition that this is just another vote and that it will soon be forgotten. The suggestion is made that it is not the vote but the personality of incumbents that determines their reelection. Well, it is time the American voter paid some real attention to how the incumbent candidate has voted. Today's vote to aid communism to the tune of hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars in a bill appropriating \$3 billion to fight communism is something no candidate should ever be allowed to forget, nor should the voters when he seeks reelection. It cannot be explained away against any competent

opponent. Such a vote is a monument to infamy.

What are a few simple unvarnished facts in the situation we face today?

First. Any financial aid we give to Communist nations frees an equal amount to these nations to devote to other purposes in the cold war, be they propaganda leaflets, military salaries or the manufacture of bombs.

Second. Without the extension of Export-Import Bank credit to back up Communist promises to pay American exporters, there is little likelihood that any exporter would sell to Communist buyers without having dollars on the line in advance.

Third. Communist nations already owe us hundreds of millions of dollars that they have promised to pay but have not paid, ranging from U.N. assessments to lend-lease. This is no time for Christmas presents. We should stand firm and collect what is due us before there is even talk of credit.

Fourth. Agricultural products that may be purchased with such Eximbank credit are already subsidized for export in an amount of roughly 60 cents per bushel. This subsidy should never be paid by the American taxpayer for shipments to Communist nations, let alone giving a credit card to Communists to purchase such products, adding insult to injury.

Mr. Speaker, I urge every Member to stand firm for America and the free world today and to vote against this credit to the enemy. This is not only a matter of fundamental principle—it is commonsense as well. The American people do not want tax money collected from them to be given away to friendly foreign nations unless it is urgently in the national interest. Under no circumstances do they want their taxes used to help unfriendly Communist nations.

A vote to give a credit card to Khrushchev is just that. The good people who sent us here know better than to do this. So should we.

I urge you to vote against allowing any U.S. agency to be a guarantor of loans to any Communist nation. It is morally and practically wrong.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further request for time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished majority leader.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas, Mr. JAMES JARRELL PICKLE, be permitted to take the oath of office today. His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

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

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I just wanted to observe that I have checked with our Texas peo-

ple on this side and they tell me there is no contest about the gentleman's election.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know how he is going to vote today. I rather assume he will vote against us. But I hope, with the indulgence of the Members on our side, if he has come up here from Texas to be here the day before Christmas, I think we ought to let him vote.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, may I observe that the charity of our beloved minority leader becomes not only himself but the season.

Mr. PICKLE appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

WAIVING OF POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL H.R. 9499

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CASEY].

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, as the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. St. GEORGE] stated, you really are not interested in listening to speeches. But there has been the inference on the floor of this House and in the press that anyone who opposes the administration is showing a distrust of President Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, I want this House and I want everyone to know that I will take great issue with anyone who distrusts Lyndon B. Johnson. I would also take great issue with anyone who challenges his ability to fill this high office that he now holds.

But, Members of the House, I want to refresh your memory to this effect: This proposal that we will vote on today is tied in with an amendment which was placed in the authorization bill last year, section 620(f) of the authorization bill which I happened to initiate and which you saw fit to adopt, after amending it. It was amended, if you will recall, to require some reporting to the Congress.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I was naive enough to think that the report would be in such form that I would know about it, also being a Member of Congress. The report was made, as required by law, but I had no knowledge of it, and I am sure most of you did not either, until the report of the hearings of the subcommittee of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] were released on the 1st of October. They were marked "secret" when they were reported. They were marked "secret" with a class 4, I believe it is—group 4, downgraded at 3-year intervals, declassified after 12 years.

I do not blame President Kennedy for that. I doubt if he knew that someone got happy with a rubber stamp and stamped this thing.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have faith in this Congress and in this House, and I take issue with anyone who says that this Congress and this House does not have a right to say something about how our money is going to be spent.

If you will recall, one of our ambassadors retired a while back and called us

"provincial" and stated that we had no business meddling with the country's foreign affairs, that domestic affairs and activities were getting superior to our State Department affairs. He proposed a Secretary of State similar to a prime minister.

You recall I took issue with him on the floor of this House on that.

Do not vote today on a distrust of Lyndon B. Johnson, because if this House sees fit to give him that authority I think he will carry it out better than anyone has ever fulfilled the obligations of that office. But I want it clearly understood that my vote today is cast on my conviction, my conscience of the duty of the office I have been elected to uphold. I do not agree with the delaying tactics that have been going on on this side of the aisle one bit. We are going to have to face the issue. I would rather have faced it 2 or 3 days ago than have gone through what I have been going through, being torn up about having to oppose my beloved President. Vote your conscience, but by all means bear in mind that the man who holds the office of President will fulfill that duty better than anyone, in my opinion, has ever fulfilled it before.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this situation that has prevailed here the last few days will be written into the history of the country and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of what has happened this morning will probably be used as a precedent for this sort of issue. I do not think we ought to vote on this resolution until there is at least some statement here of what the real issue is on the part of those who are voting to sustain the House conferees; that is, voting for the amendment put on by the House and voted on twice and successfully carried twice.

There is a lot of politics hanging around all this. I do not think politics ought to be considered. The issue is too basic. I think we ought to be voting on what our consciences dictate on the particular issue, and the particular issue with some of us is this, and I will have to be right plain spoken about it—we do not want to extend credit to the Soviet Union.

Why do we not want to do that? I doubt that there is a Member of the House that, notwithstanding all the past history of our relations with that country and our present situation of relationship to it, I doubt if there is a man or woman in this House who, if the Russian people were starving and did not have any money or resources, would refuse to give them the wheat. That is the history of this country. But the Russians are buying wheat all over the world, and we are told that they are selling their gold and paying for it. But they apparently do not want to pay cash to us—we are still "Uncle Sap."

When this situation first arose I was one that announced that I was willing to sell Russia some wheat if they needed it, but I wanted it "cash on the barrelhead," and I still want it cash on the barrel. Why should not some of us

be hardhearted and businesslike and demand cash on the barrel? History again. What is the status of the obligations of the Russians to this country? We loaned them \$11 billion worth of goods and services in World War II under the lend-lease policy—\$11 billion. Have they paid it? Not one plugged nickel.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I will yield to the gentleman in just a minute.

These Members on the left who are yelling "Vote!" "Vote!" are carrying out their usual conduct; they do not want anybody else to do any talking when they do not agree with what is being said.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Now, you on the left can yell "Vote" some more. As I was saying when interrupted, they still owe \$11 billion that we advanced to them when they were with their backs to the wall. Subsequent to that we advanced them in goods and services \$230-odd more millions. Have they showed any disposition to pay that? No.

I wonder if they have paid their dues to the United Nations which have been in default for years. Now let us just be frank about this thing and let us not be afraid to lay the cards on the table. We have been running from potential enemies for the last 15 years and I am getting tired of running away.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Will not the gentleman agree with me, it is most basic that if we advance credit to the Russians and Communists, we improve their capacity to cause trouble all around the world and that includes trouble in Cuba. But if we make them pay cash on the barrelhead for whatever they need whether it be wheat or anything else then that diminishes their capacity for causing trouble.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Well, I think it is a good policy to make them pay anyway.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to say one word about this matter. I appreciate the fact that the gentleman from Virginia has been so helpful in bringing this matter to a final disposition. But when the issue is put solely on the basis which he mentions I think some refutation must be in order.

The real issue here is the image and authority of our new President around the world. Are we going to give Communist and free nations alike the impression that he does not have, in the performance of his responsibilities as the repository of American foreign policy, the complete confidence of the Congress and the American people? President Johnson succeeded to office by succession after a base assassination, and the

question in all nations is, do the American people have a leader? Would the Congress want to convey the impression that we would want to tie the President's hands or to limit his authority when we did not do this to either of his predecessors, President Eisenhower or President Kennedy? Any such action would weaken the President's authority in dealing with other nations and in consequence would weaken the United States.

The issue never has been whether or not we are going to help the Communists. This Congress is united as always in its fight to strengthen the free world as against the Communist world.

The issue never has been the extension of credits to Communist nations. The Export-Import Bank is only going to extend credit in the usual way to private shippers who are selling non-strategic materials. We are helping Americans sell surplus American commodities to buyers of their own choice, and this is certainly in the national interest.

We cannot tie the hands of our new President in his first battle on foreign affairs. World reaction to this would be lasting and detrimental to the interests of all Americans and of all the people of the free world.

I would like to insert into the RECORD, under leave to extend my remarks, a paper which I received today from the Department of State. It outlines the thinking of administration officials on the central issues involved in the argument over authorization of Export-Import Bank guarantee credits. I believe it does much to clarify the issues.

1. We accept the conference report which requires a Presidential decision before any Export-Import Bank guarantee of payment could be made on transactions with the Soviet Union or Eastern European countries.

2. We do not know whether a wheat sale will be concluded by the Soviet traders and American wheat dealers. If agreement is reached, we do not know whether the Soviets will ask for a deferred payment rather than a cash transaction. If the issue does arise, the President would make a decision as to the national interest on the recommendation of the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Treasury.

3. On its wheat purchases from Canada the Soviet Union is paying cash and it may do so here. However, the Soviet Union will refuse to deal with the United States if it is the object of discrimination by law with respect to credit terms.

4. The wheat sale to the Soviet Union, if it materializes, will be in the national interest, bringing in needed gold and foreign exchange, reducing our expensive surpluses, saving storage charges and interest for the U.S. taxpayer and benefiting farmers and traders.

5. Such sales are consistent with long-standing U.S. policy. The United States has never had a policy of refusing to sell non-strategic goods to Soviet bloc countries. As a corollary of this policy, normal financing facilities should be available to U.S. exporters. Such facilities are available to American competitors abroad.

6. The extension of guarantees of payment on commodity sales and other export transactions is a normal Export-Import Bank function. Such guarantees are ordinarily used in connection with sales of commodities and other products to foreign countries

where deferred payment terms are extended. The Export-Import Bank has had this authority since its creation in 1934, including authority to guarantee payment on commercial exports to Communist bloc countries.

7. Sales like the wheat sale will use up scarce Soviet and Communist bloc gold reserves on consumption expenditures so that they cannot be used for military purposes or investment in heavy industry.

8. The Soviet Union is in the process of making important decisions concerning the allocation of its resources and the handling of its quarrel with Communist China. Soviet officials will be watching carefully any moves by the U.S. Government to see whether, under the new President, the United States is going to change its policy of seeking to reduce the dangers of war and to strengthen peace. The Soviet Government will doubtless consider the proposed amendment to the aid bill as such a change.

9. The Soviet people would regard this action as an attempt to exploit their difficulties and as an indication of the implacable hostility of the American people. This would also be a blow to our efforts toward peace.

10. Americans should not be fooled into believing that by depriving the Russian people of better quality bread we are reducing the threat of communism. The present Russian regime will be able to survive even without our wheat, and it will be able to divert the blame for short bread rations in the Soviet Union to us.

11. This bill would affect not only the Soviet Union, but other Eastern European countries as well. Some of the Communist countries of Eastern Europe are showing signs of wanting to reduce their economic dependence on the Soviet Union. They would like to use their foreign exchange to purchase products of the free world. By trading with these countries on commercial terms and in nonstrategic items, we can encourage this growing tendency toward independence.

12. The Export-Import Bank guarantees do not provide aid to the Soviet Union. They afford financial facilities to United States exporters to enable them to engage in ordinary commercial competition with other Western exporters. Valiant and successful efforts have been made by the Export-Import Bank to place our exporters in a position of equality with their competitors abroad. It is essential that this position be maintained when it is in our own country's interest to do so.

13. The bill does not provide funds for Export-Import Bank loans or guarantees.

These are derived from Treasury borrowing authority under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. Thus, the rider in the aid appropriation bill is wholly inappropriate. It is unacceptable for the House to extort this elimination of longstanding Presidential discretion as a condition for achieving an aid appropriation.

14. The Senate has twice rejected the proposal after full hearings before the appropriate committee and after extensive debate.

15. The argument has unfortunately become highly partisan. If the sales now contemplated are made, all Americans will benefit. Democrats and Republicans alike. Partisanship is especially inappropriate where, as here, there has not been the fullest exploration in the House of Representatives of the underlying United States national interest. The House Republican leadership is playing partisan politics with the national interest.

16. The rider affects not only wheat sales but all other potential commercial sales of agricultural or other products to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

17. It is of utmost and urgent importance that the House accept the conference report, to which the President has agreed.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I hope we may adopt this resolution unanimously and get through with this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the resolution just adopted, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9499) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1091)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9499) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 10, 13, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 7, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$155,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$116,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$330,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$375,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$375,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$887,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$92,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$19,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 14, 20, 22, 25, and 26.

OTTO E. PASSMAN,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
JOHN J. RHODES (I reserve
on amendment No. 20).

GERALD R. FORD (I reserve
on amendment No. 20).

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
MIKE MONRONEY,
GALE W. MCGEE,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9499) making appropriations for foreign aid and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—FOREIGN AID (MUTUAL SECURITY)

Economic Assistance

Amendment No. 1, Development grants: Appropriates \$155,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$175,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. None of the reduction in the amount allowed is to be applied against the malaria control program.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3, American hospitals and schools abroad: Insert language proposed by the Senate and delete language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4, International organizations and programs: Appropriates \$116,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,903,000 as proposed by the Senate. None of the reduction in the amount allowed is to be applied against the Children's Fund.

Amendment No. 5, Supporting assistance: Appropriates \$330,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$380,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, Contingency fund: Appropriates \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$32,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8, Inter-American social and economic cooperation program: Insert language proposed by the Senate and appropriate \$135,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$180,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, Alliance for Progress, development loans: Appropriates \$375,000,000 instead of \$350,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$425,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10, Alliance for Progress, development grants: Appropriates \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11, Development loans: Appropriates \$687,300,000 instead of \$600,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12, Inserts language proposed by the Senate relating to the use of deobligated funds.

Amendment No. 13, Military assistance: Appropriates \$1,000,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$977,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14, General provisions: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—FOREIGN AID (OTHER)

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16, Peace Corps: Appropriate \$92,100,000 instead of \$89,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$98,100,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that not to exceed \$19,900,000 shall be available for administrative expenses instead of \$19,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17, Ryukyu Islands: Provides that not to exceed \$2,300,000 shall be available for administrative and information expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18, Assistance to refugees in the United States: Appropriates \$39,717,137 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$56,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19, Investment in Inter-American Bank: Inserts language proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Amendment No. 20, reported in disagreement.

TITLE IV—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 21, Senate: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22, reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24: Insert heading and appropriate \$190,000 for miscellaneous items as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26, reported in disagreement.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

New Jersey Tercentenary Celebration Commission

Amendment No. 27, deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$150,000 for the Commission as there is no authorization for this appropriation.

TITLE VI—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 28-33: Insert section numbers.

OTTO E. PASSMAN,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
JOHN J. RHODES (I reserve on
amendment No. 20),
GERALD R. FORD (I reserve on
amendment No. 20),
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, at the outset, I would like to make a comment about an article which appeared in the Sunday morning papers to the effect that the opposition to the administration on this issue was headed by so-called midwestern isolationists. I have been here 15 years, and from the very outset I have supported the foreign aid program. There is ample evidence to that effect in the recorded votes every

year in this Congress. I have supported the late President, John F. Kennedy, when the going was fairly tough, against my chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN], and I supported former President Eisenhower and, as a relatively new Member, I supported Mr. Truman when this program was virtually started. So any comment to the effect that people who oppose it are "midwestern isolationists" is clearly inaccurate.

Now let us get down to the nub of the issue. The problem is whether or not we will authorize the Export-Import Bank, an agency of the Federal Government, to guarantee credit for Communist countries. Those Communist countries are those that would qualify under section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Now, who are they? They are the Peoples Republic of Albania, the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, the Peoples Republic of China, the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic, the German Democrat Republic—East Germany, Estonia, the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, the North Korean Peoples Republic, North Vietnam, Outer Mongolia—Mongolian Peoples Republic, the Polish Peoples Republic, the Rumanian Peoples Republic, Tibet, the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia, Cuba, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This is a total of 18 countries who would be authorized to receive credit from an agency of the Federal Government.

Let us get down to just how this might work. I am going to oversimplify it, but here is, to be frank, the guts of the issue. This is a typical banking transaction. I have borrowed money. I suspect there have been others in the House of Representatives who have likewise taken advantage of that opportunity to borrow money from one of the local Washington banks. What happens on such a transaction is similar, to a degree, to what will transpire on these deals with Communist countries.

As I understand the proposed transaction, there will be certain exporters in the United States who will buy grain from the Commodity Credit Corporation. They will buy grain on the basis that they have a commitment from the Soviet Union or from any one of the other 17 listed Communist countries who qualify under 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. You will find on this note the name of the exporter. The person who signs the note will be the Soviet Union or any one of the 17 other Communist countries.

But then on the back of the note, when our credit—yours or mine—is not too good, you always have an endorser. That endorser, by placing his name on the back of the note, helps your credit. I have had that experience. I have used the Federal Government under the GI bill to buy a house. In fact, I am still paying on the mortgage. But I got a better rate of interest, did I not? I got 4 percent because the Federal Government guaranteed it.

Now, this is exactly why under this legislation the Soviet Union and 17 other countries can get a better rate of interest in paying for the grain they buy from

an exporter who previously had bought it from the Commodity Credit Corporation. You will have the exporter's name as the payee, you will have the Soviet Union as the payor, and on the back, if this legislation goes through, you will have the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. Government. Now, I seriously question whether the taxpayers of this country want an agency of the Federal Government to be a guarantor for a loan to a Communist country. I just do not believe my constituents want me to authorize an amendment that will tell the Export-Import Bank, a bank which has been funded by their tax money, that they should guarantee a loan for 18 Communist-dominated countries.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I certainly will.

Mr. GARY. Is it not true that this amendment, instead of authorizing the bank to make these loans, prevents the bank from making the loans?

Mr. FORD. The gentleman is correct as far as the first five or six lines of the amendment are concerned. It does ban those loans to Communist-dominated countries. Those first five or six lines were the lines that were in the House bill under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] and in the motion to recommit by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. However the conference, over my objection, has added four or five other lines. Those lines are the lines which would permit the President to make a determination that if in his judgment it is in the best interest of our country, then, on this note, 18 countries will be the beneficiaries of a guarantee by the U.S. taxpayers' banking agency of the Government.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has confined his remarks to wheat. Is it not true that the amendment deals with the sale of any product to the Communists?

Mr. FORD. Of course it does. It can deal with any product. The language of the amendment so provides.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. Is it not also true that the President already has publicly made his determination on this issue? In a letter published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD last week he made it clear that he believes that these sales to Communist countries are in the public interest, are in the national interest. So the determination is already made and what we are voting on is squarely the issue whether we are going to help the Communists. We cannot cling to President Johnson's coattails on this issue. We cannot pass the buck to him. He has already said how he would act.

Mr. FORD. He has indicated in a tentative way that he would take such action.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend my colleague from Michigan for putting this issue in proper focus. It seems clear to me that to extend credit and guarantee loans is to extend aid. It is inconceivable to me that within the four corners of one bill we could request our taxpayers, our constituents, to finance both sides of the cold war. It seems to me that we ought to get on one side or the other. Therefore, I commend my colleague, and I urge that we insist on the House position in this regard.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the comments about the charge that this was an effort by the isolationist Midwest to take over the policy of the Nation. As a member of the Committee on NATO Unity, a committee of which the gentleman in the well is also a member, I think I can state with some pride that the Republican side of this House has taken strong initiative in behalf of the international institutions to strengthen the free world. The only thing we are trying to isolate is Communists from the American tax dollars.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] has expired.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 3½ minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated, under section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 there are 18 countries that qualify or would qualify for credit under this provision if you adopt it. I have 18 blank notes in my hand.

There is a possibility that the Soviet Union would have an Export-Import Bank endorsement on the back of its note. Cuba also qualifies under this section of the authorization act.

There is a possibility that they would have the Export-Import Bank endorsement. Also, the Rumanian People's Republic could qualify for a note. The Outer Mongolian People's Republic could qualify, North Vietnam could qualify, the Hungarian People's Republic could qualify, and you can go right down the list, 18 in all.

Mr. Speaker, as for myself, I do not intend to support an amendment that would permit the Export-Import Bank to endorse and guarantee such loans where the beneficiary will be a Communist country, in the form of lower interest rates.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. This in no way prohibits the sale of wheat to any country, does it?

Mr. FORD. It does not.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. If the gentleman will yield further, it only prohibits the giving of our credit to Communist and pro-Communist countries.

Mr. FORD. Any one of these countries, if the administration wants to

make a deal, can pay cash on the barrelhead and the sale can be made.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to join in commending our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] for his excellent statement this morning.

Mr. Speaker, do we want the Export-Import Bank, financed by our Federal funds, to insure payment by the Soviet Union of any surplus wheat it purchases in the United States?

That, in essence, is the choice we have before us today in this amendment.

There are a number of reasons why I oppose this amendment and why I will vote against it. Strangely enough, most of the reasons for my position were presented by the majority in its arguments in favor of this amendment.

The first was the statement that the President might not need to ever invoke the provisions of this bill. If this amendment is not considered absolutely necessary, if it is not an integral part of the agreement for the sale of surplus grain to the Soviet Union, then what are we doing here?

I, for one, cannot buy this argument that the right of the President to determine foreign policy and to implement such policy is on the line with this amendment.

This issue is primarily a question of foreign trade, clearly under the Constitution a jurisdiction of this Congress. Its foreign policy impact is secondary.

The Congress is being asked to give away another portion of its power and to turn over this power to the executive branch, a path we have followed on far too many occasions in the past.

If there were good and sufficient reasons why this amendment should be made law, if they were presented to Congress, then, in an emergency situation, the Congress might see fit to grant such discretionary powers for a limited period of time.

But, as far as I have been able to determine from the debate on these issues over the past few days, there is no such real emergency, although there appear to be attempts to manufacture one.

Further, there is no time limit on this discretionary power. It would remain a permanent additional power of the executive branch.

Next, there is nothing in the wording of the amendment we are considering which would limit these additional powers simply to this one deal with Russia for surplus grain.

It could be used in similar deals with Red China or Albania, or any other Communist bloc country, and they need not be limited to wheat.

The second argument is that, through some peculiar alchemy known only to Madison Avenue public relations experts, the President will suffer a loss in something called prestige if this amendment is defeated.

I do not think so. The President is far too capable, far too efficient a man to suffer a loss of stature because of this

one vote on an amendment to a foreign aid appropriation bill.

His integrity and his position of respect in the eyes of the American people and the world are too high to be threatened, much less damaged, by what happens here today on this amendment.

However, I have my doubts about the amount of respect the Congress will be able to command if it slices off another large hunk of its responsibility and hands it over to the executive branch with the comment: "Here, this is too hot for me to handle."

We have done little enough these past 11½ months which could be called constructive. A great many of us here in the House realize that. Let us not end this seemingly endless session by throwing away another piece of our duty.

As I understand from the debate, a tentative deal has been made with the Russians for a downpayment of one-fourth, and the payment of an additional one-fourth every 6 months until the balance is paid.

My question is: Why?

Has the Soviet Union pleaded poverty? Has the Government of the U.S.S.R. stated that it does not have the money to pay for its purchases and needs credit terms? If so, that fact most certainly has not been brought out in the thousands of words which have been spoken and written on this topic during the past few weeks.

In fact, we have every reason to believe that the Soviet Union has the means to pay cash on the barrelhead for our wheat if its government so desires.

Before we start guaranteeing the loans of those who have vowed to bury us, either literally or figuratively depending upon your interpretation of Premier Khrushchev's words, we ought to take a look at what sort of credit risk is offered.

I am afraid the record is rather dismal. The Soviet has not paid us for World War I debts, much less World War II debts, and only partial payment has been made for those goods received after V-J Day.

As many of my colleagues know, I have been a constant supporter of a sound, firm foreign policy. I have been an advocate of an efficient, economical foreign aid program.

Because I believe in both of these, I cannot vote for this amendment. It would be a divorce by Congress of its constitutional responsibility and another example where dollars might be substituted for brains in carrying out those actions necessary to the security of the United States.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. I think it should be pointed out that the Russians deal with private exporters in this country. That is the way we do business in this country. If there is wheat for sale, Cuba can buy it in that way. We do not have government-to-government transactions. In order to prohibit it, we should also be opposed to the granting of credit. We

look at this as aid to the Russians, but in this country you have to deal with private exporters and not the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I endorse the statement of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to my colleague from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague from Michigan for the stand which he has taken on this issue. I want the record to show that on this day before Christmas that I as one Member of Congress do not intend to participate in any Christmas present to Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WIDNALL. It has been said by some that this is only normal relations between the countries. Would this be the first time in history that our Government has given a credit guarantee to a Communist country?

Mr. FORD. I am not certain about that, but I am certain of this: We have never granted credit to a debtor who owed the United States almost \$11 billion.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, there are two sides to every question. We have heard one side so far this morning that we are either voting for communism or against communism. The United States today is committed to other countries around this world. We are voting more than \$50 billion yearly, to wage the cold war. Our boys are stationed at bases ranging from Germany down into India, and South Korea and in South Vietnam. Some of our boys are being killed. We are waging a total war. The Communists have said they would bury us, and we as a Nation and a people are committed to the destruction and obliteration of the Communist ideology.

Now, this question in my opinion boils down to this: We are either going to trust the Commander in Chief of the greatest and the best equipped military force in the world to wage total war against communism, or we are not going to trust him. I am against communism and every American in this House is against it. Anyone who suggests that is not true and impugns the motives of any man on either side of the aisle is not speaking the truth. That is just how plain it is, because communism is repulsive, it is repugnant, it is revolting to any freethinking American citizen, or any free citizen around the world.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what we are doing is this: We will be saying to the world we do not trust the President of the United States to do his sworn duty. We are hitting at him. Why do we not question and attack some of his larger responsibilities? He is the Commander in Chief of the greatest army in the world.

He has the power to push the button to determine life or death for civilization. Why do we not say: We do not trust you in anything?

The amendment says he cannot extend this credit unless it is in the national interest. Then, we say: "No, we are not going to let him determine what is the national interest." But we say we do not trust him. This amendment is simple. The way it is written it says he cannot extend credit unless it is in the national interest.

Mr. Speaker, I say any man who votes against the compromise conference report is not voting to uphold the arm of the President of the United States to wage all-out total war against communism.

President Johnson, on the day after Pearl Harbor, left this body and enlisted in the Armed Forces of the United States. How many other Members of Congress did that? How many today, if we went to war, would enlist? But he did just that. Yet there are others who get up and say we do not impugn his motives, we just do not trust him.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Will the gentleman explain to me how you wage total war against communism by giving them aid?

Mr. STAGGERS. That is your theory. That is what you say, not me. You are just evading the issue. This amendment says he cannot extend credit—unless it is in the national interest.

Mr. CEDERBERG. If the gentleman will yield further, How is it in the national interest to give your potential enemy credit?

Mr. STAGGERS. You are still evading the issue, I am against helping the Communist cause in any and every way. They are dedicated to the overthrow of our Government and we are just as dedicated to the destruction of the Communist ideology.

This is a war being waged on social, economic, and religious fronts while the instruments of death stand waiting or are being used infrequently. In fact at this stage it is a battle for the minds of men.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thought World War II was also a battle of the minds.

Mr. STAGGERS. Yes, World War II was a battle of the minds, but it also was a war waged with the most destructive weapons known to man. Millions lost their lives.

Mr. CEDERBERG. You explain the theory.

Mr. STAGGERS. I cannot explain the theory of communism. I do know it is anti-God and against everything you and I stand for. This war will be engaged to the bitter end. The United States and her allies will win, if we stay prepared physically, mentally, and morally for we are religious people. Almighty God will be on our side as long as we stay prepared and do right—in His eyes.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan deserves a factual reply.

It is a fact that this amendment establishes no precedent. Under President Eisenhower nonmilitary loans were made to Communist countries, including Poland, because it was felt they were in the national interest. It obviously was not then and is not now in the national interest to establish a policy of never having anything to do with a Communist country. The nuclear test ban treaty amply proves this point.

It is a fact that our national policy is to reduce, if possible, cold war tensions, and prove to nonaligned countries the sincerity of our humanitarian principles. This is doubly important now that there is a rift within the Communist camp. The President, not the Congress, must have the tools to use every opportunity to help our interest. This amendment tells the President that the Congress believes wheat and other commodity sales should not be aided or permitted unless he finds and reports that our interest will be advanced. This responsibility constitutionally, historically, and rightly belongs to the President. And that is all this amendment does.

It is a fact that the gentleman from Michigan admits that the guarantees permitted by the amendment through the Export-Import Bank are financially sound. The private American businessman or exporter takes the primary risk and if there should be nonpayment it is primarily the private American who would get hurt. The Export-Import Bank only gives him some insurance. This does not advance him, any country, or anybody else one red American cent. And the Export-Import Bank collects, properly, a premium for their insurance policy. All of our allies, England, France, Germany, Japan, Canada, Australia all do just this today. Do they want to advance or help communism? Of course not. They think in the long run this shows and proves the failure of communism to the world and to its own people and forces Communists to help the capitalists make a profit. We would be a little daft to let our Republican friends, for the sake of politics, lead us up such a blind alley.

Lastly, it is a fact that the Russians do owe us billions on World War II aid. So does England and others. But Russia has not defaulted on any commercial obligations and will not because she cannot afford to. This is a commercial not a Government transaction.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment should be adopted if our United States is not made to look foolish to the outside world. The only persons who get a Christmas present from our action today are the American people. They deserve a merry Christmas. May we help them and ourselves to have it.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with the anonymous spokesmen referred to earlier today who say that this is some sort of a plot by Midwest isolationists to make our American foreign policy. I believe that the difference in this issue is an honest disagreement among honest men. I think we have a fundamental difference in views on this matter and it is unfair to assail those who disagree with us. One understands it one way, another understands it another way. This divergence is the essence of our democracy. But to suggest that anybody who votes for this amendment, or votes to sustain the conferees, is voting for communism is equally wrong.

I do not trust the Communists any more than I could throw this building. However, I also believe the Export-Import Bank does not trust them any more than I do.

My colleague knows that before the Export-Import Bank could guarantee any credit on loans for sale of wheat to Russia, it must first get a premium from the American grain dealer who wants to sell this wheat. Then, Mr. Speaker, and this is the key we must consider in making a final judgment, before the Export-Import Bank can guarantee one penny of credit to anyone, it must first obtain collateral redeemable in gold from the nation which would benefit from the credit. Therefore, those who say we are using taxpayers' money to feed the Communists are making strangers of the truth. The Export-Import Bank follows normal practices of international business relationships established as early as 1934. There is not an iota of evidence before this Congress that the Soviet Union has indicated it wants any credit. Our late President Kennedy said this is going to be a cash-on-the-barrel deal. As far as we know, the Soviet Union is paying cash to Canada today. It is paying cash simply because it does not want to pay the additional 5-percent premium which it would have to pay if it bought this wheat on any kind of credit from American grain dealers. We have no reason to believe that the Soviet Union, if this wheat deal is consummated between this country and the Soviet Union, is going to pay anything but cash on delivery either in dollars or gold. The Soviet Union apparently has sufficient gold to back up these cash payments.

We have been following this procedure in international commerce since 1934.

We have given the Export-Import Bank this authority. This is nothing more than a guarantee to American grain dealers, who are a segment of our free enterprise, private enterprise, that get into the stream of private international commerce instead of foreign aid. This program has been established for many years. It was conducted under previous administrations. The Export-Import Bank is one of the most conservative institutions in the world. As a matter of fact, the directors of that Bank are good, solid Republicans. I doubt very much whether this Export-Import Bank would guarantee or underwrite any

kind of credit unless they knew very well that every single penny will be paid back, because that is the record of the Export-Import Bank.

So for anyone here today to suggest that we are using taxpayers money to feed the Communists is an assault on the truth. There just is no substance to a charge like that. What we are doing here is helping American businessmen, by underwriting their credit, get into the stream of international commerce. This whole Export-Import Bank was created to encourage Americans to seek foreign business without jeopardizing their investment in foreign nations.

Let us take an example. This sale of wheat to Russia will be a cash-on-the-barrel deal, but there may be 30 or 60 days involved in the payment of the money to the American grain dealer. Such a delay in payment is a normal delay in all transactions. Incidentally, I want you to remember that this amendment cuts across the board. This is not just a matter involving the wheat sale to Russia. This will affect the economy of the agricultural community of our Nation across the board. I think you gentlemen from the rural areas ought to think about this, too.

Let us assume an American businessman enters into a deal to sell wheat to the Soviet Union on a cash-and-carry basis. It is going to take 60 days or more to consummate that transaction. He needs money to purchase the wheat from American farmers of the Commodity Credit Corporation for resale to the Soviet Union. He goes to the Export-Import Bank and gets a guarantee on his contract with the Soviet Union for 60 days, and he must pay a premium for the guarantee. He does not get it for nothing. With the guarantee from the Export-Import Bank, he can borrow from his own bank to purchase the wheat for resale to Russia. The Export-Import Bank has been a model institution. It has operated at a profit, and as far as I know it has not lost a penny. So for anyone here to argue that we are underwriting or subsidizing or using American taxpayers' money to feed the Communists is just torturing the truth.

Mr. Speaker, my record here in Congress of fighting communism is crystal clear; I need never apologize for my contributions to expose the full ugliness of communism. But I would not be fair with myself and my constituents if I failed to point out there are many ways to fight communism. One way is to sell them our surplus wheat which is rotting in our bins. I said previously, every grain of wheat we send to Russia carries with it a message of the total failure of Communist despotism and the ultimate triumph of American capitalism. How does Mr. Khrushchev explain to his people that Russia must send millions of dollars worth of its gold to America to buy our surplus stocks of wheat?

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I hope the amendment will be adopted because in its present form, we clearly state we are opposed to any credit to the Soviets unless and until the President informs Congress such sales are in the public interest.

I, for one, have sufficient trust in my President to let him make that final determination.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to propound a parliamentary inquiry, if I may.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the first vote which will occur will be on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. And amendment No. 20 which is the so-called wheat amendment is not part of the conference report?

The SPEAKER. That is correct. That will be considered by the House separately.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. If I may inquire further, Mr. Speaker, amendment No. 20 will be brought up in disagreement and on proper motion by the gentleman from Louisiana, a separate vote will occur at that time on amendment No. 20.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that a motion will be made with respect to that amendment which is in disagreement.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I have to disagree with my friend, the gentleman from Illinois. After all, if we guarantee payment of a loan, there is a presupposition that perhaps somebody will not pay the loan and if the loan is not paid, then the guarantee will be made good. And who will make it good? The American taxpayer will make it good. There is not any doubt about that. This is a contingent liability. We hope it will not become necessary for the taxpayers to pick it up, but the mere fact that there is so much agitation for this type of legislation, it certainly indicates at least that the commercial bankers of this country would not have made this loan, if they did not feel the guarantee was necessary. These are prudent people. They certainly would not be asking for the guarantee if they did not feel they needed it. So do not let anybody have any doubt in their minds but what possibly this will be a real liability which will be brought up and which will be collected from the American taxpayers.

It has not been said either that the wheat which will be sold to the Communist nations—credit given—guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank—will be sold for less than the American Government paid for it.

I have heard this deal called several things. I have heard it called bushels for Bolsheviks and I imagine there will be some other names attached to it from time to time. But let me say this. I think the gentleman from Virginia was absolutely right when he said that this issue is really an issue whether or not we think it is a good thing for the United States of America to make this kind of a sale.

Now we have heard the charge of partisanship made. You know, to me there is a difference between partisanship and honest conviction. I would agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI]; I think there are very definite honest convictions on both sides of this aisle. I certainly defy anyone to say that when the Republican side voted—all but three votes—for their position the other night that this was partisanship. You do not get that kind of consensus from partisanship. You get it from conviction. And the people on this side of the aisle are convinced that this is not a good thing for the country.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the majority leader saw fit to try to define the standards under which Lyndon Johnson will be declared to be either a strong President or a weak President. In my opinion, whatever he may be called by history will be decided by what he does, and not by what the House of Representatives does. In my opinion, he has the capacity to be a strong President and he will be a strong President, but he does not get to be a strong President because the legislative body rolls over and plays dead for him. He does not get to be a strong President because the legislative branch votes against its own convictions and refuses to stand up to tell him that in this instance we think he is wrong. This is all that we are trying to do, and so help me if I thought that my vote today would blacken the escutcheon of Lyndon Johnson as a strong President of the United States, then I would not vote the way I am going to vote. I do not believe it—I think he is a much stronger man, perhaps, than those who have set what I think is a false standard for presidential strength.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I like what the gentleman has just said. It is in line with what the gentleman from Texas said. There are those who seek to make disagreement the equivalent of distrust. If we must agree with everything that the President says or else be disloyal or weaken our country, I think that is a very dangerous doctrine.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman mentioned the President. Does the gentleman have any knowledge as to whether President Johnson, having cracked his whip over the House, is going to stay in Washington until final action has been taken on this bill by the Senate?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I have no such knowledge.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON].

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to delay the vote that I know we are all eagerly waiting for, but I do think something should be said to put this discussion into a slightly different perspective. It is true that we are waging a cold war against communism, and

this bill is a major weapon of that war. But on the eve of the birthday of the Prince of Peace, it does seem to me we ought also to remember that both President Kennedy and President Eisenhower before him were making a very valiant effort to try to ease this cold war and to restore a condition of more stable peace in this world.

President Kennedy as part of that effort, got through the nuclear test ban treaty by an overwhelming vote in the other body. And some weeks before his tragic assassination President Kennedy also decided that this wheat transaction we are discussing here today might be another major weapon in trying to bring about eased relations in this long-standing cold war. President Johnson has now made the very same determination. It does seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that what we are being asked to vote on here this morning is simply whether we, on Christmas Eve, also support the view that this country ought to make an earnest effort to ease the cold war and to restore real peace.

I think when we vote on this measure in a few minutes we ought to keep in mind the eloquent words of President Johnson as he addressed us yesterday informally at the White House when, despite the bitterness of the past few days, he invited every one of us down there and reminded us, each one, that after all our basic and overriding duty in these difficult days is still to promote "peace on earth, good will among men."

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on questions of foreign policy of major significance it is impossible to determine foreign policy on the floor of the House of Representatives. The President of the United States, under the U.S. Constitution, has rightly affirmed this strategic and security power. I respect the Office of the President of the United States and believe that we should give full faith and credit to President Lyndon Johnson at this time in our history. We Members of Congress must rise above partisanship and the next election for the good of our country, and the standing of our Nation among the nations of the world.

This Nation of ours in foreign affairs must, when the decisions are made, speak with one voice, and that voice at this time is the voice of the new President of the United States, our friend who formerly served with us in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, the competent Lyndon Johnson.

It is unthinkable that the President of the United States should adopt one foreign policy among the major power nations, and the U.S. House of Representatives by a disputed vote, should adopt another and different policy antagonistic and in opposition to the President. We must agree among ourselves as to the method of implementing policies, but the determination of the policy itself must be left to the President of the United States, often with necessary instructions or recommendations from the Congress of the United States as to their views on the exercise of the fundamental powers. But the power itself must and should be exercised by the President in

his judgment and discretion, based upon the broad background and necessary information to which the House of Representatives has neither access nor opportunity for evaluation.

We, in Congress, must choose somebody to trust and I place my trust on this currently hotly disputed question of foreign policy as to the sale of U.S. surplus wheat and grains to foreign countries upon a strategic basis, a business basis, and a basis of existence itself of U.S. farmers through sale of surplus agricultural products that now depress our markets at home and cost millions of dollars a year to store.

I, therefore, have placed my full faith and confidence in the decision of the President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, with the policy stated by Congress that he make the decision when he finds in his judgment this to be in the best interests of the United States.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, we are in great danger today of losing sight of the issue which has deadlocked the Congress. Politics, emotion, frustration, the imminence of Christmas, personal misunderstandings, even the weather, have all conspired to introduce a host of irrelevant considerations which have obscured the limit and well-defined issue before us. Members of both parties must share the responsibility for the impasse and for the destructive heat which the impasse has generated.

The issue, as I see it, is this: Should Congress, which created the Export-Import Bank for specific public policy purposes, now consent to the use of this device to facilitate other purposes, that is, the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union, which have never been considered part of the Bank's responsibility?

The issue is not whether the Government shall permit the commercial sale of wheat to Soviet Russia. Whether we agree with the decision or not, this issue has already been settled by the President acting under the authority of his office.

The issue is not isolationism or the fate of the foreign aid appropriation bill. Despite serious questions about certain aspects of our foreign-aid program, Congress has once again approved the program, and conferees from the House and Senate have agreed on the amount of money needed to finance the program during the current fiscal year.

The issue is not obstructionism or an attempt to tie the President's hands in the conduct of American foreign policy. The Export-Import Bank is a creature of the Congress. Congress has endowed it with its authority, defined its purposes, and provided it with the funds necessary to accomplish those purposes. Congress, therefore, has every right to clarify the Bank's authority or to supplement the definition of its purposes in the face of changing circumstances.

In the statement of purposes, approved by the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, which appears in the current issue of the U.S. Government Organization Manual, congressional policy is clearly indicated to be the controlling factor in the Bank's operations. The President has no authority to set

the policy of the Export-Import Bank as he does, for example, that of the State Department. The two agencies occupy significantly different positions with respect to the President's general authority to conduct the foreign relations of the United States.

In carrying out its responsibility to establish policy governing the Export-Import Bank, Congress is very much aware, and properly so, of several important factors bearing on the issue of guaranteeing the credit of Soviet Russia.

First. The Soviet Union and other Communist bloc countries are engaged in massive economic competition with the United States and its free world allies. Under his own definition of peaceful co-existence, Premier Khrushchev has publicly committed his nation to this competition between economic systems. We have welcomed this competition—as a safer form of conflict than the arms race, as a way of reducing the kind of tensions that could lead to nuclear war, and as a means of demonstrating the superiority of our own economic system. We mean to win this competition, or at least to stay ahead.

Second. The Soviet Union has no credit standing in the United States. Commercial bankers do not consider the Soviet Government a reasonable risk nor, on the record, can our own Government accept their credit as good. According to the State Department, the Soviet Union has continued to refuse even to negotiate the question of the debt it owes the United States—a debt we have several times reduced in a spirit of compromise, a debt incurred not for materials used to fight World War II but for articles and equipment used by Soviet Russia after the war for peacetime purposes.

Third. The authority of the Export-Import Bank has been increased and broadened by Congress to enable it to play a major role in our postwar policy of expanding international trade among free world countries so as to strengthen the economies of those countries, as well as our own, and enable the free world cooperatively to resist the economic pressures of Communist governments and to extend the influence of freedom throughout the uncommitted world.

Each of these three factors, Mr. Speaker, militates strongly against the use of Export-Import Bank facilities to guarantee American exporters against possible Soviet default in paying for the wheat it presumably wishes to purchase. Under existing congressional policy—which has assigned an important role to the Bank in the East-West economic struggle and which requires the Bank to limit its assistance to acceptable risks—there is no justification for bringing the Bank into this Soviet wheat deal. Conversely, there is every justification for Congress to spell out once again its policy in this regard in unmistakable terms—the more so since on a number of occasions the administration has chosen to interpret related congressional declarations as not binding. There would be no question about the binding character of the provision now in dispute in the foreign aid appropriation bill.

Those of us who wish to impose this policy restriction on the Export-Import Bank are seeking to accomplish this objective in a completely valid way. The present bill is the logical vehicle—because it is the only one that could be effective—to carry this prohibition. The means we are using are entirely consistent with the rules and procedures of the House. We are not blocking foreign aid, since the program is already being financed through the end of next month under a continuing resolution appropriating the necessary funds. We are not getting tough with Russia since we are simply denying our opponents in this economic competition a special advantage we have hitherto always reserved for our friends. We are not interfering with the President's constitutional prerogatives—unless it has become unconstitutional for Congress to differ with the President on a matter of policy—since Export-Import Bank policy is and always has been a question for Congress to decide.

So long as a majority of the Members of the House agree with this position, Mr. Speaker, then we have no alternative but to abide by our convictions. They are bipartisan convictions, shared by Democrats and Republicans alike, in and out of Congress, and in my judgment these convictions are in complete harmony with the national interest which we are sworn to uphold and defend.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today's action on the foreign aid appropriations bill clears the way for us to get on with the vital work of foreign aid. The amount finally appropriated is, I believe, disappointingly small in relation to the magnitude of the task and the needs of U.S. foreign policy.

I have long stated—and fought for—my belief in the importance of an adequate foreign aid program. Clearly foreign aid is not perfect—but equally clear is the fact that foreign aid is the best instrument we have to serve our foreign policy needs in the underdeveloped world—and to live up to the humanitarian principles that have made America great.

Foreign aid's bitterest critics have been unable to offer any sensible alternative to this program. Mr. Speaker, there is none. I trust that in the coming session of Congress, we will give careful consideration to, and provide adequate resources for, a sound foreign aid effort.

Mr. Speaker, in recent days we have been absorbed in arduous, acrimonious debate on the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union and satellites. I would like to set out the background and facts concerning the sale, since they may not be clear from the rhetoric of the past few days.

The Soviet Union and various Eastern European countries have expressed a willingness to buy from our private grain dealers at the regular world price several million tons of surplus American wheat or wheat flour for shipment during the next several months. They may also wish to purchase from us surplus feed grains and other agricultural commodities.

After consultation in the National Security Council, the administration informed appropriate leaders of the Congress, and concluded that such sales by private dealers for American dollars or gold, either cash on delivery or normal commercial terms, should not be prohibited by the Government. The Commodity Credit Corporation in the Department of Agriculture will sell to our private grain traders the amount necessary to replace the grain used to fulfill these requirements, and the Department of Commerce will grant export licenses for their delivery to and use in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe only.

An added feature is the provision that the wheat we sell to the Soviet Union will be carried in available American ships, supplemented by ships of other countries as required. Arrangements will also be made by the Department of Commerce to prevent any single American dealer from receiving an excessive share of these sales.

Basically, the Soviet Union will be treated like any other cash customer in the world market who is willing and able to strike a bargain with private American merchants. While this wheat, like all wheat sold abroad, will be sold at the world price, which is the only way it could be sold, there is in such transactions no subsidy to the foreign purchaser; only a savings to the American taxpayer on wheat the Government has already purchased and stored at the higher domestic price which is maintained to assist our farmers.

Today's action by the House in accepting conference agreement on the foreign aid bill will permit American grain dealers to bid successfully with grain suppliers of other free world nations for this business. It is clear that if our dealers are to obtain this business, they must be competitive and one of the most important competition factors involves terms of financing.

It should be noted in this connection that the Soviet Union and its wheat have generally received from Canada, for example, terms which provide for cash payment of 25 percent prior to shipment of commodities, with the balance payable in equal semiannual installments over an 18-month period. These are now the customary commercial terms for sales of wheat to bloc countries.

Eighteen-month terms are sound and justified. In sales to non-Communist countries, we have offered Government credit of up to 3 years on tobacco, cotton and feed grains, and up to 2 years on wheat. American grain dealers will probably find it necessary to offer reasonably equivalent commercial credit in order to compete successfully for the Soviet trade. However, it is clear that U.S. commercial banks are not prepared by themselves to grant commercial credits to the bloc for agricultural commodities in the quantity and time required. Therefore, if advantageous U.S. sales to the bloc are to be made, with the consequent boon to our balance of payments, our financial institutions will probably need assistance from our own export credit institution, the Export-Import

Bank of Washington. The Export-Import Bank could guarantee commercial credits extended to cover purchase of American grain by the Soviet bloc. Credit would probably carry an interest rate of 5 percent per year with a small part going to the Export-Import Bank as a fee. In terms of the risk involved, two points should be made:

First. Soviet Union has consistently met all commercial credit obligations it has undertaken fully and promptly.

Second. The loss record of the Export-Import Bank is extraordinarily good.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House has retained for the President the necessary flexibility to successfully conclude the wheat sale.

This transaction has obvious benefit for the United States. The sale of 4 million metric tons of wheat, for example, for an estimated \$250 million, and additional sums from the use of American shipping, will benefit our balance of payments and gold reserves by that amount and substantially strengthen the economic outlook for those employed in producing, transporting, handling, and loading farm products.

Wheat, moreover, is our No. 1 farm surplus today, to the extent of about 1 billion unsold bushels. The sale of around 150 million bushels of wheat would be worth over \$200 million to the American taxpayer in reduced budget expenditures. Our country has always responded to requests for food from governments of people who needed it, so long as we were certain that the people would actually get it and know where it came from.

The Russian people will know they are receiving American wheat. The United States has never had a policy against selling consumer goods, including agricultural commodities, to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. On the contrary, we have been doing exactly that for a number of years, and to the extent that their limited supplies of gold, dollars, and foreign exchange must be used for food, they cannot be used to purchase military or other equipment.

Our allies have long been engaged in extensive sales of wheat and other farm products to the Communist bloc, and in fact, it would be foolish to halt the sales of wheat when other countries can buy wheat from us today and then sell this flour to the Communists. Recently, Australia and NATO Allies have agreed to sell 10 to 15 million tons of wheat and wheat flour to the Communist bloc.

This transaction advertises to the world as nothing else could the success of free American agriculture. It demonstrates our willingness to relieve food shortages, to reduce tensions, and to improve relations with all countries, and it shows that peaceful agreements with the United States which serve the interests of both sides are a far more worthwhile course than a course of isolation and hostility.

For this Government to tell our grain traders that they cannot accept these offers, on the other hand, would accomplish little or nothing. The Soviets would continue to buy wheat and flour elsewhere, including wheat flour, from

those nations which buy our wheat. Moreover, having for many years sold them farm products which are not in surplus, it would make no sense to refuse to sell those products on which we must otherwise pay the cost of storage. In short, this particular decision with respect to sales to the Soviet Union, which is not inconsistent with many smaller transactions over a long period of time, does not represent a new Soviet-American trade policy. That must await the settlement of many matters. But it does represent one more hopeful sign that a more peaceful world is both possible and beneficial to us all.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would not wish the record of this session to be written without expressing once again, as I did on yesterday, my profound distaste at the course on which the Johnson administration has so determinedly embarked. I repeat what I said then. It is incredible that only 14 months after Khrushchev brought the world to the brink of war we want to aid him in solving the problems of his failing economy—to resuscitate him so that he can renew his assault on us at a more convenient hour.

No one during all the debate on this issue has been able to even come close to demonstrating how guaranteeing credit to the Soviet Union by an instrumentality of the U.S. Government is in the interest of the American people. It is the height of folly to pretend that a \$300 million loan to the U.S.S.R. when piled on top of billions in defaulted obligations dating back as far as the old czarist regime can strengthen our own country economically, politically, or militarily.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican Party has been accused of partisanship in taking the negative side of this issue. Yet it is the Democratic leadership in this House with its specious and empty arguments that "we must in any event uphold the wishes of the President" would have made this a matter of party loyalty rather than principle as it should be. We do not live under a monarchy. The cry of former ages that "the king can do no wrong" is no part of our vocabulary. President Johnson deserves our wholehearted support when he is right; when he is wrong we owe a higher loyalty to our own conscience and the will of the people who sent us to sit here in the Halls of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of West Germany of which mention has been made during this debate does not guarantee the commercial loans that are attendant upon transactions between West German businessmen and the Soviet Government. Neither does the Government of France. Why then should the proponents of this wheat deal with Russia seek to cite either of these countries as examples for us to follow?

Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States and the Democratic majority in this Congress apparently will succeed on this Christmas Eve in their efforts to dispatch a Christmas present to Chairman Khrushchev or as one member has said: "a credit card for the

Kremlin." I think this gift will come back to haunt them because out of some misbegotten desire to assert Presidential authority in the field of foreign affairs they are making a deal that is bad for the American people. Oh they are not doing this out of any conscious desire to aid and abet communism as such. However, I think that historians of the future will wonder at their naivete and their inability to apprehend the constancy of our foe. The record of Soviet treachery and perfidy and callous disregard of past promises is there for all to see. The philosopher put it very well indeed in these words:

Those who fail to learn the lessons that history teaches are condemned to relive them.

I hope that this administration still young in office may yet see fit to ponder that admonition and alter the course that it presently seems determined to pursue because it has become obsessed with prestige and lost sight of principle.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, may I congratulate the Members of this honorable body for recognizing the importance of the foreign aid bill and their concern over trade with Communist countries. Many Congressmen remained in Washington and others returned for a Christmas Eve debate on these questions. I think it is a fine commentary on their devotion to duty.

With the indulgence of the House, Mr. Speaker, may I say at the outset that the decision we make here today is most crucial to the future of the world. We are in a major conflict between Christianity and godlessness. I pointed this out recently in San Jose, Costa Rica, at a recent prayer breakfast of the International Christian Leadership Conference honoring the President of Costa Rica. If we lose, the world would go through another "Dark Ages" of conflict and suspicion, without faith or brotherhood. If we win, Christian faith, charity and the Golden Rule will prevail. We must not lose this conflict.

The question before us now is whether we should use every tool at our disposal to win. Should we use the great economic strength we have built under Christian democracy to force the failure of godless communism and win a bloodless victory? Or should we give away or bargain away our economic advantage, which shows the success of our system, for the benefit of the Communists, whose economic plight shows the failure of their system?

To give away our economic advantage, Mr. Speaker, is to dispose of the strongest weapons we have to win a bloodless victory. And what would it leave? The obvious answer is either final surrender or a hot war. Since we all want peace, our economic advantage should be used toward easing the cold war, not just as a means to dispose of some of our farm surplus and make a small and inadequate adjustment in our gold outflow situation.

The question of U.S. trade in farm commodities with Russia and other Communist countries is a major case in point. To the Communists, any advancement in

this field is a major political gain. Despite this, we have agreed to sell farm commodities to Communist countries without commensurate political gains for us. We did not ask that Russia remove her troops from Cuba or tear down the Berlin wall or stop harassing Allied convoys on their way to West Berlin.

Second, in the wheat deal, we have agreed to sell wheat to Russia at the world price. The U.S. Government, with taxpayers' money, will pay the rest. Again, this concession was without any gain for us in return.

Third, the administration decided to relax the requirement that U.S. ships be used to carry the wheat to Russia. This will further increase the gold outflow to foreign shipowners. Meanwhile, our west coast lumbermen still are subsidizing the U.S. shipping industry under the Jones Act. They must use U.S. ships in trade with the east coast, and they are losing markets there because of the higher cost of U.S. shipping. Again, we ask no commensurate concession from Russia.

Now, as a final blow, we are being asked in this foreign aid bill to guarantee Russia's credit so that banks will lend her the money to buy the wheat. We are providing our wheat at a cutrate price. We are permitting the use of cheaper foreign shipping, and now we are asked to provide the credit.

Mr. Speaker, I voted for a foreign aid bill that provides \$2.8 billion of taxpayer money to help needy foreign countries. This bill would have restricted the President from guaranteeing Russia's credit. Now we are asked to approve a compromise providing two things: One is \$3 billion in foreign aid. I would agree to compromise and vote for this amount since it represents a major reduction from the \$4.9 billion originally requested. The other is that we underwrite Russia's credit so that she can buy U.S. wheat on time payments after she largely has paid cash for Canadian wheat.

Soviet Russia still owes us nearly \$11 billion for World War II lend-lease which she steadfastly has refused to pay. She still owes the United Nations millions in unpaid obligations. Under these conditions, I can have no faith in guaranteeing Russia's credit. It could result in the United States paying for its own wheat to send to Russia.

Another factor has been largely ignored in the weeks of debate over the wheat sale. The U.S. public has been permitted to develop the impression that, somehow, the sale of wheat to Russia is a great humanitarian gesture. Because we are a nation of great compassion, many of our citizens have endorsed the wheat sale under the mistaken impression that Russians are starving. Nothing is further from the truth. Russians are not starving. This is not a humanitarian gesture. It is purely for the economic and political gain of Soviet Russia. And it is draining us of one of our most powerful weapons in the cold war.

With the indulgence of the House, Mr. Chairman, may I quote briefly from a

paper written by Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of the research institute on Communist affairs and professor of public law and government at Columbia University. May I preface it by saying that this expert on Russia favors the wheat sale in its proper context.

Professor Brzezinski said, regarding the wheat deal:

The humanitarian argument can be dismissed quickly. First of all, there is no famine in Russia. The Soviet people are not starving, and the Government has not lost all of its ability to meet a food crisis. It could certainly divert some of its resources from heavy industry to better agricultural management, and it is still capable of providing the basic staples to meet Russian needs.

To the Soviet leaders, the wheat deal is political because two very vital Soviet political interests are involved:

The first is the stability of the collective agricultural system itself. Over many years, that system has failed to deliver the goods, at least in so far as the Soviet consumer is concerned. Yet to the political leadership, the collective system is essential. Collectivism was abandoned in Poland and Yugoslavia because the leaderships had no way out. By importing wheat the Soviet leadership sees a way out, and hence the wheat deal is necessary to Moscow, in order to maintain its domestic system of collectivization.

Secondly, the importation of wheat is necessary to the Soviet Union in order for it to meet its grain export commitments. These commitments are important to the Soviet leadership primarily for political reasons. Last year the Soviet Union exported approximately 7.8 million tons of grain, of which wheat constituted 4.7 million tons. The list of clients shows clearly the political importance of the exports: the largest consumer was East Germany, followed successively by Czechoslovakia, Poland, Brazil and Cuba.

The above comments should not be construed as an argument against an American-Soviet wheat deal. They are meant to suggest, however, that this wheat deal ought to be viewed in political perspective and that United States negotiators ought to seek political concessions from the Soviets in return.

For example, it would seem ironical for the United States to be helping the Soviet Union to maintain its collectivized agriculture and its politically motivated grain exports and at the same time for this country to endure continued Soviet harassment in its access to Berlin. At the very least, our negotiators could insist on a clear reciprocal understanding of the technical arrangements involved in Western access.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, many of us who have remained here in the Chambers have done so because of strong convictions. These convictions relate to a concern over the type of negotiations we will encourage by permitting the indiscriminate use of American credit to underwrite the sale of wheat to Communist countries.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the Soviet Union is shifting to the economic battleground in the conduct of their cold war against our free enterprise system. If the opportunity presents itself, they will just as quickly shift to the use of military hardware to advance their cause. Our history of dealing with the Soviets and all advocates of the Communist doctrine is very

clear—they will use deceit, deception, treachery, and trickery to win in their announced objective to "bury us."

Now with the emphasis placed on smooth talk and an unwarranted appeal to the humanitarian instinct to Americans, they have hoodwinked us into accepting another deal—again on terms satisfactory to their cause. In dealing with the Communist countries, the prudent bankers associated with the Export-Import Bank recognize the tremendous collateral risks involved. The risks are so great that commercial banks do not choose to participate at the rates of interest to be charged.

But here again, Uncle Sam, who is rapidly being recognized in hard business circles as "Uncle Sap," has intervened to set the stage for providing credit, I repeat, credit—not cash on the barrelhead—for the benefit of our political enemies, the Communists.

In this type of warfare, be it hot or cold, be it military or economic, we must keep our guard up. We must retain every available weapon in our arsenal. The chief weapon we have available to us is the economic strength of this Nation—whether it be for the support of our military effort or for the development of our own, long-overdue, ideological offensive.

The issue is clearly in focus by the vote we cast today. If we vote to support credit for Communist countries, we are voting to undercut the economic foundation of this country—the economic foundation upon which the leadership of the free world is dependent for its strength. With the history of unmet treaty obligations, as well as financial obligations with the Soviet Union, how can any thinking American expect a turnabout in present and future negotiations with our Government?

If they want the wheat on a cash basis, I say OK. But when the deal is considered on a credit basis, I say "Nyet." When is Uncle Sam going to wake up to the reality of the Communists announced objectives? They want to dominate the world, they want to substitute their system for ours, with the total loss of freedom that is inevitable. They want to guide our destinies and control our opportunities. In this, I refuse to participate. This is why I have chosen to stay here this Christmas Eve to vote against this proposal.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, three times we have been called upon to vote on this question. For the third time I intend to vote in support of the foreign aid conference report, in support of the bill, in support of congressional expedition, and in support of the constitutional powers of the Executive in the conduct of foreign policy. Others may consider this a party matter. I do not. This is a part of foreign policy and Congress must give the President sufficient flexibility in which to work. If he is wrong in his use of these powers he will answer for it to the country.

The issue has been pushed out of proportion. The Export-Import Bank may or may not extend credit in the course of

commercial transactions involving the sale of wheat for dollars. That is a decision that will be made by the President, reporting to Congress, and by the Bank exercising business judgment. It is important to remember that when President Eisenhower was in the White House the Export-Import Bank in 1957 guaranteed a \$30 million loan to Poland to buy a tinplate mill. Payments started to come in last year at 4½ percent interest. Again in 1958 the Bank guaranteed a \$25 million purchase of pharmaceutical products by Poland. In 1959 there was a \$6 million transaction. The losses of the Export-Import Bank have been infinitesimal. From a business point of view there should be no objection. From a policy point of view this country has everything to gain by not putting roadblocks in the way of the proposed wheat sale. We have more wheat on our hands than any other country. Our taxpayers pay \$400 million in storage charges alone. Direct subsidies are many hundreds of millions of dollars added to this. Canada, Australia, and now even West Germany are in the business of selling or proposing to sell wheat to Russia. The terms of all of these transactions are the usual business ones. So much is paid down—the U.S. proposal is 25 percent of the cost—and the balance is financed by bank loans. There is nothing unusual about it. I for one, too, am of the view that there is no better way to demonstrate the failures of the Soviet economy than by these wheat shipments. And in the course of it we unload some of our surplus and stand to gain upward of \$2 billion in gold.

I can see no objection to the language of the conference report. It states very clearly that the Export-Import Bank is not to guarantee any payment incurred by any communistic country in connection with the purchase of any product except when the President of the United States makes a determination that it is in the national interest to permit the Bank to extend credit, and a report must be made to the Congress within 30 days to that effect. That puts the onus squarely on the President.

Finally, this is an appropriations bill backing up a foreign policy decision. This is the wrong bill for a substantive policy issue of this kind. It is not germane to our task. But beyond this, let us remember that Congress and parties must act with restraint in the area of foreign policy. The founders of the country understood this when they wrote the Constitution. Let us not forget it.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the day before Christmas and all through the House my colleagues are handing out credit cards drawable upon and secured by the American taxpayer. This folly will bring us not one inch closer to peace on earth nor promote much good will among all men. As a member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I protest against the United States underwriting its own loans to the Soviet Union and some 18 of its satellites.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I opposed the so-called "sale" of grain to

Communist nations from its inception because I felt that it was ridiculous to be spending billions of dollars in foreign aid to contain communism and then turn around with the other hand and bail them out, nurture their suffering economy, with subsidized grain.

Furthermore, I felt it a great injustice to those American soldiers who were called upon to risk their lives to combat communism for this Government to enhance the Red economy by supplying it much-needed food products.

Mr. Speaker, there were many other reasons why I opposed this deal even under its original terms, but, Mr. Speaker, originally it was promised the American people that this deal would be for cash only and that it was a one-shot transaction that would be shipped in American vessels. Then, Americans were told only 50 percent of the shipments would be carried in American vessels; now, it is to be shipped American only if there are American ships available and instead of cash, it is to be for credit.

Now, Mr. Speaker, even those people who supported the idea originally did so only on the basis that the sale would be for cash.

Russia has paid cash for all the grain she has purchased from Canada.

This year alone, Russia has placed on the market some 325 tons of gold worth \$365 million to raise cash to pay for wheat purchases. Yet, Russia wants to purchase American wheat on credit. Is it because she knows that ultimately she won't have to pay us?

According to the State Department, Russia owes the United States \$10.8 billion, yet Russia has the largest gold reserve in the world except for the United States. Congress certainly is playing Santa Claus to Khrushchev by extending further credit to Russia.

Now, it is obvious that the sale will be made on credit; otherwise there is no reason for the fight against the restriction prohibiting the Export-Import Bank from extending credit to Russia.

The American taxpayer has again been bamboozled.

The action of Congress in refusing to restrict credit to Communist countries is tantamount to issuing a credit card for communism.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, contrary to the views of so many expressed on the floor of the House during debate on this matter, I believe a great majority of the American people would join with me in disagreement to doing any business with the Communists. As I pointed out earlier, it seems the debate centers around whether or not credit will be extended through the Export-Import Bank. I want the Record to show that at least one Member, this Member, although certainly there must be many more who do not believe we should do any business with the Communists—not in food, not in any product. This resolution would permit the President to do business with Russians in any product.

There are several other matters that should be mentioned at this point.

First. This legislation or any legislation should not be considered on any

basis but merit. As I see it, the majority leader was utterly wrong in saying that rejection of this resolution would be a "slap at the President." We must not, as the legislative branch, abdicate our responsibility. We represent the American people and I am convinced a majority of the American people are opposed to doing business with the Russians. However, whether I am right or wrong is not so important as the fact that each Member should vote his convictions in representing his district on the merits of the bill rather than whether this supports or rejects the President. President Johnson, himself, in his first address to Congress said that he did recognize and respect the "integrity and independence" of the legislative branch. Obviously his present conduct belies this statement. However, that was what he said.

Second. The best evidence that this administration may be soft on communism and, therefore, the House must reject this resolution can be found in Secretary of State Rusk's recent appeal to our friendly neighbors in the world that we must help Russia because Russia was having Communist ideological differences with China. Such a course, as I see it, for us would be suicidal since we will be aiding an enemy determined to enslave us by any means, fair or foul.

Third. We are by this resolution helping further to make Russia respectable in the world today. True, this conforms to the pattern we have followed since we recognized Russia in 1933 but is no less wrong. In fact, it is even more wrong today because Russia has shown us how dishonest and untrustworthy they are and is the Communist philosophy.

Fourth. There is no assurance of repayment as was pointed out in debate when the collateral was used. Of course, there will be no collateral except the Communist word and we know how little that means.

Fifth. Russia if needing financial help can arrange her own credit.

Sixth. We have no assurance that this legislation will be limited to food and will not be extended to any or all other products.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, before I move the previous question on the conference report, I want to mention to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY] that the wheat amendment is not in the conference report. That will come subsequent to the passage of the conference report. Is that correct?

Mr. AVERY. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 11, line 14, insert:

"Sec. 118. None of the funds made available by this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used for the financing, in whole or in part, of any construction contract in

any foreign country where persons other than nationals of such country or citizens of the United States will be employed to perform any work in connection with such contract, except when such nationals or citizens of the United States are not available and qualified to perform such work, or when the President finds that application of this provision would be contrary to the national interest."

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PASSMAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"None of the funds made available by this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated on or after April 30, 1964, for financing, in whole or in part, the direct costs of any contract for the construction of facilities and installations in any underdeveloped country, unless the President shall, on or before such date, have promulgated regulations designed to assure, to the maximum extent consistent with the national interest and the avoidance of excessive costs to the United States, that none of the funds made available by this Act and thereafter obligated shall be used to finance the direct costs under such contracts for construction work performed by persons other than qualified nationals of the recipient country or qualified citizens of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the President may waive the application of this amendment if it is important to the national interest."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 17, line 17, strike out: "None of the funds provided herein shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national."

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PASSMAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows:

"None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this title shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination."

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Members of the House know my record for trying to save money in the foreign aid bill. The record speaks for itself.

I believe there are certain facts about this so-called wheat amendment that should be explained. It is my understanding that when you do business nation to nation under Public Law 480, it is customary either to make a grant or a sale in local currency on a long-term basis.

It is my further understanding that we have in excess of \$8.5 billion in surplus agricultural commodities. Those commodities are now being shipped into over 50 nations of the world either on a grant basis or for sale on a local currency basis. In some nations we are accumulating so much local currency that, in all probability, we will never be able to spend it. After checking into this matter I find that many other nations are doing business with the Soviet Union on the same basis as is proposed here. In October, West Germany shipped to the Soviet Union 450,000 tons of flour. It is also my understanding that when you do business on a government-to-government basis you may eventually negotiate or compromise and may not expect to get all your money, but the basis on which we are proposing here to do business with Russia is considered a cash basis; 25 percent cash, 25 percent in 6 months, 25 percent in 12 months, and 25 percent in 18 months. The only part that the Export-Import Bank plays is to guarantee the credit and for guaranteeing that credit the American taxpayer could receive a profit of over \$10 million. The agreement that is proposed here prevails in the case of other nations who are also extending credits to the Soviet Union. It is also my understanding that in many instances where the American businessman is doing export business with Soviet Russia, such terms are also extended.

While our allies are waxing fat, shipping commodities to the Soviet Union, we are continuing to build up our agricultural surpluses here in America. There is not one dime of cash involved in this transaction. It is only a guarantee by the Export-Import Bank for a period of 6 to 18 months.

Mr. Speaker, it is most difficult to defend anything when you mention the Soviets. I am getting telegrams from my district, just as you are getting telegrams from your district. But, remember that the President must make a determination that it is in the interest of our country before he may permit the transaction to proceed. Under existing law, he does not have to make such a determination before proceeding. I am not afraid to say that in this one instance it is considered a cash deal. I am thoroughly convinced that we are going to get approximately \$2 billion in gold if we go through with this proposal. On the other hand, if we do not go through with this proposal, in all probability we are going to give, not sell, the same wheat to 54 other nations.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman refers only to wheat and other agricultural surpluses.

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. This amendment is not confined to wheat or to agricultural surpluses. It provides for the sale of any product to the Communists. It can be roller bearings, or anything.

Mr. PASSMAN. That is true. It could be used on such a basis, but the gentleman knows as well as I do—

Mr. GROSS. I do not know that.

Mr. PASSMAN. That the intent is to allow the sale of \$2 billion of surplus wheat to the Soviet Union.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. QUIE. I think it also ought to be clear that if the Soviet Union paid enough interest to secure credit from commercial firms in this country, they could secure the credit. But the United States is actually putting up their collateral to enable the Soviet Union to secure credit at a lower interest rate in order to make the loan. That is the important thing here.

Mr. PASSMAN. This is a standard proposal of the kind that is entered into by any nation shipping products to other nations.

If the gentleman would check on the contracts with West Germany and the other countries who are selling to the Soviet Union you will find out that this is considered a cash transaction. I do not like it any better than you do. However, I think we have played politics with this amendment long enough. I do know this: I know that we may get rid of \$2 billion worth of surplus commodities and if we do, we will get in return \$2 billion in gold, as well as the Export-Import Bank earning approximately \$10 million in interest for its guarantee of the transaction.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the Members of the House that as chairman of this subcommittee I have faced up to my responsibility. I do not like foreign aid. But as far as I am concerned this is a cash transaction. We may get rid of \$2 billion of surplus commodities and, if we do, we will get in return \$2 billion in gold. The Export-Import Bank, representing the United States, will make approximately \$10 million as profit.

That is it, gentlemen. You can talk here until Santa comes at 12 o'clock tonight and you cannot change the facts.

We have brought this conference report back to you. All of the conferees agreed that this proposal was the very best thing that could be worked out.

I repeat that in my candid opinion you will get rid of \$2 billion worth of commodity surpluses, the same as many other countries are doing. We may get up to \$2 billion in gold and we will make \$10 million for guaranteeing the transaction.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. As a matter of fact, was it not the gentleman from Iowa, my good friend [Mr. GROSS], who in the debate the other day, pointed out that under existing law, with or without this amendment, the President of the United States has the power and has had the power for many years to make a finding that the national interest requires a transaction under which roller bearings or any other strategic materials could be sold to the Soviet Union? As a matter of fact are we not by this amendment simply enabling the President to use the credit of the Export-Import Bank, and in the exercise of the same discretion under which he can today approve the sale of strategic materials behind the Iron Curtain?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes; this is a normal procedure, the same procedure that all other nations use when they are doing business with other countries. Make no mistake about that. This is nothing new. You have had similar arrangements with Yugoslavia and Poland. You have given the President the same right as far as aid to Indonesia is concerned, and, as far as I am concerned, Indonesia is a Communist nation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think we have carried this debate a little bit too far. I am willing to take a position and I know the Members of the House agree that I am against excessive foreign aid spending. I have worked untiringly to put some commonsense into this program. We have cut it to the extent of \$8 billion in the past 9 years. But so far as I am concerned I am not going to play politics with this proposal any longer. I am going to face up to my responsibility. I want to see the \$2 billion of gold coming into this country if it is possible and I want to see \$35 billion worth of surplus agricultural commodities go out of this country. Further, I want to see my Government make \$10 million for guaranteeing the loan. This is a one-time proposition. It is considered a cash proposition. You will not get the cash except under these terms. Those are the terms for getting the cash. If you want to go home for Christmas let us approve this conference report and amendment No. 20.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Is not this a fact, that this is strictly a business loan?

Mr. PASSMAN. That is my understanding.

Mr. PATMAN. If the gentleman will yield further, not only that but they pay an insurance premium, the exporters do?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes; that is right, and we make a \$10 million profit.

Mr. PATMAN. In order to guarantee these loans they pay an insurance premium and the loans will not be made unless the security is adequate?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes, this is normal procedure used by this country and all other countries. We all know that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take the 5 minutes. However, Mr. Speaker, I am a little bit at a loss to know exactly how to talk about this deal because I do not know what the deal is. I have heard a lot of things said about it but I do not understand the explanation.

Mr. PASSMAN. If the gentleman will yield, that is why I tried to explain the deal for the benefit of the entire House. I thank the gentleman for that statement.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I do not think the gentleman from Louisiana knows anything more about it than I do. All we know about it is what we read in the papers. I do know this: I have heard it rumored that this is to be 25 percent down. I do not know in what it is down, whether it is rubles down or dollars down, or peanuts down.

Mr. PASSMAN. It is dollars.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. But I do know this, that the rest of it is supposed to be on some sort of credit terms and is supposed to be guaranteed. I do not think this is the usual deal. I do not think every time grain is sold to France or Western Germany or any of the other nations of the West the Export-Import Bank is called on for a guarantee. The reason they are called on for a guarantee is because the sale is to be made to a nation which does not have credit. We are going to make that respectable. Why are we going to make that respectable? Are we going to make it respectable because their Premier says they would bury us? Is this why we should make them respectable? I do not think the people of the United States want to do anything like that.

What are the terms? People on this side of the aisle have said there is to be collateral, there is to be security. What security? What collateral? There is no such thing as this in dealings between nations.

The facts are these. We own some wheat. We were told that that wheat would be sold for gold. It is not going to be sold for gold. It is going to be sold for credit. We do not know what. The credit is so bad that the American taxpayer not only has to buy the wheat and sell it for less than he pays for it, but now he has to guarantee a loan for it. I ask you if this is any kind of deal that anybody should enter into. The answer is "No."

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. The gentleman from Louisiana is making quite a point that we stand to make a considerable gain on our gold problem by providing this authority to the President. I would like to point out that to the extent that we lend credit to the Communist countries, to that very same extent we fail to make any gain on our balance-of-payments problem or our gold outflow problem. The best way to make sure we are going to have a gain on our gold problem is to insist on cash on the barrelhead.

I call the attention of the gentleman to an article which appeared in the Evening Star last month quoting diplomatic sources as follows:

Senate defeat earlier this week of a bill by Senator MUNDT, Republican, of South Dakota, to prohibit the Export-Import Bank finance the wheat deal left the Soviets unimpressed, diplomatic informants declared. They said Moscow was prepared to pay for the wheat in gold or hard currency anyway.

They were unconcerned about the Export-Import Bank issue.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I think it also ought to be pointed out for the information of the gentleman from Louisiana that this could not be \$2 billion for wheat. This is talked of as being only \$300 million. That is the most anybody suggested. There will not be any wheat going into Soviet Russia in that amount. When Germany buys wheat from us it is because she has sufficient credit. If the Soviet Union had sufficient credit, she would be able to buy from commercial firms, but she does not. So we are asked for the United States to put up a guarantee for them, and it will not help our balance-of-payments stand until they pay for it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Oklahoma spoke of the statement I made in debate on this bill a few days ago. It is true that unconscionable authority has been delegated to the President. That is what I am protesting here today and protested then. I protested when the Agency for International Development was created. This is another demonstration on the part of the House of Representatives in giving to the President unwarranted and unholy delegated power. I refuse today to compound that felony.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. This is no attempt to belittle anybody, certainly not the President of the United States. This is an honest disagreement. I would remind you that the President of the United States has spent most of his life on Capitol Hill. He knows what this sort of disagreement is. He knows nobody who opposes him on this is opposing him or the administration.

Mr. Speaker, may I thank the Members of the House, particularly my good colleague from Louisiana, for the type of cooperation, the type of good fellowship, really, which we have had through a very trying period, and to give to the Members of the House and particularly the Speaker my very best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHELF] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, my votes on this piece of legislation over the past few days does not reflect my confirmed feeling that it is bad for the United States to continue to try to support 100 of the 110 duly recognized nations of the world. As I have previously stated in the debate on the authorization bill and during the debate on this appropriation bill—the U.S. Treasury and the American taxpayers cannot solve all of the economic problems of the world. Our gold supply has diminished to the point where we now have an insufficient amount to back the American dollar. As I have stated before—I hereby repeat—our Nation owes over \$300 billion in debts not including all those public debts that we as a nation have guaranteed.

The reason that I voted against recommitment of this bill, and for the rule, is due to the fact that I wanted to help uphold the hand of our great new President. Knowing something of the thinking of the European mind—I know that had President Johnson lost this fight on this bill it would have created in the minds of our oversea friends the idea that the Congress had repudiated our new President. They would have interpreted it as "a no confidence vote." Therefore, while basically I am opposed to this appropriation bill, I felt it my duty to my President, my country, and my party, to support them, especially since President Johnson has only been in office as our President for just about 30 days.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I wish all Members a very Merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a table showing a breakdown of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, on this day before Christmas we come face to face with the issue of an amendment that would permit the extension of some short-term credit to the Export-Import Bank to Russia for purchase of wheat. The issue has been fully debated, but now that the conference report provides that the final determination is left to the President as to whether the extension of credit is in the national interest, the real nub of the issue is whether or not the Congress has trust and confidence in the President. Under the Constitution, the Congress must trust the Chief Executive as the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. He has the decision as to whether or not the terrible power of the mightiest military machine on earth shall be unleashed. This has been reposed in the Chief Executive by the Constitution. Surely, no one can say he should not be trusted with a matter of a few months credit for the sale of wheat. No money is involved, no cash is involved, only credit and even with this extension of credit some \$5 million will accrue to the United States from exporter premiums.

Aside from all emotional, economic and political implications the other free

world nations will go on trading with the Communists. If the United States forgoes such benefits it will do so without any appreciable injury to the Communist system. There is precious little the United States can do to prevent trade with Russia by the rest of the world.

On last Monday, December 16, an amendment to the foreign aid appropriations bill, worded in rather legalistic and somewhat misleading language caught some of our Members by surprise. Although it is now clear that it was aimed at prohibiting the sale of wheat upon which we are now paying annual storage costs, the amendment did not even mention the word "wheat." There was and is the attempt to claim that it was a blow at communism. A look at the facts shows it may be just the opposite. Any gold they use to pay for wheat to eat cannot be used to pay for guns or war materials. Money we receive from the wheat can be used to help support our bases overseas and reduce our balance-of-payments deficit.

During the debate the gentleman from Iowa, NEAL SMITH, was one Member of the House of Representatives who immediately recognized the implications and spoke against the restrictive amendment. Since that time, President Johnson has vigorously opposed the amendment and it has been the subject of several skirmishes in both the Senate and the House.

The amendment would limit our sales of wheat on the world market, will give assurance to Canada and West Germany that they can go ahead to continue to make sales that we could have made, and provide the further assurance that our wheat will instead be left in storage at Government expense. In the month of October alone, West Germany sold 450,000 tons of flour to Russia. We have unemployed people who would like to have milled, packaged and transported that flour. If the restrictive amendment stands, everyone in the United States loses except perhaps the storage people who cannot be blamed if they prefer the Government to continue to pay them millions of dollars indefinitely to store the wheat and corn that we could have sold.

The gentleman from Iowa has called my attention to an editorial in the Des Moines Register of December 18 which in my opinion is very informative and enlightening on the issues underlying the amendment. I want to commend our colleague, NEAL SMITH, for his alertness and to commend him for calling our attention to the editorial from the Des Moines Register, as follows:

WHEAT FOR RUSSIA

Strong opposition to the proposed sale of wheat to the Soviet Union continues in Congress. The House of Representatives voted 218 to 169 against permitting the U.S. Export-Import Bank to underwrite insurance on the deal, although the Senate had approved it by 57 to 35.

All Iowa Republicans in both House and Senate voted to stop the wheat sale. Only Representative NEAL SMITH, Democrat, voted for it and spoke in its support.

Most opponents of sale of wheat to Russia recognize that the sale would benefit U.S.

agriculture. It would reduce the wheat surplus and make the choices in wheat policy much simpler next year. The American Farm Bureau Federation approved the sale as a good business proposition. The sale would reduce the cost of Government wheat support programs. Also, it would help the U.S. balance of payments.

The opponents declare that they are willing to permit private traders to sell wheat to Russia for cash. What they object to, they say, is (1) Government guarantee of the transaction, (2) special concessions or "subsidies" to the Russians, (3) changed terms for the bargain from those laid down by President Kennedy.

The conditions made by Mr. Kennedy are not sacrosanct just because of his tragic death. But the fact is that no violation of those conditions is involved. Mr. Kennedy said that private dealers could go ahead with negotiations on a sale for cash, gold or normal commercial credit.

The Russians accepted the same terms from the American export firms as they did from Canada—25 percent cash, the remainder to be paid in 18 months. The Russians actually paid 80 percent cash down to Canada, apparently because they didn't want to pay so much interest to the capitalists. Whether they would pay more than 25 percent in cash on a U.S. sale cannot be told in advance, but the face-saving-conscious Russians insisted on the same credit terms as they got from Canada.

Mr. Kennedy also said the wheat should be shipped in U.S. vessels as much as possible. This leaves room for negotiation and adjustment, which is necessary because U.S. ship rates are far above world levels. Whether an agreement can be reached on this is still uncertain. But the Russians appeared to be willing to pay a moderate differential on the U.S. ships used, which does not sound as though they were driving a cruel bargain and upping the terms.

The U.S. Government pays the U.S. exporters a subsidy to make it possible for them to buy wheat at the support level in this country and export it at the world price. The Soviet bargainers, of course, insisted on paying the going world price.

The proposed Export-Import Bank insurance of the wheat sale to Russia is not Government credit. It is coverage of political risk on the private bank loans, and is considered to be part of normal commercial financing of such large sales in foreign trade. At least 19 countries, including such big trading nations as Japan and Britain, have such insurance programs.

It was brought out in the Senate hearings that the record of the Communist bloc countries on payment of commercial debts is very good, and the Export-Import Bank considers the proposed Soviet deal a very safe risk. Similar insurance is extended on more liberal terms to many countries—for example, on a sale of cotton to Japan last summer.

Objections to the terms of the Russian sale obviously are window dressing for opposition to the whole idea of selling wheat to Communists. Those who believe wheat should not be sold logically should oppose trade in any commodity with Russia. They also should oppose the trade of U.S. allies with Russia and the Communist bloc—including the large volume of trade between West Germany and Communist East Germany.

This would be futile, because the United States cannot dictate the policies of other free world countries. It would only tend to isolate America as an implacable foe of any attempt to establish normal relations with the Russians. It would deny American farmers a nice piece of export business and would earn this country ridicule for allowing hate of Communist ideology to overrule sound business judgment.

Worst of all, such an Iron Curtain policy would be missing the chance to dramatize America's superiority in farming in a way no propaganda by words can ever do. And all because of an irrational fear that we might be helping communism.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, this issue is a disturbing one for all of us and in the heat of debate the issue is distorted and as a result we see some fancy footwork on the part of the members of the Republican Party. Within the past few years we have seen the Republican leadership agree to give to the President of the United States the authority to determine whether it is in the national interest to sell guns, and planes, and other strategic materials to certain Communist countries. Now we see them resisting the proposal that the President have the authority to authorize the extension of credit for the sale of—not arms—but food to Communist countries. The amendment prohibits the Export-Import Bank to guarantee credit to Communist countries wanting to buy wheat from us. But if the President believes it in the best interest of the United States to extend such credit he may authorize it.

Mr. Speaker, I shall vote "aye." I have always contended that we do nothing to further the cause of communism. If Russia is to use our wheat to further its political cause then we should not sell it to them. If by its sale we further our own cause by feeding the hungry people of the world then we should sell it. I have confidence in my President and am sure that he will serve the best interests of the United States.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, so much has been said concerning the controversial Mundt-Findley amendment to the foreign aid appropriation bill that I feel clarification is in order. I realize full well that all sorts of clarifying statements have been made, but frankly, they missed the point.

By selling wheat and other commodities at subsidized prices to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries under conditions dictated by the Soviet Union and its puppet states, we are engaging in a tragic, self-defeating operation.

What the administration is demanding the Congress to do is to place the stamp of approval on direct support of an international bandit, the Soviet Union. We are directly aiding "Mother Russia," a totalitarian nation under czars with its vision of world domination extended and refined by Communist dictators.

At a time when the Soviet farm economy is completely collapsing, our subsidy and aid have the effect of saving them from self-destruction. Arms are being twisted, pressure of all sorts is brought to bear, the leadership on the Republican side is outmaneuvered by false promises and final approval of a completely watered-down, meaningless amendment is a victory for communism.

Mr. Speaker, the Johnson administration has now completely clothed itself in the mantle of foreign policy of the last 3 years, which basically is coexistence with communism and a slow surrender to Red pressure in all parts of the world.

It is especially shocking that on the eve of Christmas the key issue before the

Congress is a demand by President Johnson and his leaders in the House and Senate that the tax dollars of American citizens be used to subsidize communism. What more disgraceful performance could be displayed before the public at a time of the birth of the Savior when we, as a Christian nation, rededicate ourselves to the virtues of Christianity, while the administration rededicates itself to the subsidy of the forces which aim at world domination.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, the issues herein are so obviously apparent that it is amazing that the Democratic leadership and President Johnson would choose to make a fight for a position that is not supported by the American people, let alone commonsense.

The providing of credit guarantees through the Export-Import Bank to Russia, and some 19 other Communist nations, not only for wheat but for any other product, makes no sense and is against our best interests for the following reasons:

First. To provide credit guarantees for products sold to the Communist nations is to help the enemy.

Second. To provide such taxpayer supported guarantees in a \$3 billion foreign aid appropriation bill designed to strengthen our hand against the Communists in the cold war is to repudiate one laudable purpose with a directly opposed purpose—and all in the same bill.

Third. Russia should be the last country to whom we should extend taxpayer guaranteed credit, not only because Khrushchev has announced the intentions of the international Communist conspiracy, to bury us, but also because Russia has already defaulted on \$11.8 billion of credit through lend-lease heretofore issued by Uncle Sam at the expense of the taxpayers.

Fourth. Russia is in trouble in its agriculture program, clear proof that Communist subjugation of the farmer—and the people—will not work and this wheat deal will bail that Communist government out of one of its major weaknesses and failures.

Fifth. By extending guaranteed credit, the United States is aggravating, not improving the flow of gold problem, and is undercutting the chief argument used by the proponents of the wheat deal to Russia.

Sixth. The amendment as amended by the conferees gives the President discretion to extend such credit if he determines it is in the national interests and he has already made such a determination, so to vote such discretion is to vote for the extension of such credit.

Seventh. Congress is not tying the hands of the President but is stating policy of no credit to Russia consistent with the American people's beliefs and is following precedents established previously by Congress such as on the Latta amendment restricting Public Law 480 wheat surpluses from going to Communist countries.

Eighth. To argue that the Findley amendment would affect the image of President Johnson before the world is to argue that Congress must rubber-stamp all presidential proposals, espe-

cially in the field of foreign affairs, even though Congress disagrees with them and thus to abdicate the constitutional duty of Congress.

Ninth. To issue credit guarantee authority to Communist countries for trade of products is to make a sham and a farce of our announced trade ban on Cuba, threatening withdrawal of foreign aid to countries trading with Cuba and closing of U.S. ports to shipping companies trading with Cuba.

Tenth. To placate Russia and the Communist countries to this extent, realizing that some of this wheat and other products will undoubtedly end up even in Cuba, is to make a mockery of our entire anti-Communist position in the Western Hemisphere and makes such a policy the laughing stock of the Latin Nations.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, as one of five Members of the House who conferred with the Senate for many hours in search of a compromise on this appropriations bill, I urge the adoption of the conference report as the best agreement possible under the legislative circumstances that exist today. In my judgment your House conferees drove as hard a bargain as could be driven, and I feel our efforts deserve the support of this body.

We conferred over a period of 12 hours last Friday, beginning at 11 a.m. and ending in the vicinity of 11 p.m. At one point we walked out of the conference because of the adamant position of the Senate conferees. Finally, thanks in large part to a giving of ground on the part of the Senate, we were able to reach an agreement that has been a subject of controversy in this House since. As one who helped work out that agreement, I intend to support it.

Let me make myself clear. I have always maintained that any sale of wheat to Communist countries should be a cash-on-the-line transaction. We have a surplus of wheat that is costing us millions of dollars just to handle and we need gold. I therefore have considered a cash deal to be in our best interest.

I question the advisability of extending credit, however, and I voted last week against the guarantee of such credit by the Export-Import Bank when the question was before the House in connection with this bill. And I felt the position of the House in opposing the guarantee of such credit was sound.

It was my responsibility, on the other hand, to represent the House in conference with the Senate, which has voted twice against placing any restrictions whatsoever on the Export-Import Bank in the event that agency is called on to guarantee credit in a transaction with the Soviet Union.

It became the job of the House conferees, therefore, to work out with the Senate conferees an agreement acceptable to both Houses. And I must confess that I do not think the debate we have engaged in since does justice to the job we were able to do in conference under the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

The House had approved a \$2.8 billion foreign aid appropriation. The Senate increased this to \$3.3 billion but we got

it back to an even \$3 billion in conference—a reduction of \$1½ billion in the budget request and \$600 million in the amount previously authorized by the Congress.

What is more, we were able to get into the bill a statement of congressional policy on the guarantee of credit in trade with Communist countries where no policy now exists. We were successful in retaining the prohibition against guaranteeing credit with an exception—to satisfy the Senate—where the President certifies to the Congress that the transaction is in the national interest. Such certification by the President to the appropriate committees will give the Congress an opportunity to take action on the question of credit in each instance if it is so inclined.

This was not exactly what I wanted—but what agreement in the Congress satisfies everyone to every degree? It was, I feel, the best agreement the Senate would accept and I do not think the compromise was unreasonable.

We are achieving a \$900 million reduction in the foreign aid program and we are getting a prohibition against the guarantee of credit to Communist countries where no prohibition now exists.

I do not believe we will strengthen the House position by refusing to accept the conference report. Therefore, I urge its adoption.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the wheat sale amendment is a much misunderstood and highly controversial item which will demand explanation for months to come. It is at this time unpopular with the people and a vote against it would be far the simplest way to meet the issue.

Unfortunately for me the problem cannot be resolved that simply. Many factors are to be weighed. This is foreign policy. Foreign policy is by law the responsibility of the President. Congress can set guidelines but in this first major issue affecting the new administration, Congress could endanger foreign policy by tying the President's hands; by saying we do not trust him.

Few people will realize the real issue before the House is not a prohibition against credit on sales of wheat to Communist nations. The House voted such a prohibition—and my vote was cast for it. However, that amendment was dropped in conference. What is before us now is a restriction on the way credit is used. If the wheat amendment is voted down, the President can, under existing law, extend loans and credit. The amendment before us would require a certification that credit is in the national interest and require that Congress be notified of each transaction. It tightens existing law.

This is only a beginning in the tangled skein of the wheat amendment. We are talking about short-term credit in which the Export-Import Bank would endorse the Russian's promise to pay in gold. Actual terms would be 25 percent cash, 25 percent in 6 months, 25 percent in 12 months, and 25 percent in 18 months. A similar system is followed by other

Western nations when sales are made to the Russians.

Significantly we have for years been making loans and grants to Communist nations without the furore which accompanies today's action. Billions have gone—my vote to the contrary—notably to Poland and Yugoslavia. There is no assurance any of it will come back.

By contrast, in the present deal, the United States proposes to cut down on the \$8½ billion tied up in agricultural surplus, to cut down on the million-dollar-a-day storage costs, to move more U.S. products onto the world market, to move them at world prices instead of cut rate, and to realize money instead of promises from the transaction. This is not a giveaway.

Other Western Nations trade with the Communists. They are using our money, our methods, even our machinery to get business we admittedly can use. There is nothing in this which smacks of appeasement or soft dealing. It is a business transaction with reasonable safeguards.

We still are committed to the winning of the cold war; to the defeat of communism. We are not financing communism through this transaction. We tried building a wall around the free world but the free world would not be so contained. Now we seek areas where a thaw can be achieved with benefit to us. Turning surplus wheat into gold is to me a transaction more advantageous to the United States than to Russia.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, in listening to debate on the amendment made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] it appears to me that a significant matter should be added to this record. This is testimony of Hon. Harold F. Linder, President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, Banking and Currency on February 25, 1963. I call the attention of the House to a record of these hearings on the matter of the Export-Import Bank Act extension.

The testimony is significant to this debate because Mr. Linder cites the fact that three entities in Cuba, after that country was overrun by Castro, have failed to make payment to American exporters. These defaults exceed \$36 million and have been guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank.

I call attention of the House to page 14 of the hearings, wherein Mr. Linder states the following:

In addition to this \$3.7 million [in losses] we have loans in default which have not been written off because we are still hopeful of ultimate collection or at least some settlement thereon. These comprise three loans to entities in Cuba aggregating \$36.3 million.

I further call attention of the House to page 28 of the hearings, and the following question and answer:

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Linder, in the three loans to entities in Cuba aggregating \$36.3 million, do you really have some reasonable expectation of salvaging something from those loans?

Mr. LINDER. Well, we have the same reasonable expectation I would think, Mr. MOORHEAD, that the United States in general has of not expecting the Castro regime to last forever. Except in the case of a Communist takeover, successor governments have invariably honored the obligations of their predecessors and to that extent we have some reason to hope. I will leave it to you.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] has reported to this House that the intended Russian payment for wheat purchased from this country would be 25 percent in cash, 25 percent in 6 months, 25 percent in 12 months, and 25 percent in 18 months.

If defaults were made in the case of Cuba due to Communist takeover, it seems perfectly clear that in the event we should have an increasingly hostile relation with Russia, the Communists would default as they have done in Cuba, in which case the money of American taxpayers through the Export-Import Bank would be used to guarantee the Russian payment, and we would thus be in the position of paying Russia to use our wheat.

It is inconceivable to me, Mr. Speaker, that we should support this kind of financing. On the basis of the proven record in Cuba alone, I urge that we continue our refusal to concur with Senate amendment No. 20.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 189, nays 158, answered "present" 6, not voting 80, as follows:

[Roll No. 256]

YEAS—189

Addabbo	Fascell	King, Calif.
Albert	Flood	Kirwan
Ashley	Flynt	Kluczynski
Barrett	Fogarty	Kornegay
Bass	Fraser	Landrum
Beckworth	Friedel	Lankford
Bennett, Fla.	Fuqua	Leggett
Blatnik	Gallagher	Lesinski
Boggs	Garmatz	Libonati
Boland	Gary	Lindsay
Bonner	Gathings	Long, La.
Brademas	Giaino	Long, Md.
Brooks	Gilbert	McDowell
Brown, Calif.	Gill	McFall
Buckley	Gonzalez	Macdonald
Burke	Grabowski	Madden
Byrne, Pa.	Gray	Mahon
Cameron	Green	Matsunaga
Carey	Griffiths	Miller, Calif.
Chelf	Hagan, Ga.	Mills
Clark	Hagen, Calif.	Minish
Cohelan	Hanna	Monagan
Conte	Hansen	Moorhead
Cooley	Harding	Morgan
Corman	Hardy	Morris
Daddario	Harris	Morrison
Daniels	Hawkins	Moss
Davis, Ga.	Hays	Multer
Dawson	Healey	Murphy, Ill.
Delaney	Hechler	Natcher
Dent	Hemphill	Nedzi
Denton	Holland	Nix
Dingell	Ichord	O'Brien, N.Y.
Donohue	Jennings	O'Hara, Ill.
Dulski	Joelson	O'Hara, Mich.
Duncan	Johnson, Calif.	Olsen, Mont.
Edmondson	Johnson, Wis.	Olsen, Minn.
Edwards	Karsten	O'Neill
Elliott	Kastenmeier	Passman
Everett	Kee	Patman
Fallon	Kelly	Patten
Farbstein	Keogh	Pepper

Perkins
Pike
Plicher
Poage
Pool
Price
Pucinski
Purcell
Pickle
Rains
Randall
Rhodes, Pa.
Rivers, Alaska
Roberts, Ala.
Roberts, Tex.
Rodino
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney, N.Y.
Roosevelt
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush

Roybal
Ryan, Mich.
Ryan, N.Y.
St Germain
St. Onge
Senner
Shelley
Sheppard
Sickles
Sikes
Slisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Staebler
Staggers
Steed
Stratton
Stubblefield
Teague, Tex.
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Thompson, N.J.

Thompson, Tex.
Toil
Trimble
Tuten
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vinson
Watts
Weltner
White
Whitener
Wickersham
Willis
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wright
Young
Zablocki

NAYS—158

Abele
Alger
Anderson
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews,
N. Dak.
Arends
Ashbrook
Ashmore
Auchincloss
Avery
Ayres
Baker
Baldwin
Baring
Barry
Bates
Battin
Beermann
Bell
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Betts
Bolton,
Frances P.
Bolton,
Oliver P.
Bow
Brock
Broomwell
Broomfield
Brotzman
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Bruce
Burleson
Burton
Byrnes, Wis.
Casey
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Chenoweth
Clancy
Clausen,
Don H.
Cleveland
Collier
Colmer
Corbett
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis
Derwinski

Devine
Dole
Dorn
Dowdy
Dwyer
Feighan
Findley
Fisher
Ford
Foreman
Fountain
Gibbons
Goodling
Grant
Griffin
Gross
Grover
Gurney
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Harsha
Harvey, Mich.
Hoeven
Hoffman
Horan
Horton
Huddleston
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jensen
Johansen
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Keith
King, N.Y.
Kyl
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
Lloyd
McClory
McDade
McIntire
McLoskey
McMillan
MacGregor
Marsh
Martin, Calif.
May
Meader
Miller, N.Y.
Minshall

Mosher
Nelsen
Norblad
O'Konski
Pelly
Pillion
Pirnie
Poff
Quie
Quillen
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rich
Robison
Rogers, Fla.
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
St. George
Saylor
Schadeberg
Schenck
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Seldin
Short
Shriver
Sibal
Skubitz
Smith, Va.
Snyder
Stafford
Stinson
Taft
Teague, Calif.
Thomson, Wis.
Tuck
Utt
Van Pelt
Wallhauser
Watson
Weaver
Westland
Whalley
Whitten
Widnall
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead
Wydler
Wyman

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6

Downing Mathias Morse
Frelinghuysen Matthews Rivers, S.C.

NOT VOTING—80

Abbt
Abernethy
Adair
Aspinall
Becker
Belcher
Bolling
Bray
Brown, Ohio
Burkhalter
Cahill
Cannon
Celler
Clawson, Del
Dague
Davis, Tenn.
Derounian
Diggs
Ellsworth
Evins

Finnegan
Fino
Forrester
Fulton, Pa.
Fulton, Tenn.
Glenn
Goodell
Gubser
Haley
Harrison
Harvey, Ind.
Hébert
Henderson
Herlong
Hollifield
Hosmer
Hull
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karth

Kilburn
Kilgore
Knox
Kunkel
Lennon
McCulloch
Maillard
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Michel
Milliken
Montoya
Moore
Morton
Murphy, N.Y.
Murray
O'Brien, Ill.
Osmers
Ostertag
Philbin

Powell
Reuss
Riehlman
Rogers, Colo.
Rooney, Pa.
Scott
Shiple

Siler
Smith, Calif.
Springer
Stephens
Sullivan
Talcott
Taylor

Tollefson
Tupper
Waggonner
Wharton
Williams
Younger

So the motion was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:
On this vote:
Mr. Karth for, with Mr. Downing against.
Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Rivers of South Carolina against.
Mr. Matthews for, with Mr. Haley against.
Mr. Mathias for, with Mr. McCulloch against.
Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Knox against.
Mr. Morse for, with Mr. Derounian against.
Mr. Evins for, with Mr. Adair against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Kilburn against.
Mr. Burkhalter for, with Mr. Abernethy against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Williams against.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee for, with Mr. Henderson against.
Mr. Finnegan for, with Mr. Lennon against.
Mr. Jones of Alabama for, with Mr. Scott against.
Mr. Tupper for, with Mr. Waggonner against.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee for, with Mr. Abbt against.
Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.
Mr. Montoya for, with Mr. Michel against.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois for, with Mr. Martin of Nebraska against.
Mr. Powell for, with Mr. Fino against.
Mr. Reuss for, with Mr. Smith of California against.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado for, with Mr. Cahill against.
Mr. Shiple for, with Mr. Bray against.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Gubser against.
Mrs. Sullivan for, with Mr. Harrison against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Becker against.
Mr. Osmers for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.
Mr. Martin of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Younger against.
Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Hosmer against.
Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Belcher against.

Until further notice:
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Kilgore with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Glenn.
Mr. Hull with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Murray with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Forrester with Mr. Moore.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KARTH]. Due to transportation difficulties he could not be here. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN]. Because of the very, very heavy snow it was physically impossible for him to be here today. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY], who is ill and

could not be here today. If he were present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] who finds it impossible to be here today. If he were present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX]. If he were present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEROUNIAN]. If he were present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 18, line 22, insert:

"For payment to Nancy P. Kefauver, widow of Estes Kefauver, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee, \$22,500."

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PASSMAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 18, line 10, insert the following:

"MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous Items', \$215,000: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1964, the paragraph relating to official long-distance telephone calls to and from Washington, District of Columbia, under the heading 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' in Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress (2 U.S.C. 46c), as amended, is amended by striking out the words 'one hundred and twenty' and inserting in lieu thereof 'one hundred and sixty' and by striking out the words 'six hundred' and inserting in lieu thereof 'eight hundred'."

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PASSMAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 18, line 21, insert the following:

"STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

"For an additional amount for stationery, \$60,600: *Provided*, That commencing with the fiscal year 1964 and thereafter the allowance for stationery for each Senator and the

President of the Senate shall be at the rate of \$2,400 per annum."

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PASSMAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 601) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] to wait on the President.

STATEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to express his thanks to all Members of the House, all of my colleagues, for the many courtesies and kindnesses you have extended to me during the past year.

I realize the sacrifices that each and everyone of you has made and I know that a grateful constituency and the country as a whole will appreciate it.

I extend to each and every one of you and your loved ones the greetings of the holy season and my very best wishes for happiness and joy for you and your loved ones at Christmas and during the coming new year and that God will bestow on each and every one of you and your loved ones an abundance of His choicest blessings.

SUPPORT FOR THE 18-YEAR-OLD VOTE

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD in two instances.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, since the President's Commission on Registration and Voting Participation recommended that each State consider reducing the voting age to 18, there have been a great many expressions of support for this proposal.

At Huntington East High School, Huntington, W. Va., and at Marshall University in Huntington, the West Virginia Youth Suffrage Committee has been organized. Among the leaders in the movement at Huntington East High School are Ann Cyrus, June Hunt, David Webb, and Richard Jackson. All of these high school seniors are extremely busy with responsible extracurricular activities—for example, Jackson, first-string halfback on the football team is also vice president of the student body at Huntington East—yet they regard it an obligation and a responsibility to devote a vast amount of time to this civic activity. At Marshall University, among those who have played a leading role in this drive are Kenneth Gainer, president of the student body; Francis Fabi, Michael Carroll, Dean Thompson, and John L. Jones.

In the current December 1963 issue of the Huntington East High School newspaper the Babbipes, Miss June Hunt, Huntington East senior, has penned a cogent editorial entitled "Time To Move" which, under unanimous consent, I include in my remarks:

TIME TO MOVE

This, the 100th anniversary of the founding of our State, is the year in which to move forward.

Since the beginning of 1963, certain young citizens, including five seniors at Huntington East, interested in the progress of the State of West Virginia, have become aware of the need for exercising their opinions in government both on a local and State level. These opinions can best be expressed by giving young people the right to vote at the age of 18.

During the past summer, I had the opportunity to work in Congressman KEN HECHLER's office for a week. This experience—the excitement of seeing our Government in action and getting to meet governmental leaders—greatly increased my awareness and interest in governmental and civic affairs. By the time students reach 18, many are very much interested in current affairs; if denied the right to vote, they frequently lose interest by the time they are 21 and are allowed to vote.

The minimum age for employment under Federal civil service laws is 18. The minimum draft age is 18. Federal relief for dependent children is suspended upon reaching the age of 18. Under the penal code, an 18-year-old can be committed to the Federal prison at the discretion of the Attorney General.

In four States this lowered voting age has been successfully tried—Georgia (18), Kentucky (18), Alaska (19), and Hawaii (20). According to John A. Burns, Governor of Hawaii, "It is difficult to give reasons why the voting age should be 20 or any other specific age, older or younger, for as you know, the necessary maturity can come to exist in some people while still very young and perhaps never develop in others. I cannot believe, however, that 18 would be too

young, as young people today are becoming more politically conscious at an earlier age."

In 1961, U.S. Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to set the voting age in all 50 States at 18. At the same time Senator ROBERT BYRD of West Virginia introduced a companion bill. Many State officials, including Governor Barron, Representative Ken Hechler, Senators Jennings Randolph and Robert Byrd, Lyle Smith and C. H. "Jackie" McKown, State Auditor Denzil Gainer, State Fire Commissioner Dick Kyle and others, are personally in favor of this move.

Many young West Virginians are leaving the State. But the right to vote will give 18-year-olds a voice in the kind of future they would like for West Virginia and give them a stake in building the State.

I, personally, am proud to be associated with such a movement. I'm happy that this campaign began at Huntington East, and is spreading throughout the State from here. This can really raise our school's prestige in the eyes of both the student and adult world. I feel that we, as students, should back this campaign and continue spurring it on to the hilt.

JUNE HUNT.

Mr. Speaker, as further evidence of the rising tide of support for the 18-year-old vote, I also ask to be printed an editorial in the December 23, 1963, issue of the Huntington, W. Va., Herald-Dispatch:

IF THEY'RE OLD ENOUGH TO FIGHT, THEY'RE OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE

With the recommendation of a Presidential Commission that 18-year-olds should be allowed to vote in all States, we are heartily in accord and have previously said so on several occasions.

There are no really valid arguments against this needed reform in State and National election laws. Such arguments as there are do not amount to much alongside the blunt fact that an 18-year-old can be inducted into the armed services and required to fight for his country.

A nation which—in 48 of the 50 States—disfranchises its unformed fighting men until they attain the age of 21 is following a policy that is both illogical and embittering. Young people cannot understand why such a paradoxical system exists. It is indefensible.

The Commission did not, however, base its recommendation for voting age on military service age. The members expressed the belief that the lower voting age would stimulate the interest of young people in politics and government and raise voter participation in the age group from 21 to 30.

By the time these young people reach 21, the Commission said, they are "so far removed from the stimulation of the education process that their interest in public affairs has waned."

Only two States—Kentucky and Georgia—currently extend the vote to 18-year-olds. Pending a more extensive study of voting trends in the last Kentucky statewide election, State officials are reasonably certain that young voters went to the polls in encouragingly large numbers.

As we pointed out here recently in urging West Virginia's Legislature to submit the question of a lower voting age to the people, our Constitution does not specify 21 as the legal voting age. It simply says that "no person who is a minor" shall vote—and by common law that term is used to describe a person who is not yet 21.

The Presidential Commission made several other recommendations, including abolition of the poll tax and abolition of all literacy

tests—but not on the grounds that they are being abused. The Commission conceded the abuses, but said that "no American should be denied the right to vote because his formal education is limited."

This would imply that literacy tests—in those States which have them and enforce them—are being used to deny the vote to people who can at least read and write.

The dictionary definition of illiteracy is the inability to read and write, and if this is the only test being used to establish literacy, there are excellent reasons why it is justifiable. It seems doubtful that a voter in this day and age can inform himself intelligently on the qualifications of candidates—or even on their availability—if he cannot read.

Again, West Virginia's constitution is silent on this matter of literacy. It does deny the vote to paupers, but the stricture is seldom invoked.

In several other recommendations the Commission seeks to "make voting easier" by simplifying registration practices and residential requirements. By and large, these proposals would be ineffective, even if there were any prospect that the States could agree on standards for registrations and residences.

Making it easier to vote does not necessarily increase the desire to vote. It does not expand the citizen's sense of obligation to go to the polls and participate in the affairs of government.

Until we find the stimulants which will awaken voters to their responsibilities as well as their privileges, the American record of nonvoting will continue to be one of shameful indifference toward a heritage which was so dearly acquired and which was once so proudly preserved.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST MONTH

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, as the flags of the Nation go up to the top of the mast, we pause on this eve of Christmas to express the firm confidence of the people of America in our President.

One of the crowning achievements of President Lyndon B. Johnson is that he has so keenly sensed the mood of the American people. Millions of Americans walked with him, stunned with grief, on that Sunday afternoon in late November when he strode up to place the wreath by the casket of our martyred President. We were proud of the warmth and dignity with which President and Mrs. Johnson greeted the great heads of state who had come from all corners of the earth to pay their last homage to our fallen leader.

President Johnson expressed the personal emptiness which each of us felt at the loss of President Kennedy, because he felt it so deeply himself. Yet he also sensed that out of this tragedy, tears had washed away some of the malice and hate and laid bare the Nation's conscience. Just as President Kennedy had articulated the burning desire of the people for a fresh idealism in programs like the Peace Corps, now President Johnson successfully lifted the Nation from its despair and gave voice to its determination to move forward toward higher goals.

In his first hundred days in 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt electrified

the Nation with his program which rescued the ship of state from the slough of despond. Nothing comparable to that happened until the man who so much admires F.D.R. took the helm a month ago.

As the President and his gracious First Lady are winging their way homeward for Christmas, our hopes and our prayers go with them. They have forged a new unity and strength of spirit in the American people. In President Johnson's first month in office he has displayed that touch of greatness which gives new meaning to the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask that there be printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post of December 22, 1963:

THE FIRST MONTH

This day, by the calendar, marks the first month of the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson; but the calendar is inadequate to measure days so packed with events. It must seem an epoch or an era to the man who assumed great office in the wake of great tragedy just 31 days ago.

Such was the dreadful impact of the events of November 22 that much that happened thereafter is seen as though dimly remembered from a distant dream. But what happened after November 22 also will have its place in history. These events are at once a tribute to the man who became President and to the country of which he became President.

President Johnson took up the burdens of great office with confidence and assurance and he has met the challenge of the crisis without false step or faltering. It has been a flawless performance. The Government plainly is in the hands of a professional politician whose virtuosity, if it continues, promises to make that sometime pejorative term more synonymous with statesman.

The great Federal Establishment has moved on with the business of state without a single disorder or convulsion, steady in the wake of calamity, to all the demands that crisis has made upon it. Those in the most sensitive governmental posts contributed to the uninterrupted and ongoing conduct of affairs by continuing in office at the invitation of a President who instantly sensed the especial contribution they could make to governmental stability.

The new President skillfully met the challenges of transition; and so did the Federal organization and the country governed by it. In these 4 eventful weeks surely the world has had a revealing glimpse of our institutions and of our people, operating in the midst of great emergency. If doubts there were, the glimpse must have been reassuring.

A people, shattered, stunned and dismayed by the assassination of a President who was greatly loved and admired, have a right to feel proud of themselves, of their governmental institutions and of the new President at their head, as they survey the eventful weeks through which they have just passed.

NEVER SHUN A CONTROVERSY, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY, LET'S BE FORTHRIGHT ON FEDERAL SPENDING, ETC.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at

this point in the RECORD and include a letter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in these last trying days we have been concerned in this body with one of the more controversial categories of Federal spending—the foreign aid program. In the course of this debate I have received many letters from my constituents asking, not only how I stand on foreign aid, which I support, but how I stand on public spending in general.

Mr. Speaker, this is always an exciting challenge, for like all Members I am anxious to make my views eminently clear on every question that comes up.

Now, in regard to Federal spending, I find in some parts of my State a clear consensus that we should have lower taxes but more defense, fewer Federal aid programs but more Federal money spent in Arizona, less bureaucracy but more jobs for deserving constituents. I am not at all sure that my State is unique in this respect.

In recent days I received a letter from one constituent asking my views on Federal spending, and I drafted a reply. I was about to mail it when I decided to give the matter just a little further thought. However, I put so much work into the letter that I thought it might be of some value to those of my colleagues who find themselves similarly hard pressed on the Federal spending issue.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, without objection I shall insert my unmailed constituent reply at this point in the RECORD:

DEAR FRIEND: You have expressed alarm at the rate of Federal spending, and asked me as your Congressman where I stand. I had not intended to discuss this controversial question at this particular time. However, I want you to know that I do not shun a controversy. On the contrary I will take a stand on any issue at any time no matter how fraught with controversy it may be. Here is exactly how I stand.

If, when you say "Federal spending" you mean the billions of dollars wasted on outmoded naval shipyards and surplus airbases in Georgia, Texas, and New York; if you mean the billions of dollars lavished at Cape Kennedy and Houston on a "moondoggle" our Nation cannot afford; if, sir, you mean the \$2 billion wasted each year in wheat and corn price supports which rob midwestern farmers of their freedoms and saddle taxpayers with outrageous costs of storage in already bulging warehouses; if you mean the \$4 billion spent every year to operate veterans hospitals in other States in order to provide 20 million able-bodied veterans with care for civilian illness; if you mean such socialistic and pork-barrel projects as urban renewal, public housing, and TVA which cynically seek votes while robbing our taxpayers and weakening the moral fiber of millions of citizens in our Eastern States; if you mean the bloated Federal aid to education schemes calculated to press Federal educational controls down upon every student in this Nation; if you mean the \$2 billion misused annually by our Public Health Service and National Institutes of Health on activities designed to prostitute the medical profession and foist socialized

medicine on every American; if, sir, you mean all these ill-advised, unnecessary Federal activities which have destroyed States rights, created a vast, ever-growing, empire-building bureaucracy regimenting a once-free people by the illusory bait of cradle-to-grave security, and which indeed have taken us so far down the road to socialism that it may be, even at this hour, too late to retreat—then I am unyielding, bitter, and four square in my opposition, regardless of the personal or political consequences.

But, on the other hand, if when you say "Federal spending" you mean those funds which maintain Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Fort Huachuca, and other Arizona defense installations so vital to our Nation's security, and which every year pour hundreds of millions of dollars into our State's economy; if you mean the Truman-Eisenhower-Kennedy-Johnson mutual security program which bolsters our allies along the periphery of the Iron Curtain enabling them to resist the diabolical onslaught of a godless communism and maintain their independence; if you mean those funds to send our brave astronauts voyaging, even as Columbus, into the unknown, in order to guarantee that no aggressor will ever threaten these great United States by nuclear blackmail from outer space; if you mean those sound farm programs which insure our hardy Arizona cotton farmers a fair price for their fiber, protect the sanctity of the family farm, insure reasonable prices for consumers, and put to work for all the people of the world the miracle of American agricultural abundance; if you mean those VA programs which pay pensions to our brave soldiers crippled in mortal combat and discharge our debt of honor to their widows and orphans and which provide employment for thousands of Arizonans in our fine VA hospitals in Tucson, Phoenix, and Prescott; if, sir, you refer to such Federal programs as the central Arizona reclamation project which will, while repaying 95 percent of its cost with interest, provide our resourceful people with water to insure the growth and prosperity of our State; if you mean the Federal educational funds which build desperately needed college classrooms and dormitories for our local universities, provide little children in our Arizona schools with hot lunches (often their only decent meal of the day), furnish vocational training for our high school youth, and pay \$10 million in impact funds to relieve the hard-pressed Arizona school property taxpayers from the impossible demands created by the presence of large Federal installations; if you mean the Federal medical and health programs which have eradicated the curse of malaria, smallpox, scarlet fever, and polio from our country and which even now enable dedicated teams of scientists to close in mercilessly on man's age-old enemies of cancer, heart disease, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, and mental retardation that afflict our little children, senior citizens, and men and women in the prime years of life; if you mean all these Federal activities by which a free people in the spirit of Jefferson, Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, Wilson, and F.D.R., through a fair and progressive income tax, preserve domestic tranquillity and promote the general welfare while preserving all our cherished freedoms and our self-reliant national character, then I shall support them with all the vigor at my command.

This is my stand and I will not compromise.

Sincerely,

MORRIS K. UDALL,
Member of Congress.

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE U.N. VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in the history of the Foreign Assistance Act Congress has reduced the U.S. support for the U.N. voluntary programs. In an attempt to restore House cuts in the U.N. allocation I submitted an amendment restoring the full amount to these programs on Monday, December 16, the day the House passed the aid appropriations bill.

In the course of debate on the amendment, several points were raised criticizing our efforts under the U.N. Time did not allow extensive rebuttal, so I wish now to submit my replies to what I consider to be the 10 most salient arguments against our contributions for the U.N. voluntary programs.

I have listed the criticisms point by point and my reply follows each specific charge:

1. Increasing U.S. bilateral technical assistance aid doesn't warrant increasing the U.S. dollar contributions for U.N. technical assistance aid.

Comment: The needs of the less developed countries for assistance in improving their techniques of production, for building up their educational systems, for training of officials to provide essential governmental services, and for preparing sound and well-based plans for economic development far exceed the technical assistance now being provided by the United States on a bilateral basis, by the U.N. agencies, and by other bilateral programs.

The U.N. programs, with major support from the United States, complement the U.S. bilateral programs by tapping the substantial pool of technical and linguistic skills and familiarity with the less developed areas which are available in other developed countries such as those of Western Europe. The multilateral programs also permit the sharing of developmental experience of the underdeveloped countries with each other, through the exchange of experts and students.

The Clay Committee noted other advantages. "A multilateral organization, having no political or commercial interests of its own to serve, is able to concentrate on obtaining the greatest possible return, in terms of economic and social development, for each dollar of aid funds invested. It is also better able to limit its assistance to projects which are soundly conceived and executed and to condition the financing of such projects under appropriate economic performance by the recipient country. Moreover, conditions imposed by an international cooperative organizations are not so susceptible to the charge that they infringe on the sovereignty of the recipient country; even if they offend national sensitivities, they do less damage to the fragile fabric of comity among nations than when such resentment is directed against a single country."

Finally, it should be noted that the U.S. pledge to match contributions of other governments to the U.N. expanded program of technical assistance and Special Fund at a 40-60 ratio, has been an important factor

in the steady increase of financial support by other countries.

2. The Clay Committee recommended 32 percent contributions instead of the present 40 percent for U.N. voluntary programs.

Comment: The executive branch keeps under continuing review the rate of U.S. voluntary contributions to international programs, with the objective of assuring that the programs are carried forward at the minimum level consistent with U.S. national interests and at the minimum cost to the United States.

Over the past several years the United States has urged, where appropriate, the incorporation of voluntary programs into the regular assessed budgets of international organizations, and have achieved this with respect to the NATO science program and the World Health Organization's program for malaria eradication. This incorporation has meant that the U.S. contribution to the former program, initially at 50 percent, was reduced to 25 percent and that the U.S. contribution to malaria eradication was reduced from virtually 100 percent to less than 32 percent.

In recent years the U.S. contributions to the U.N. expanded program of technical assistance, the U.N. Special Fund, and the world food program have been a level of 40 percent. Our contribution to the U.N. Children's Fund has been higher, but is proposed at 40 percent in 1964. This is, in the opinion of the executive branch, an appropriate level, as it is a fair proportion taking into consideration the relative per capita income of the contributing countries; it exerts pressures on other donor governments who we believe are able to contribute more; and it is considered an appropriate proportion for the United States to contribute as the leader of the development efforts of the free world.

There is another type of U.N. program, primarily of a peacekeeping nature, such as the U.N. military operation in the Congo and the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East, toward which the United States has in the past contributed up to 48 percent. Our national security interests were of course significantly involved. The United States recently undertook an initiative at the United Nations to develop a better system of financing these activities. The formula for 1964 worked out at the U.N. brings down the U.S. contribution to about 37 percent on the basis of combined assessed and voluntary contributions.

The UNRWA program on relief to Palestine refugees is one which again relates directly to U.S. security interests and it would be difficult to reduce our percentage share of support below our current 70 percent without affecting many of our vital interests in this sensitive area of the Middle East. We are, nevertheless, seeking to reduce the dollar outflow to this program through a number of devices, and we have achieved a remarkable degree of success in this direction through the use of Public Law 480 foodstuffs, U.S.-owned local currencies, etc.

3. State Department asked for reduced funds—from \$136 million down to \$127 million.

Comment: In late September, after the formal hearings on the foreign aid appropriation bill before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, consulted informally with the chairman of the subcommittee. At that time, the Secretary stated that the estimate made in the fall of 1962 of the U.S. contribution to the Indus Waters Development Fund during fiscal year 1964 appeared too high. Indications from the managers of the fund sug-

gested that their call would be roughly \$9 million less than the earlier estimate.

On the other hand, the Secretary indicated that negotiations at U.N. headquarters on the financing formula for U.N. peacekeeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo suggested a new requirement of approximately \$3.8 million as a voluntary contribution for the latter half of 1963 and the first half of 1964. These changes taken together suggested a reduction to \$127,090,000 of the amount required for contributions to international organizations in fiscal year 1964.

In November 1963, the annual pledging sessions for the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and Special Fund for

1964 were held at U.N. headquarters. The pledges made by other governments were substantially higher than the U.S. estimate made a year ago. On the 40-percent matching formula, the U.S. contribution to the two U.N. programs would be higher than the \$55 million contained in the original fiscal year 1964 estimate.

In his testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee, on December 12, the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs formally stated that the estimate for voluntary contributions to international organizations had been reduced from \$136,050,000 to \$130,903,000. The original estimate as compared with the revision follows:

Voluntary contributions to international organizations

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year 1964 program	Presentation volume	Current request	Change
1. UNTA and Special Fund.....	55,000	59,000	+4,000
2. U.N. economic assistance to the Congo.....	5,000	5,000	-----
3. U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.....	17,200	17,200	-----
4. U.N. Children's Fund.....	12,000	12,000	-----
5. U.N.-FAO world food program.....	2,000	2,000	-----
6. IAEA operational program.....	1,250	1,250	-----
7. WHO medical research.....	.500	.500	-----
8. Indus Waters.....	43,100	30,300	-12,800
9. U.N. peacekeeping.....	-----	3,653	+3,653
UNOC.....	-----	(2,473)	-----
UNEF.....	-----	(1,180)	-----
	136,050	130,903	-5,147

4. The President may transfer money out of the contingency fund into other funds of the U.N.

5. The committee took out the provision limiting the transfer of funds by the President to \$10 million. Therefore, the President can fund U.N. programs completely if he desires.

Comment: The applicable legislation (sec. 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) provides that the contingency fund may be used in accordance with other provisions in the act governing economic assistance, when the President "determines such use to be important to the national interest."

The use of contingency funds to supplement the funds appropriated for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs will therefore require a determination by the President.

6. There is "fat" in the U.N. appropriations that can be eliminated.

Comment: In order to seek congressional approval of the level of U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations, the executive branch submits its proposals in advance of pledges to the organizations. As the U.S. pledges are normally made a percentage of total contributions, the executive branch must estimate the contributions which will be forthcoming at a future date.

In some years, the executive branch has underestimated the amount of funds required in a given fiscal year to meet proposed pledges. Such shortfalls have been met by transfers within the foreign assistance funds or by appropriation in a following year. In other years, the executive branch has overestimated the amounts which will be drawn down by other contributions. Only in this sense is there "fat" in the request for fiscal year 1964. If the funds requested prove to be in excess of the amount needed, they will not of course be obligated.

7. The World Health Organization sent two boatloads of jeeps to Cuba, and Cuba and other Communist countries are being assisted by U.S. contributions to the U.N.

Comment: The reference to 2 boatloads of jeeps may relate to the voluntary contribution by the U.S.S.R. of 19 jeeps and 16 trucks to the World Health Organization in 1961, which were shipped to Cuba for use in the malaria eradication campaign.

The campaign in Cuba is part of a worldwide effort, undertaken by both the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the World Health Organization (WHO), pursuant to resolutions of the governing bodies of both organizations in 1954 and 1955, respectfully, which complements U.S. extensive bilateral activities in this field.

The United States has strongly supported the campaign for the eradication of malaria and has been the chief contributor to the malaria eradication special accounts of the WHO and PAHO since their establishment. The U.S. Congress, in making provision for such contributions has declared it to be our policy to assist other governments in eradicating the scourge of malaria in order to raise the economic and social conditions of the people of these countries.

All countries in the Americas having malaria have participated in and benefited from this program, including Cuba, which first requested assistance from PAHO in 1957. An agreement was signed between the Cuban Government and PAHO in 1959 and technical assistance has been rendered the Cuban Government since that date. This assistance has taken the form of assignment of malaria consultants, and supplies and equipment as in the case of other countries engaged in the campaign. For the current year, all such assistance to Cuba is financed by WHO from its regular budget. WHO is providing the salaries and allowance of one medical officer, one sanitary engineer, one entomologist, and two sanitarians, estimated to cost \$83,375, and \$10,000, is being expended for supplies and equipment, and \$4,300 for fellowships. Estimates of the Cuban Government contribution for this activity in 1963 are approximately \$1 million.

The malaria program in Cuba has now entered the major operational stage of DDT

spraying of houses. Spraying was initiated in January 1962 and a first cycle was completed in one portion of the country in June. The program of spraying is planned for continuation throughout the current year. Nonetheless, the incidence of malaria in Cuba has been on the increase and has risen from 1,600 cases in 1960 to 3,000 plus in 1962.

There has been a heavy breakdown in both automotive and spraying equipment and the absence of spare parts for replacement has impeded the progress of the program. Since the importation of the 35 Russian vehicles donated to the WHO by the Soviet Union, no new vehicles have been made available to the Cuban Government by WHO.

It should be noted that as long as malaria is present in Cuba there is a risk of reinfestation of neighboring countries including the United States, from which malaria has been eradicated. Continuation of WHO assistance to Cuba under its regular program is therefore considered desirable.

With respect to the statement that Cuba and other Communist countries are being assisted by U.S. contributions to the U.N., it is pertinent to note that Communist countries contribute considerably more to the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund than they receive from these programs in project assistance. In the years 1950-63, the Communist countries contributed \$20.4 million to the expanded program and received \$10.1 million in assistance. From the inauguration of the Special Fund in 1959 to June 1963, the Communist countries gave \$8.2 million and received Special Fund projects totaling \$5.6 million.

In other words, Communist contributions to the two programs, in addition to financing U.N. Technical Assistance projects in Communist countries, also contributes to the financing of \$13.5 million worth of projects in non-Communist countries.

8. UNICEF is more than adequately supported. It recently had enough reserve funds to provide a \$10 million loan to finance the operating expenses of the U.N.

Comment: Normally, payment of U.S. funds pursuant to voluntary pledges made to international organizations are made at periodic intervals after notification by the respective Secretariats that matching contributions have been received from other governments. This procedure has been adopted as a matter of administrative policy.

In the spring of 1961 the U.N. was facing a major deficit in the financing of the U.N. military operations in the Congo. While the operation was authorized in July 1960, first assessments were not actually voted until December 1960. Payments by governments in response to the peacekeeping assessment were not, of course, immediately forthcoming.

In May, the United States made a payment of \$10 million as part of its contribution of \$12 million appropriated by the Congress and pledged to UNICEF for the latter's 1961 program. While UNICEF had not received sufficient matching contributions in May to draw down the entire \$10 million, it should be noted that contributors to UNICEF had in the past faithfully fulfilled their pledges to that program. As authorized by the U.N. financial regulations the Secretary-General then borrowed the \$10 million to help pay urgent bills; the \$10 million was repaid to UNICEF on December 27, 1961.

In 1961 and earlier years, UNICEF pursued a policy of setting aside sufficient funds to carry projects through to completion, even though they might be planned to run for several years. Therefore the temporary unavailability of the \$10 million did not disrupt ongoing projects. And since UNICEF could plan on the basis of a later return

of the \$10 million, it continued during 1961 to develop new projects.

9. The U.N. TAP and Special Fund are funded for \$55 million this year and they also receive aid from other accounts, some of which will go to Cuba.

Comment: As noted in the comment on point 7 above, the ratio of input into the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund as compared with output is running substantially in favor of the free world and against the Communist bloc. Over 98 percent of U.N. projects go to countries on our side of the Iron Curtain.

This result has not been achieved by the introduction of political considerations into the distribution of U.N. funds, but on the basis of technical and economic criteria applied by the U.N. secretariats. This non-political character of U.N. programs has made it possible to have projects approved for Nationalist China over the objections of the Soviet Union and of a project in Israel over the objections of an Arab country.

The United States has consistently advocated and supported the position that decisions on U.N. programs and projects for development of the less-developed countries be made objectively on economic and technical grounds. An about-face by the United States could encourage other countries to

attach similar political strings to their contributions, thus transforming the U.N. assistance programs into a complicated set of bilateral aid channels designed to reap political advantage for one side or the other in the cold war. It should be noted that after a review of the U.N. technical cooperation programs, an advisory committee on eminent American citizens recently recommended "that the cold war can and should be kept out of the technical cooperation operations of the U.N."

10. It is impossible to audit the U.N. voluntary programs nor can there be any American control over use of these funds even though we pay the major share.

Comment: The accounts and other financial records of the United Nations are audited annually by a Board of Auditors, presently consisting of the Auditors General of Colombia, the Netherlands, and Pakistan. These professional auditors are assisted by a staff. Their reports are distributed to all member governments and are reviewed by a committee of the General Assembly.

Since the U.N. voluntary programs are carried out by international organizations, it is obvious that no one country can impose unilateral control over the use of funds contributed from many sources. However, the United States is a member of the governing board of each of these programs and,

as a major contributor, can and does exert much influence over decisions on the use of program funds.

GOLD OUTFLOW AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Mr. STAEBLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STAEBLER. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago we debated the appropriation for foreign aid. The House had previously authorized a figure of approximately \$3.6 billion after the adoption of the conference report. The Appropriations Committee, in making a case for a drastic reduction in the appropriation below the amount authorized, advanced as one of the key arguments the problem of gold flow to foreign aid recipients.

The committee presented the following table, showing sales of gold to 52 countries which were foreign aid recipients:

Net sales of U.S. gold to foreign aid program recipients

[In millions of dollars—Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures represent net purchases]

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Jan. 1— June 30, 1963	Total	Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Jan. 1— June 30, 1963	Total
Austria.....	-84.2	-82.7	-1.1		-142.5	-50.0	-360.5	Israel.....		-4.4			-10.0		-14.4
Belgium.....	-329.4	-38.5	-140.9	-144.4	-63.0		-716.2	Italy.....	-348.8			+100.0			-248.8
Burma.....			-3.8		-20.9		-24.7	Ivory Coast.....					-1.5		-1.5
Cambodia.....			-12.0	-3.1	-1.7	-2.3	-19.1	Japan.....	-30.1	-187.4	-15.2				-202.7
Cameroon.....								Korea.....		-1.6					-1.6
Republic.....						-1.9	-1.9	Laos.....				-1.9			-1.9
Central African.....								Lebanon.....				-21.0	-32.1		-53.1
Republic.....							-7	Mexico.....		-30.0	-20.0				-50.0
Ceylon.....		-7.5					-7.5	Morocco.....			-21.0				-21.0
Chad.....						-7	-7	Netherlands.....	-260.9	-20.9	-249.4	-24.9			-565.1
Chile.....	+3.0	-1.3	-2.0	-6.6			-6.9	Niger.....							-8
Costa Rica.....				-2.3	-5		-2.8	Nigeria.....					-20.0		-20.0
Cyprus.....				-2.0			-2.0	Pakistan.....			-12.5				-12.5
Dahomey.....							-8	Peru.....			-15.0	-5.0	-6		-20.6
Denmark.....	-17.0	-15.0	-15.0	-35.0	+15.0		-67.0	Portugal.....	-20.0	-10.0					-30.0
Dominican.....								Saudi Arabia.....			-11.3	-47.5	-12.6		-71.4
Republic.....				-3.0			-3.0	Senegal.....						-1.7	-1.7
Ecuador.....					-3.2	-2.3	-5.5	Somalia.....					-1.9		-1.9
Egypt.....			-7.5	-7.8	-1.2	-9	-17.4	Spain.....	+31.7		-113.7	-156.2	-146.1	-130.0	-514.3
Country A.....		-4.7	-3.0				-7.7	Surinam.....	-2.5		-2.5		+2.5		-2.5
France.....	-265.7	-173.0			-459.1	-202.6	-1,100.4	Syria.....			-2.1		-1.3		-3.6
Gabon.....						-7	-7	Tunisia.....			-5		-5		-5
Germany (West).....			-33.8	-22.5			-56.3	Turkey.....			-6.1	-2.5	-1.1	+6.0	-3.7
Ghana.....			-5.6				-5.6	United Kingdom.....	-900.0	-350.0	-550.0	-305.7	-387.0	+124.5	-2,368.2
Greece.....		-15.0	-47.0	-10.2	-19.1		-91.3	Upper Volta.....							-8
Honduras.....			-8				-8	Yugoslavia.....		-1.5	-15.9		-1.5		-8
Indonesia.....		-11.0	-24.9				-35.9								-19.7
Iran.....	-2.3		-4	-16.1			-24.7								
Iraq.....			-29.8				-29.8	Net sales of gold.....	-1,960.5	-1,026.2	-1,535.8	-737.7	-1,289.9	-273.1	-6,823.2

Utilizing the table, the committee report went on to reach this conclusion:

While there may be good and valid reasons why foreign nations have been able to purchase our gold, in the opinion of the committee one of the primary reasons is that the United States, through the foreign aid program for the same period of January 1, 1958, to June 30, 1963, extended \$11,947,400,000 in economic and military assistance to these same 52 foreign nations. This financial assistance by the United States in turn released the revenues of these 52 nations to be used in any way they saw fit and obviously one of the ways was to buy \$6.3 billion of gold from the U.S. Treasury.

It is regrettable that the decision of the House in reducing the appropriation

reflected this conclusion because it is erroneous and misleading.

A closer examination of the figures will demonstrate that it is not true that the "financial assistance by the United States released the revenues of these 52 nations to buy \$6.3 billion of gold from the U.S. Treasury."

Twelve of the countries, listed on the following charts, accounted for \$6.3 billion of the total gold purchases.

The amount of military and economic assistance which these 12 countries received is shown on the chart. Note that the total economic assistance for the 12 countries aggregated only \$253.8 million. The total military assistance, delivered

very largely in the form of weapons and materials from this country's stock and not in cash, aggregated \$3.09 billion.

The largest purchaser of gold, the United Kingdom, purchased \$2.3 billion during this period, received no economic assistance and only a modest amount of military assistance. In the case of France, the second largest purchaser, which obtained \$1.1 billion gold, the economic assistance amounted to \$200,000 during the period, and the military assistance was modest. In the case of the third largest gold purchaser, Belgium, there was no economic assistance and a small amount of military assistance.

Gold outflow and foreign assistance to 12 major purchasers of U.S. gold, 1958-63

[In millions of dollars]

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1963	Total		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1963	Total
Austria:								Japan—Continued							
Gold outflow	-84.2	-83.0	-1.0		-142.0	-50.0	-360.0	Military assistance	130.9	146.9	85.8	66.9	74.0	49.1	553.6
Economic assistance	-.1	.1	0	0	0	0	.2	Lebanon:							
Military assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Gold outflow				-21.0	-32.1	0	-53.1
Belgium:								Economic assistance	2.5	19.1	1.3		.5	0	23.4
Gold outflow	-329.4	-38.5	-140.9	-144.4	-63.0		-716.2	Military assistance	1.3	3.6	.2	.9	.2	6.4	
Economic assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Netherlands:							
Military assistance	66.0	13.3	22.4	9.8	18.8	28.1	158.4	Gold outflow	-260.9	-29.9	-249.4	-24.9			-565.1
Denmark:								Economic assistance	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Gold outflow	-17.0	-15.0	-15.0	-35.0	+15.0	-8.0	-67.0	Military assistance	72.5	22.8	49.9	30.5	14.7	16.3	206.3
Economic assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Portugal:							
Military assistance	23.6	27.2	36.5	33.4	15.0	24.0	159.7	Gold outflow	-20.0	-10.0					-30.0
France:								Economic assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold outflow		-265.7	-173.0		-459.1	-202.6	-1,100.4	Military assistance	18.9	16.7	10.1	3.4	5.0	11.2	65.3
Economic assistance	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	.2	Spain:							
Military assistance	133.8	110.5	74.3	25.9	40.9	30.5	395.9	Gold outflow	+31.7		-113.7	-156.2	-146.1	-130.0	-514.3
West Germany:								Economic assistance	55.1	74.9	49.0	25.2	14.5	0	218.7
Gold outflow			-33.8	-22.5			-56.3	Military assistance	48.2	51.6	60.7	51.8	20.7	31.8	264.8
Economic assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	United Kingdom:							
Military assistance	165.7	49.6	134.4	16.0	1.5	.3	367.5	Gold outflow	-900.0	-350.0	-550.0	-305.7	-387.0	+124.5	-2,368.2
Italy:								Economic assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold outflow	-348.8			+100.0			-248.8	Military assistance	22.6	133.8	116.5	14.0	27.5	11.2	325.6
Economic assistance	.3	.3	0	0	0	0	.6	Totals:							
Military assistance	102.5	96.6	105.6	135.0	83.7	72.4	595.8	Total gold outflow (12 countries)							6,300.0
Japan:								Total economic assistance (12 countries)							253.8
Gold outflow	-30.1	-157.4	-15.2				-202.7	Total military assistance (12 countries)						3,099.3	
Economic assistance	2.5	2.5	1.7	.9	.1	0	7.7								

A further figure which confirms the point that gold-purchasing nations are not aid recipients is demonstrated by the transactions for 1962. In that year, only eight nations receiving economic aid had gold transactions with the United States and from these transactions there was a net gold inflow into the United States of \$123.6 million in 1962. The countries that did not receive aid accounted for a net gold outflow of \$833 million.

I hope that when the question of foreign aid comes up again in the House, we may take the occasion to recognize the facts about foreign aid and the great contribution which it makes to our foreign policy and to the preservation of the free world.

After all, it is foreign aid which gives foreign policy, and the President in conducting it, his leverage in dealing with many situations. Our great military strength, on which the peace of the world and freedom depend, is a basic background for our policy. The active component of it depends upon the availability of military and economic aid.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, on November 19 the House considered a public works appropriation bill, H.R. 9140. Being home and ill, I was not recorded as voting on the measure on final passage. Had I been present for roll No. 207, I would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, further, on Saturday, December 21, in a continuation of the previous legislative day, the House considered the conference report on foreign

aid appropriations. Earlier in the evening of December 20 and during the recess, I had given my home telephone number to the Democratic cloakroom for the purpose of being notified in the event of any further votes on the preceding matter. I was not notified as to the quorum call or either of the two rollcalls and did not learn that I had missed these proceedings until later the following morning.

Mr. Speaker, had I been present on roll No. 251, relating to the rule on the foreign aid conference report, I would have voted in the affirmative, and on roll No. 252, relating to recommitting the conference report on H.R. 9499, I would have voted in the negative.

STARVING ILLITERATES

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD in three instances and include some editorials.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, much is being said and written today about the severe economic plight of the Appalachian region of the United States. Certainly, there are parts of the large region which are suffering great problems resulting from the loss of industries and the closing of mines that once supported thriving economies. However, the picture of hopeless gloom that is being broadly painted of this whole area is a distortion of fact which is a disservice to the proud people in many Appalachian counties who have done much to develop their many resources and improve the conditions under which they live.

I have spent a good part of my life in the mountain countries of the congress-

sional district I have the honor to represent here. I resent, as I know the fine people of these areas do, the allegations that apathy and ignorance abound and that the economic salvation of people without imagination or initiative awaits a kindly handout. It is time that when the rest of the country looks at Appalachia, it sees problems where they exist and the facts of progress where they are so clearly apparent.

The Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co. of Charlotte in an editorial of December 19 makes this point well—particularly as it discusses economic development in Watauga County, N.C. I commend the good advice in this excellent editorial to the Congress and those beyond Capitol Hill to whom it is addressed:

STARVING ILLITERATES

If we know the southern mountain people, the members of the Appalachian Regional Development Commission are going to find themselves extremely unpopular if they don't tone down their more lurid statements. And when you get unpopular with Carolina mountain people, you might as well have leprosy.

One member said the commission had to deal with what he called tragic starvation in the mountains.

A northern newspaper correspondent attending a meeting at Asheville twisted Governor Sanford's statement on the North Carolina fund so that it seemed to represent typical rather than exceptional conditions. He said the fund aims to "break the listless dependency of thousands of mountain families on relief handouts."

There certainly are depressed areas in the Appalachian region. They need help and need it badly. To deny this would be to turn one's back on reality, but statements such as those we have just quoted give the impression that the whole mountain region is one vast poorhouse of starving illiterates.

The northern correspondent described Watauga County as an example of extreme poverty and unemployment, where 60 percent of the boys drop out of school before reaching the eighth grade.

We have been all over Watauga County and have seen some pockets of depression. But to describe them as typical of the whole county betrays either ignorance or dishonest journalism.

We'd like to take this correspondent to Boone, as modern a small town as we know of. We'd show him Appalachian State College, give him a room in one of the excellent motels, and feed him a mountain dinner he would never forget. We'd take him to the Daniel Boone Amphitheater, which the people of the town built with their own resources for one of the country's finest outdoor historical dramas, "Horn in the West." He should see the new industrial plants employing hundreds of people. He should also see Blowing Rock with its State park and its Cone Museum of mountain artifacts and crafts.

"Well," he would say, "there are sophisticated towns. How about the back country?"

All right. Go over to Cove Creek and see some "starving illiterates" attending one of the finest school plants in the State. Keep going to Avery County, also on the backward list, and have a look at Lees-McRae College and its fine hospital. Drop down to Yancey County, another on the list, and have a look at Burnsville's community theater and art center. And there a dinner of plain mountain food at Nu-Wray Inn will revise some ideas about starving mountain people.

We don't object to helping those who need help. We are all for it. But we do wish that these people with the missionary urge would watch their language. If they don't, they've got a lot to learn, and the Carolina mountain people are just the ones who can teach them.

HOUSE PROCEDURES

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Sunday, December 15, 1963, raises a question of why I have not stated whether I had signed the petition which seeks to discharge the Rules Committee from considering a rule under which the civil rights bill would be debated on the floor of the House.

Actually, as any enterprising reporter could find out, my position in this matter is rather well known, particularly among my colleagues. I am opposed to discharge petitions except as a measure of last resort and then only under very strict guidelines. I have signed only one discharge petition since I have been in Congress. It was to discharge the District of Columbia Committee from further considering legislation for home rule for the District of Columbia. I pointed out to the sponsors, who asked me to assist them, that before such a discharge petition would lie, a case had to be made against the District of Columbia Committee of misfeasance and/or nonfeasance in considering the matter. It became quite apparent in our discussion that the sponsors had not done their homework. However, I told them I was interested enough in both the subject matter and the procedure so that I would

undertake to do the necessary homework. And, if objective research revealed that a case could be made, I would take the floor of the House to make the case, but only after notifying the members of the District of Columbia Committee of my intentions and the general nature of the charges.

I asked the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to make a study of the actions and inactions of the District of Columbia Committee over a period of the past few years in respect to the issue of home rule. This study took several months and revealed what I thought was a serious violation of responsibility on the part of the District of Columbia Committee. Accordingly, I notified the members of the District of Columbia Committee that I would take the floor of the House on a certain day to air these charges and to give the chairman and the members of the District of Columbia Committee the opportunity to reply. The day came. I took the floor: The chairman and several members of the District of Columbia Committee made a point of being present and, as I rose to speak, to march out of the House Chamber in protest. I set forth the charges. They remained unanswered. I felt a case had been made against this committee and, accordingly, I signed the discharge petition—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 106, part 9, pages 10774-10779.

To my amazement, the sponsors of the legislation seemed unimpressed with this procedure and the reporting media gave it only a passing comment. This is the last I have heard of a petition to discharge the District of Columbia Committee on the subject of home rule. Did the sponsors want legislation or simply an issue?

There has been no effort on the part of the sponsors of the petition to discharge the Rules Committee from considering a rule for the civil rights bill to charge the Rules Committee with either misfeasance or nonfeasance in handling this matter. Quite the contrary; the discharge petition was conceived before the Rules Committee had any opportunity to act one way or the other and was filed just as soon as the minimum time required, which was accelerated by the unusual procedure of holding a Saturday session, had elapsed. The basis for the discharge petition was not that the Rules Committee had acted improperly—or failed to act—although it was suggested that it would act improperly—but rather the sponsors stated it was to bypass the procedures in order to bring the civil rights bill to the House forthwith.

The fact that there are proper procedures available to bring a measure to the floor forthwith without doing violence to the theory of the discharge petition, which in effect is an accusation of impropriety against a committee has been pushed under the rug. One such procedure is Calendar Wednesday. It should be obvious to any objective observer after the parliamentary maneuvering of the House Democratic leader-

ship to adjourn the House to avoid Calendar Wednesday on Wednesday, December 11, if it was not before, that the arguments that Calendar Wednesday is a cumbersome and ineffective procedure are unfounded. Indeed, this was a strange argument to be advanced by sponsors of a discharge petition which in truth is cumbersome and time consuming. It is clear that the House by majority vote can prevent any committee from abusing Calendar Wednesday by preempting a committee which sincerely wishes to use Calendar Wednesday. Any Member can raise the "question of consideration." The question is privileged and not subject to debate. The majority can vote "nay" on all questions of consideration until the committee which has a bill waiting for floor action is reached in the alphabet.

Congressman BOLLING, after consulting with the Parliamentarian, has now agreed with me that Calendar Wednesday continues until the business before the House is finished and does not terminate in any set number of hours, or days for that matter. The same legislative day continues until by majority vote the House agrees to adjourn. All of us in the House know that no minority group can delay the debate against the will of the majority. Routinely debate is shut off in the House by majority vote. Incidentally, Calendar Wednesday provides the rule which is most frequently employed when the House debates a matter in the Committee of the Whole, the open, or 5-minute rule.

I have been anxious to bring to the attention of the Members of Congress, as well as of the general public, the purpose and availability of Calendar Wednesday. Once one understands the Calendar Wednesday procedure, one realizes that a great hoax is being played upon the American people in leading them to believe that the House Rules Committee can successfully thwart the will of the majority of the House in keeping matters voted out of a legislative committee from reaching the floor of the House for orderly debate.

Of course, those who see political advantage to be gained from perpetrating the myth of the power of the Rules Committee have resisted this effort to clarify the House rules. These people come from all shades of political ideology and from both the two major political parties; however, their motives are different. The so-called liberal Democrat has found the mythical power of the Rules Committee a successful target, helpful in perpetrating another myth, the so-called southern Democrat-Republican coalition. The southern Democrat and many Republican conservatives have been willing to play the game because it means that legislation they oppose is kept bottled up. The general run of Congressmen find the myth very advantageous in keeping pressure groups off their backs. The House leadership of both political parties, of course, seeks to keep Calendar Wednesday submerged because it is a major gap in their power to control the legislative process. In other words, the Rules Committee serves

as a very convenient whipping boy for many groups for varied reasons.

There was an interesting Associated Press story appearing on page 3-H of the same Sunday edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch as the editorial under comment, discussing the Rules Committee as a "whipping boy" to avoid the embarrassment some Congressmen might experience in voting against the quality stabilization bill. I am placing this article in the RECORD at the end of this statement. If the retail druggists realized that Calendar Wednesday was an effective way of getting the quality stabilization bill on the floor of the House they would immediately direct their lobbyists to pursue this course and this would end this particular shell game which has been going on ever since I have been in the Congress. I might state, incidentally, I am opposed to the quality stabilization bill.

In one sense I think the myth of the Rules Committee serves a very valuable function. It keeps overzealous pressure groups from effectively pressuring their measures to a vote against the better judgment of the majority of the House. However, the damage to the representative process caused by this myth is much greater than this little bit of potential good. The best way to get rid of undue pressure from pressure groups is to make known the merits and demerits of the legislation to the general public. The failure to get the message to the people is the evil to representative government, not the pressure, even if it is what some would call undue pressure. With good reporting from Washington, the Congress would have no fear of being unduly pressured into voting for something its studies and debates revealed was not in the best interests of the country.

All Congressmen are familiar with the main purpose to which the discharge petition has been put in recent years. Many petitions are filed, but few are ever intended to get anywhere. Essentially, they are public relations gimmicks for lobby groups. Discharge petitions have an element of drama about them, just like a community chest drive where the objective is to go over the top. Daily or weekly reporting on how many signatures have been added and how many now are needed serve as the grist for the publicity campaign.

The House, in the past, realizing the explosive aspects of discharge petitions being pushed by zealous lobby groups, placed in the rules one great deterrent. The House rules require that the signatures on a discharge petition be kept confidential. Actually, the number signing the petition is also supposed to be confidential. The lobby groups, of course, have developed many techniques for getting around this rule. One is to get a friendly Congressman to violate the rule and tell them who has signed. Another, and the most effective if it can be done, is to get some reporter or newspaper or other public relations media to utilize its prestige and its power to undertake the chore, by calling all the Congressmen, one by one, and asking them about their own individual action which, of

course, any Congressman is entitled to give out. So, by a process of cumulative inclusion, those not signing are pinpointed.

It became apparent to me that the New York Times and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, or perhaps individual newspapermen working on the staffs of these newspapers, had undertaken to do this work, which I regard as highly improper, for the group sponsoring the discharge petition on the civil rights bill.

A member of the Washington bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch left word with my office on Thursday, December 12, that he wanted to talk to me "only 30 seconds" about civil rights. The whole week preceding I had been trying to bring about the utilization of Calendar Wednesday for immediate consideration of the civil rights bill, or to make the Democratic leadership openly confess that they had no intention of bringing about early consideration of this measure.

This had culminated in a most unusual maneuver on the part of the Democratic leadership, supported by the sponsors of the discharge petition, to adjourn the House forthwith. This motion to adjourn was put to a record vote and by this vote the Democratic Party clearly demonstrated that it, or large elements in its ranks which the leaders were powerless to control, had been engaging in an effort to gain an issue rather than legislation in the field of civil rights.

No one from the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, or any other newspaper for that matter, called me to find out what this was all about, although it was quite clear from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that I was a primary moving force. There was not even a followup by the news media on the press releases I had issued on the subject. No news media reported the ejection of a Republican staff member sent as a representative at the request of Congressman McCULLOCH, the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee and other interested Representatives, including myself, to attend the conference called by the sponsors of the discharge petition chaired by Roy Wilkins, the president of the NAACP, on Monday, December 2, at the Mayflower Hotel, although this ejection became the subject of rather heated debate in the conference. In fact, the leaders who decided to sponsor the discharge petition route made it clear in many ways that they did not want any Republican participation in the strategy to be evolved. No Republican had been invited to attend, and it was only by the fairness of some Members of the participating groups we even learned about the conference. It is clear to me that a very narrow and selfish partisan move was afoot.

This strategy on the part of the self-styled liberal Democrats and their allies to keep Republicans out of the civil rights battle lest they gain political credit has been in existence for a number of years. It was revealed this year most vividly by the sparse reporting and comment by the news media and by civil

rights groups on the civil rights bill prepared and introduced by 26 Republicans, including those on the crucial House Judiciary Committee in January this year. This civil rights bill received the approval of the House Republican Policy Committee and the endorsement of the Republican House Leader, CHARLES HALLECK, who appeared at the press conference called at the time the measure was introduced.

Attorney General Kennedy, when he finally testified before the House Judiciary Committee in June, 1963, on civil rights legislation, stated that he was unaware of the Republican proposals.

National columnist and Post-Dispatch reporter, Marquis Childs, wrote a column appearing May 29, 1963, stating in effect that the Republicans Party was one without a policy on civil rights. I wrote to Marquis Childs immediately, calling his attention to the Republican proposals and the statement I made in the House that he and other reporters writing along similar lines could never have written articles with any readership acceptability if the Republican proposals had been adequately reported in the first place. I received a letter from Mr. Childs' secretary stating he was abroad and my letter would be called to his attention upon his return. This is the last I have heard of this matter. I am setting out a copy of my letter to Mr. Childs. The reference to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the statement to which I refer is on page 9798, May 29, 1963.

To get back to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau call. I thought maybe at last the St. Louis Post-Dispatch was going to do a news story on Calendar Wednesday. Regrettably, I was wrong. The reporter said he was doing a story on which Missouri Congressmen had signed or not signed the discharge petition.

An article did appear subsequently in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on this subject. This article set forth some, but not all, of what I had said to the reporter on the subject. I not only said that it was against the rules of the House to disclose the names of those who had and who had not signed a discharge petition, but also that it was against the rules of the House for a newspaper to undertake the task of revealing this information by the process of cumulative inclusion. I said I would not be a party to this endeavor. I also said that it appeared to me that he or the Washington bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch was accommodating the sponsors of the discharge petition and so indulging in what I would call partisan politics.

The reporter said I was attacking his integrity and he thought he should terminate the conversation. I told him my attack was directed to the specific incident and that I was drawing no general conclusions from it, but only the particular conclusion I stated. I, too, felt the conversation should terminate.

An allegation had been made to me previous to this conversation that Congressman BOLLING had been preparing to release all the names on the discharge petition to a New York Times reporter

but was dissuaded from this course by one of his own colleagues. It seemed to me that what Congressman BOLLING was dissuaded from allegedly doing directly, he or someone else was trying to do indirectly with the help of certain newsmen and newspapers. Perhaps a statement by Congressman BOLLING on this allegation and statements by any newsmen or newspaper involved in disclosing the names of those who had signed the discharge petition would resolve this question.

It also has been alleged that various civil rights groups which are sponsoring the political maneuvers of the discharge petition are also working closely with Congressman BOLLING and the so-called Democratic study group of the House to further the efforts of this Democratic liberal group to finance its plans to elect more liberals like themselves in the next Congress.

An interesting article about the plans and aspirations of this liberal group appeared on the front page of the New York Times, Thursday, December 12, and a similar article appeared on the front page of the Sunday, December 15, St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Nothing is said in these articles about financing, but it would be appropriate to have a public disclosure of who is financing the lobbying activities in behalf of the discharge petition and who is financing the electioneering activities of the Democratic study group.

I find no fault with the endeavors of any political group to be politically effective, but its concept of proper procedures is always a proper subject of consideration. Any group appropriating for itself the label "liberal" should be especially careful about the methods it employs. Certainly, if public debate is to move forward, the news reporters must report the debate objectively. If they should participate in the debate personally the least they can or should do is disclose their participation. Such participation is important news which must be reported if the public is to objectively weigh the arguments pro and con.

The letter and articles follow:

MAY 29, 1963.

MR. MARQUIS CHILDS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MARQUIS: For your information I am enclosing a copy of statements which I made in the House of Representatives on editorial column of yours which appeared in the May 29 issue of the Washington Post. As a convenience, I am also enclosing a copy of the statement of Congressman WILLIAM McCULLOCH in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 31 to which I make reference in my remarks.

There are a few people in the reporting profession who picked up this Republican effort in the field of civil rights. One of them was Roscoe Drummond, and I am enclosing copies of his column as it appeared in the Post and in the Lima (Ohio) Citizen. This general subject came up again at the end of February when Mr. McCULLOCH took a special order to point up the differences between the President's civil rights message and the Republican bill. A tear sheet of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with this is enclosed as is the report of it in the Baltimore Sun. In addition, I am enclosing Congressman

McCULLOCH's statement to the Judiciary Committee at the time this and other civil rights legislation was under study, and I am enclosing my remarks for that hearing.

Finally, I am enclosing an analysis of the bill which I cosponsored with McCULLOCH and other House Republicans.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

THOMAS B. CURTIS.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch,
Dec. 15, 1963]

HOUSE PANEL'S DELAY TACTICS CUT BOTH WAYS

WASHINGTON, December 14.—H.R. 3669 is a bill that has nothing at all to do with civil rights, but it is a key to understanding why the House Rules Committee has the power to bottle up the civil rights bill.

Many of the people complaining about the Rules Committee holding up the civil rights bill are overjoyed that the committee is holding up H.R. 3669. The administration, in fact, opposes the bill just as much as it supports the civil rights bill.

H.R. 3669 is the quality stabilization bill and it is designed to allow manufacturers to set prices for their brand goods. Its sponsors say it would help the small businessman, who has been hurt by the competition of large discount houses. Its opponents say it would increase the cost of living and hurt the consumer.

PRESSURE ON LAWMAKERS

Many Congressmen are caught in the cross-fire of controversy over the bill.

Representatives of pharmacists and big manufacturers have put pressure on them to vote for the bill. Congressmen do not want to offend potential campaign contributors. At the same time, Congressmen do not want to be known back home as the man who voted for a bill that increased the costs of some goods in the store. Rather than vote "yes" or "no," many Congressmen would rather not vote at all.

That is where the House Rules Committee comes in. In the 86th, 87th, and present 88th Congress, Representative HOWARD W. SMITH, Democrat, of Virginia, the chairman, and other members of the committee have successfully kept the bill from coming to a vote on the floor of the House. Unless the committee gives the bill a rule, which sends it to the floor and sets the limits on debate and amendments, the bill has little chance of coming to a House vote.

OK'D BY COMMERCE COMMITTEE

In the 88th Congress, the bill was approved by the House Commerce Committee but never received a rule from the Rules Committee. Supporters tried to release it with a discharge petition just as civil rights supporters are trying to release their bill now. But the bill's supporters never got the required 218 signatures.

In the 87th Congress, the bill was approved by the House Commerce Committee and this time received a rule from the Rules Committee. But the rule was granted in the last few days of the final session, and there wasn't enough time for the House to consider it.

In this year's 1st session of the 88th Congress, the House Commerce Committee approved the bill last July 22 and asked the Rules Committee for a rule.

ONE HEARING HELD

On September 25, Representative SMITH called a meeting of the Rules Committee to hear testimony from Representative OREN D. HARRIS, Democrat, of Arkansas, chairman of the Commerce Committee. After an hour of testimony, SMITH vetoed the session to a close and told HARRIS he would schedule another session soon.

SMITH still has not called HARRIS back.

No one is sure that SMITH and the Rules Committee will be successful in holding back the quality stabilization bill. But, at the moment, he and the Rules Committee are standing in the way of the quality stabilization bill and taking the pressure away from the other Members of Congress.

This is the kind of job that the Rules Committee often does on bills that hardly anyone wants, but almost everyone is afraid to vote against.

And this is the reason that although many Congressmen cry out against the Rules Committee for holding up the Civil Rights bill, few of them cry out against the power of the committee to hold up a bill.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch,
Dec. 15, 1963]

ODD EXCUSES

Missouri Representatives who have signed the civil rights discharge petition deserve credit for leadership on an urgent issue. We admit of being somewhat baffled by the reasons given by other Congressmen for not signing the petition.

The signers include Representatives KARSTEN and SULLIVAN of St. Louis, BOLLING and RANDALL of outstate Missouri, and PRICE of East St. Louis. The two St. Louisans agree on using every means to facilitate early House consideration of the issue. That is the real purpose of the petition. Even if it does not acquire enough signatures to force the rights bill from the Rules Committee to the House floor, it offers leverage against the committee.

Representatives CANNON and ICHORD contend they did not sign because the discharge petition would delay consideration. The evidence is the other way around. Chairman SMITH of Virginia did not even promise early Rules Committee hearings until the petition was proposed.

It is left to Representative CURTIS alone to refuse to say whether he has or has not signed the petition, and his reasoning is the most peculiar of all. The Webster Groves Republican argues that it is against House rules to disclose names on a discharge petition. So it is, and so what? There is no rule against a House Member making his own position clear, as the other Missourians have done.

This is no time for timidity and needless parliamentarianism. The discharge petition offers a reasonable test of conviction and of leadership for civil rights—on the part of Republicans as well as Democrats. Every Congressman ought to stand up and be counted.

HILL AND REILLY STATEMENTS ON OTEPKA "BUGGING" REPUDIATING OWN TESTIMONY AND CONTAINING FURTHER FALSE INFORMATION CLEARED BY RUSK

MR. CRAMER. 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

MR. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, statements enclosed with letters sent to Senator EASTLAND by former State Department employees Elmer Dewey Hill and John F. Reilly, intended to supplement and clarify their testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in July and August of this year, still

contained false information concerning the tapping of the office of ousted State Department security officer, Otto Otepka, and according to reliable information Otepka's office was tapped and certain information was recorded.

These false statements, along with a letter sent to Senator EASTLAND by State Department employee, David I. Belisle, were placed in the hands of Secretary of State Dean Rusk before being transmitted to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee chairman.

I repeat my earlier statement, made last week, that Rusk was the man behind the move to have Otepka ousted from the State Department before for furnishing information to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and thus could hardly be impartial upon review of the Otepka case:

The State Department's partial denial was as expected as Santa Claus at Christmas. Still, they confirmed enough of the memorandum I released to satisfy me as to its substantial accuracy and to justify a thorough investigation by the Congress of the entire matter.

The State Department in its reply to my charge admitted that the meeting of security officers with William J. Crockett, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, took place as described in his memorandum:

They admitted that the Otepka case was discussed and they admitted the validity of that part of the memorandum which reported that security officers with policy problems should go to Crockett if they could not get immediate satisfaction from their immediate superiors and that even meetings with Rusk would be arranged to solve such policy problems.

Attesting to the accuracy of this much of the memorandum makes wholecloth of the State Department charge that the entire memorandum is inaccurate.

Certainly enough of the memorandum has been confirmed to justify a thorough investigation of the entire matter by the Congress.

I make a part of the RECORD the testimony of Mr. Reilly, Mr. Hill and Mr. Belisle before the Senate committee together with their later repudiating letters, which were cleared by Rusk and still contain false information:

EXCERPT FROM TESTIMONY OF ELMER DEWEY HILL, JULY 9, 1963 (PP. 1105, 1106, 1107, AND 1108 OF THE TRANSCRIPT)

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any single instance in which the Department has ever listened in on the telephone of an employee? I am talking about his office telephone—the telephone that does not belong to him; it belongs to the State Department. Do you know of any instance where that has been done?

Mr. HILL. I cannot recall such an instance.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know of any instance where a listening device has been placed in an employee's office?

Mr. HILL. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are these not normal security measures which in proper circumstances would be indicated and would be taken?

Mr. HILL. I have never engaged in this—in that type of security measure.

Mr. SOURWINE. I see.

You do not know whether the Office of Security has authority to do this?

Mr. HILL. I personally have not ever been requested to do such a thing.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would not your division be the one to do this, if the Office of Security wanted to do it?

Mr. HILL. I do not know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who else would do it? Who else would be competent to do it in the Office of Security?

Mr. HILL. This falls under the category of personnel security, and, as such, is out of my ballwick.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, do you know of any other office or division or branch in the Office of Security that would be competent to place a listening device in an employee's office, or compromise his telephone?

Mr. HILL. I do not know of anyone who would be competent.

Mr. SOURWINE. But you say your division has never done it, has never been called upon?

Mr. HILL. We have never been called upon; no, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Specifically, did you ever have anything to do with tapping the telephone of Mr. Otepka, the Chief of the Division of Evaluations in the Office of Security?

Mr. HILL. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. You had no knowledge of it, if it was done?

Mr. HILL. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you ever have anything to do with placing a listening device in Mr. Otepka's office?

Mr. HILL. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have any knowledge of it, if it was done?

Mr. HILL. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you ever have anything to do with the searching of Mr. Otepka's desk or his safe or any of his files at night?

Mr. HILL. No, I had nothing to do with it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you have any knowledge if this was done, if it was done?

Mr. HILL. I now have knowledge of it.

Mr. SOURWINE. How did you acquire that knowledge?

Mr. HILL. It was discussed with me by Mr. Belisle.

Mr. SOURWINE. After it had been done?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was that after this committee had started asking questions about it?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. I see.

Did Mr. Belisle discuss it with you in the context of your testimony here?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. What did he tell you about it?

Mr. HILL. He told me that questions were asked regarding this.

Mr. SOURWINE. He told you it had been done?

Mr. HILL. No, sir; he did not tell me it had been done. He told me that this committee was concerned with that.

Mr. SOURWINE. And that is all?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. He did not indicate anything about what your own testimony should be?

Mr. HILL. No, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he not tell you that this committee was concerned over the question of the tapping of Mr. Otepka's telephone?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And why did you make the distinction in the way you answered with respect to the tapping, that you had no knowledge of it, and with respect to the search that you had acquired knowledge of it?

Mr. HILL. It was an accidental distinction.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you want us to understand that you had no knowledge of either until Mr. Belisle told you about this committee's interest?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SOURWINE. And that, in the telling, he did not indicate to you, that there had been a tapping or a search?

Mr. HILL. That is right. Yes, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 6, 1963.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Internal Security, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: A copy of my testimony before the Subcommittee on Internal Security on July 9, 1963, has recently been made available to me. Upon review of this testimony I have concluded that mention of an incident which occurred last March would serve to clarify my responses to Mr. Sourwine's questions concerning interception of conversations in Mr. Otepka's office. I believe that my answers to these questions were correct. I would like, however, to have the attached statement inserted in the record of my testimony in order that there be no misunderstanding.

If you approve my request, I suggest that the statement and this letter be inserted at page 1107 of my testimony.

I enclose the copy of my testimony which was made available to me.

Sincerely,

ELMER DEWEY HILL.

On Monday, March 18, 1963, Mr. John F. Reilly, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, asked me to explore the possibility of arranging some way to eavesdrop on conversations taking place in Mr. Otepka's office. Mr. Reilly explained to me that he would only consider such a technique if other investigative methods failed.

Later that day, I discussed the technical aspects of this matter with Mr. Clarence J. Schneider who, at that time, was serving as Chief of the Technical Operations Branch of the Division of Technical Services. We agreed on the approach to be used—modifying the wiring of Mr. Otepka's telephone instrument—and decided to return that evening to try the approach.

That evening Mr. Schneider and I altered the existing wiring in the telephone in Mr. Otepka's office. We then established a circuit from Mr. Otepka's office to the Division of Technical Services laboratory by making additional connections in the existing telephone system wiring.

Mr. Schneider and I tested the system and found we would be unable to overhear conversations in Mr. Otepka's office, except actual telephone conversations, because electrical interference produced a loud buzzing sound. (It was never contemplated that an attempt would be made just to monitor Mr. Otepka's telephone line in order to overhear conversations on it.)

I reported our unsuccessful effort to Mr. Reilly the following morning. Mr. Schneider has told me that during that day he asked an officer in the Division of Domestic Operations of the Office of Security whether he had, or knew where to acquire, equipment which would eliminate such a buzzing sound. Mr. Schneider assured me that he did not discuss with the officer the specific application for which the equipment was needed. I also attempted during that day to obtain such equipment, but was unsuccessful.

On the following day, March 20, Mr. Reilly informed me that I should not pursue the matter further because he had found the type of information he was looking for from an examination of Mr. Otepka's classified trash. Mr. Reilly directed me to disconnect the wiring connections which Mr. Schneider and I had made. That evening, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Schneider, and I met in the Office of Security. In the space of a few minutes, I removed the extra connections which Mr. Schneider and I had made in Mr. Otepka's

telephone while Mr. Reilly and Mr. Schneider stayed in the hall outside Mr. Otepka's office.

To summarize, for a 2-day period it might have been possible to intercept conversations taking place in Mr. Otepka's office if certain technical problems could have been resolved. These problems never were resolved and the wiring connections which were made were removed without any conversations having been intercepted.

EXCERPT FROM TESTIMONY OF DAVID I. BELISLE, JULY 29, 1963 (PP. 1213 AND 1214 OF THE TRANSCRIPT)

MR. SOURWINE. Do you know, Mr. Belisle, what the respective rights are of a State Department employee on the one hand and the Office of Security of the Department on the other with respect to the tapping of the employee's telephone, or are there any rights involved there?

MR. BELISLE. I don't know.

MR. SOURWINE. How about the placing of listening devices in the offices of employees? Does the Office of Security have the right to do this?

MR. BELISLE. Well, that would be a legal question, I guess, and inasmuch as I am not a lawyer, I don't know whether he has any rights or not.

MR. SOURWINE. You have never had occasion to look into this question?

MR. BELISLE. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Would that mean that you have never been involved in an authorization for either the tapping of an employee's telephone or the placing of listening devices in his office?

MR. BELISLE. No, it wouldn't mean that; no, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Have you been so involved?

MR. BELISLE. Yes, I have.

MR. SOURWINE. While you have been at the Department of State?

MR. BELISLE. No.

MR. SOURWINE. The question concerned the rights of the Department of State, so I guess I wasn't precise enough in asking. Can you tell us what the policy is in the Office of Security in the Department of State? If the Office or head of the Office thought the employee might be a security risk, would he have the right to tap his telephone or put a listening device in his office?

MR. BELISLE. I really don't know, and in the Department of State it hasn't come up since I have been there.

MR. SOURWINE. Do you have any information with respect to the tapping of the telephone of Mr. Otto Otepka, the Chief of the Division of Evaluations of the Department of State?

MR. BELISLE. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Do you know whether this was done?

MR. BELISLE. No, I do not.

MR. SOURWINE. Did you have anything to do with the placing of a listening device in Mr. Otepka's office?

MR. BELISLE. I did not, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Do you know if this was done?

MR. BELISLE. I do not.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 6, 1963.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Internal Security, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In the course of my July 29, 1963, testimony before the Subcommittee on Internal Security, I was asked by Mr. Sourwine whether I had any information concerning the interception of conversations in Mr. Otto F. Otepka's office. I replied that I did not.

After review of my testimony, I would like to amplify my responses to Mr. Sourwine's questions by stating that Mr. Reilly men-

tioned to me the events which I understand he has described to you in a separate letter, and accompanying enclosure. He mentioned these events to me, however, only after the events occurred. At the time the events took place, I was in Costa Rica in connection with the visit of the President and the Secretary to that country. I had, therefore, no firsthand information concerning these events, and it was for this reason that I answered Mr. Sourwine's questions as I did.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be inserted in the record of my testimony. If this is done, I suggest that it be included on page 1214 of my testimony.

I am enclosing the copy of my testimony which was provided to me.

Sincerely,

DAVID I. BELISLE.

EXCERPT FROM TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. REILLY ON AUGUST 6, 1963 (PP. 1322-1326, OF TRANSCRIPT)

MR. SOURWINE. Do you remember giving any previous testimony here on a question of bugging or tapping a telephone in the State Department?

MR. REILLY. I don't recall any questions along those lines.

MR. SOURWINE. Then let me start fresh. Have you ever engaged in or ordered the bugging or tapping or otherwise compromising telephones or private conversations in the office of an employee of the State Department?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. You never did?

MR. REILLY. That is right, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Specifically in the case of Mr. Otepka you did not do so?

MR. REILLY. That is correct, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Did you tell Jerome Schneider to install an electrical device to compromise Mr. Otepka's telephone?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. So that audible conversations in his office could be heard whether or not that phone was on the hook?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Did you know this had been done?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Can you say it was not done?

MR. REILLY. That I cannot say, sir.

Senator HRUSKA. Is that within the order from Mr. Crockett?

MR. REILLY. No, no. His questions have already made it clear that I cannot—I don't know.

Senator HRUSKA. It is on your own?

MR. REILLY. Yes.

Senator HRUSKA. Your own lack of information?

MR. SOURWINE. When I say "tell Jerome Schneider" I would like to have that include tell somebody to tell him. Did you give an order to have this done?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Has any device for clandestine listening or an aid of physical surveillance been placed on the automobile of any individual employed by the Office of Security?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Not while you have been—

MR. REILLY. Not while I have been there; no, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Doesn't the Office of Security make use of any clandestine listening devices at all in dealing with its employees?

MR. REILLY. Not while I have been there, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Does it make use of them in dealing with prospective employees or with security cases from other parts of the Department?

MR. REILLY. Not while I have been there, we have not.

MR. SOURWINE. Don't you have concealed microphones in your interviewing rooms?

MR. REILLY. We tape interviews. That is not a clandestine listening device in the sense—

MR. SOURWINE. Do you do this with the knowledge and consent of the person being interviewed?

MR. REILLY. No, we do not.

MR. SOURWINE. It is not clandestine?

MR. REILLY. It is not a clandestine listening device in that there are State Department people conducting the interview, Mr. Sourwine.

MR. SOURWINE. Yes.

MR. REILLY. Yes.

MR. SOURWINE. The listening device, is that a microphone standing up in the center of the table?

MR. REILLY. Oh, no.

MR. SOURWINE. It is hidden?

MR. REILLY. Yes.

MR. SOURWINE. But it is not clandestine?

MR. REILLY. No, of course we do that, but I wanted you to understand the sense in which I understood your question to me.

MR. SOURWINE. I thought you would understand it in the commonly accepted sense of the word. Apparently, I was wrong. Now let's see if we can get back to Mr. Otepka's case. Have any listening devices been installed in his office?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Have any devices or contrivances been installed in or connected with his telephone wires or with a box outside his office so as to activate his telephone so as to make it in a sense a permanent receiving microphone?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. You are familiar with this technique. You know what I am talking about?

MR. REILLY. Yes, I do, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. And it has not been used in Mr. Otepka's case?

MR. REILLY. No, sir.

MR. SOURWINE. Mr. Chairman, you have a clear issue here on which we will have to take the testimony of other State Department employees. I have no more questions of Mr. Reilly at this time, sir. It is 3 minutes of 12. Senator HRUSKA. Very well, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 6, 1963.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Internal Security, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In the course of my testimony before the Subcommittee on Internal Security on August 6, I was asked a series of questions by Mr. Sourwine concerning the compromise of conversations in Mr. Otto F. Otepka's office and over his telephone. My responses to these questions were, I believe, accurate. I have concluded from a review of my testimony, however, that mention of one incident might serve to avoid a misleading impression.

I would like, therefore, to amplify my testimony by the inclusion in the record of the attached statement and this letter. If this request is granted, I suggest that the statement and this letter be inserted at page 1326 of my testimony.

I am enclosing the copy of my testimony which was provided to me.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. REILLY.

In the course of the year following my present appointment I began to suspect that Mr. Otepka might be privately furnishing information to Mr. Jay Sourwine, chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, without authority and possibly in violation of applicable laws and regulations.

On March 13, 1963, I discussed with Mr. David I. Belisle, my special assistant, a

variety of investigative techniques which might be used to determine whether my suspicions were accurate. As a result of these discussions, I concluded that the best technique would be to recover and examine Mr. Otepka's classified trash from his burn bag. On March 14, Mr. Otepka's burn bag was recovered, but an examination of its contents revealed nothing of significance.

On March 18, while Mr. Bellisle was in Costa Rica in connection with the visit to that country by the President and the Secretary, I asked Mr. Elmer D. Hill, Chief of the Division of Technical Services, to undertake a survey of the feasibility of intercepting conversations in Mr. Otepka's office. I made it clear to Mr. Hill that I was not authorizing the actual interception of any conversations. Rather, I desired to know whether this technique could be used without undue risk of detection in the event that subsequent examination of Mr. Otepka's burn bags continued to reveal nothing of significance.

On March 19, Mr. Hill told me that he and Mr. Clarence J. Schneider had discussed the means by which conversations in Mr. Otepka's office might be intercepted and had conducted a feasibility survey by connecting spare telephone wires from the telephone in Mr. Otepka's office to the Division of Technical Services laboratory. Mr. Hill told me that the system attempted had not proven successful when he and Mr. Schneider had tested it and that they were uncertain whether it could be made to work. I made it clear to Mr. Hill that I did not wish any conversations to be intercepted at that time.

Later during the same day, March 19, a second bag of Mr. Otepka's classified trash was recovered and examined. Its contents revealed that Mr. Otepka had furnished certain material to Mr. Sourwine. As a result, I then determined that I would not at any time authorize the interception of conversations taking place in Mr. Otepka's office.

Shortly after the close of business on March 20, I directed Mr. Hill and Mr. Schneider to disconnect the telephone wires which they had connected. Later that evening Mr. Hill complied with my directions while Mr. Schneider and I remained in the corridor outside Mr. Otepka's office.

No conversations were intercepted as a result of the events described above. Other than these events, I know of nothing which could have given rise to the belief that Mr. Otepka's office was being "bugged" or that his telephone was being "tapped." I understand, however, that about the same time that the events described above took place, Mr. Otepka asked Mr. Stanley Holden, of the Division of Domestic Operations to examine his telephone system. I also understand that Mr. Holden did examine Mr. Otepka's telephone system but found no evidence that Mr. Otepka's office was "bugged" or that his telephone was "tapped." In this connection, I might point out that Mr. Bellisle and I have both noticed unusual sound phenomena on our telephones and have had our telephone systems checked. These checks have not produced any evidence that our telephone systems had been interfered with.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO INFORM PRESIDENT CONGRESS IS READY TO ADJOURN

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communications to make to the Congress, has performed that duty. The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress.

SECOND SESSION EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 880 fixing the beginning of the 2d regular session of the 88th Congress and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H. J. Res. 880

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second regular session of the Eighty-eighth Congress shall begin at noon on Tuesday, January 7, 1964.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVISION FOR SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up for immediate consideration House Concurrent Resolution 248.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 248

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Monday, December 30, 1963, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORITY TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 249 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 249

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DULY PASSED BY THE TWO HOUSES AND FOUND TRULY ENROLLED

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any recesses, adjournments, or the sine die adjournment of the House, the clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have been sitting here listening to these adjournment resolutions going through. What transpires, if I may ask the majority leader, if the other body refuses to concur on December 30 or refuses to adopt the conference report?

Mr. ALBERT. I would say to the gentleman that I could not imagine that happening as a practical matter, but I will state that the Members will be protected. We cannot adjourn although we have adopted the sine die adjournment, until the resolution has been agreed to by the other body, but we can adjourn from day to day, and there will be no business on those days except what I am requesting on behalf of the Speaker. There will be no unanimous consent agreements, no 1-minute speeches, nor any legislative business or other kind of business except ringing of the bells at adjournment. If worst should come to worst and we did not get a sine die adjournment adopted, we would have no business until January 7 under any circumstances except the business required by the statute which would be to get a quorum on January 3.

Mr. GROSS. Then, there would be no attempt to bring up the supplemental appropriation bill that is pending?

Mr. ALBERT. There will be no attempt to bring up any legislation. None whatever.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the 1st session of the 88th Congress, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations, and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF REPORTS FILED BY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed with the Clerk following the sine die adjournment by committees authorized by the House to conduct investigations may be printed by the Clerk as reports of the 88th Congress.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF MEMBERS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of

the House shall have the privilege, until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extensions of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred, or to any speech delivered, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS TO CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBERS THEREOF

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the chairmen of all the standing committees and subcommittees of the House may extend their remarks up to and including the publication of the last RECORD and to include a summary of the work of their committees; also that the ranking minority member of such standing committee or any subcommittee may have the same permission to extend their remarks and to include a summary, if they desire, from their point of view, separately from that of the chairman.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAM

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. When will the distinguished majority leader announce a program for January 7?

Mr. ALBERT. I will be prepared to announce that before we adjourn.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

PRESS RELEASE BY SPEAKER JOHN W. McCORMACK ON DECEMBER 21, 1963

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to discuss the 1st session of the 88th Congress—indeed, the history of this century—without immediately confronting the tragic impact on our time, on our hearts, and on our souls, of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Few episodes that I can recall, in a lifetime at the center of action in a world shaken to its foundations by world wars, world revolutions, and world depressions, match the dramatic incomprehensibility of this most dreadful single event of these history-laden decades.

It is a tribute of the first magnitude to the wisdom of the governmental structure of our country, to the ruggedness of its underpinnings designated by the Founding Fathers, that we were able to make the remarkable transition from President Kennedy to President Johnson, so smoothly and so competently under the pall of this awful crime. It is a tribute to the strength and unity of our people. I believe it demonstrates a profound religious and a deeply spiritual quality in us all. Also, in the tragic death of President Kennedy, we are fortunate in having as his successor President Johnson, with his great qualities of leadership. Thus, there was reassurance and relief for the whole free world, under the ruthlessness of this disruption, in the decisive acceptance, at once and fully, by President Johnson, of the monumental responsibilities that suddenly and within a moment fell to his lot. This Congress, like President Johnson, is fully cognizant of its responsibilities to the Nation in these trying times, and it has moved to meet these responsibilities.

The weepers and the criers who are raising great lamentations over the Congress that they say is dragging its feet are purblind to the great basic truth of the life of this Congress so far: This truth is that the 1st session of the 88th Congress has met the needs of the times in accordance with the aims, the desires, and what I call the mood of the country at this hour.

The legislative problems of our times are characteristic of an era that must be considered in long-range terms, not in terms of brief, urgent, dramatic crises, demanding great risks and speculative legislative adventure.

This is not a Congress dealing with the hundred days.

This is not a Congress dealing with a state of war.

This is not a Congress dealing with the spreading poverty of depression.

Up to the instant of the tragedy in Dallas, our country on the whole—and with some spots that marred the general picture—did feel in the home, in the economy, in the general health, in the pervading sense of well-being, the effectiveness of the Kennedy program of peace and prosperity. The 1st session of the 88th Congress reflects the national appreciation that our genius for finding the ways of peace, through the skills, the boldness, the diplomacy of our brilliant young President, had settled definitely upon the whole world the conviction that the United States is indeed in the posture of plain and obvious world leadership.

All this produced a spirit of caution, as distinguished from complacency, in the 88th Congress. It removed from the Capitol of the United States the driving sense of immediacy, and the pressure of crisis. It filled the individual Member of Congress with an attitude of study as differentiated from an attitude of precipitate action. And while there was action to a considerable degree, as the record clearly indicates, it was calculated action. It was action that hesitated to do violence to the mood of the country, which demanded a period of relief and surcease from the spectacular. This is far from being a lethargic Congress, as some critics would have it, it is a thorough, studious, and a careful Congress. In several areas it has established a record of accomplishment that is unequaled by any Congress of recent times.

Indeed, it is only necessary to examine the record of the 1st session of the 88th Congress in the field of education to realize that this is a landmark Congress for American education. This Congress under Public Law 88-129 authorized a 3-year program of \$175 million in matching grants to expand the teaching and research facilities of medical, dental, and related-type colleges, and \$30.7 million in student loans to increase health personnel. Public Law 88-210, the vocational educational bill, provides for vocational education grants, extension of the aid program to Federal installations, and extends the National Defense Education Act. Of even greater importance is Public Law 88-204, which establishes a comprehensive program for the construction and improvement of institutions of higher learning. The magnitude of the contributions that this legislation will make to the national strength and character are impossible to predict, but this Congress is certain to be long remembered for its action in this vital field.

Likewise, the mental health program which this Congress has passed stands as a monument to the dedication, vision, and cooperative spirit of the 88th Congress. This legislation, which was close to the heart of President Kennedy, authorizes \$329 million to assist the fight against mental illness and promotes with meaning the cause of mental health.

The 88th Congress in this 1st session is to be commended, not criticized, for having met its obligations in accordance with the mood and the spirit of the times, and the will of the people. Sensationally bold experimentation and precipitate legislation compelled as in other Congresses, by acute and pressing need, were not in the cards. But thoughtful and profound legislation on such major problems as civil rights and tax reduction was, indeed, called for, and will be well and ably disposed of in the forthcoming session.

In sum the 88th Congress will find itself evaluated not alone upon what it did in terms of a score card on its enactments in this first session, but even more on the careful preparations it made for wise and considered legislation for the forthcoming session. With the passage of the civil rights bill and the tax bill, both of which will pass in the next session, the 88th Congress will, with the other important bills it has already passed, be recognized as a historic Congress.

LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
OF THE 88TH CONGRESS, 1ST
SESSION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, we all have reason to be proud of the accomplishments of the 1st session of the 88th Congress. It has been a long and difficult session—one of the most exacting in all our history—and one deeply stricken only recently by a tragedy which grieved the heart of the world.

All men of good will are stunned. No rational being can explain or understand the evil impulse which took the life of John Fitzgerald Kennedy at the zenith of his mission. All the world mourns with us. And all the world takes new courage and new confidence in the dignified and orderly presidential succession, which we have witnessed and which once more demonstrated for history the majestic authority and power of freedom under law.

Our work in Congress has been directed toward peace, progress, and prosperity, not only for our own country, but for the entire world; and we have beckoned all who strive for order and tranquillity to join with us in our search for the methods and instruments of peace on earth—that noble quest which has lighted the world these many centuries. We shall never drop the torch.

As we adjourn for the festive days of the Christmas season, we would do well to pause for a moment of tribute to our own distinguished leader, the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, of Massachusetts, our Speaker, guide, mentor, friend, and noble counselor. His fairness, wisdom, patience, and gentle spirit truly reflects the genius of America. The House and the country are indebted to him for the determination and devotion he has brought to his tasks here during these many years as Member, leader, and Speaker. May he be with us for many, many years to come.

Our record at the halfway mark of the 88th Congress speaks for itself as an example of the constructive functioning of a legislative body in a nation of free men deliberating under conditions of extraordinary stress both at home and abroad. Yet we have approached our work in confident spirit, determined that there shall be no retreat.

The Congress of the United States will be 175 years old next year. And I dare say that in the century and three-quarters since the leaders of the American Revolution launched the infant Republic, few other Congresses until our own ever faced problems of such magnitude, complexity, and challenge.

First and foremost, we have maintained and strengthened the national defense and security. We have in no direction faltered or quibbled on the great issue of national survival as a free nation.

Peace has been maintained, and the first timorous step taken by international agreement to defuse the time

bomb of holocaust. At the same time, we have increased our conventional Armed Forces, strengthened our nuclear deterrent power, and authorized the funds necessary to resume nuclear tests should the Soviet Union violate the test ban treaty.

We have written the greatest record in the field of education of any Congress since the founding of the Republic. The 1st session of the 88th Congress would go down in history as truly magnificent for this reason alone—and there are many other reasons.

It has been a long session, Mr. Speaker, but who can say a session is not a landmark session when it pushes through to enactment the long-awaited Higher Education Facilities Act, a \$1.2 billion measure?

Who can say this session has not distinguished itself when we have crossed all horizons in vocational educational opportunities through enactment of the better than \$1 billion Vocational Education Act and when we have extended and greatly expanded the National Defense Education Act as well as the federally affected areas education program?

Who can say we have not broken vital new ground in the twin areas of education and health by passage first of the \$236 million Medical Professions Educational Assistance Act and then passage of two great measures plus the implementing appropriations in the field of mental health and mental illness?

Our energies have been largely devoted to the forthcoming enactment of the Revenue Act, a far-reaching tax reduction and reform measure to take up the slack in the national economy, and the Civil Rights Act, which will hasten the fulfillment of many promises uttered a hundred years ago. These measures of such great dimensions have commanded the unwavering attention of the entire Nation. This House has already passed the Revenue Act and sent it to the Senate. The Civil Rights Act is ready for floor consideration next month. The final passage next year of both these acts will rest upon the grueling but sustained efforts of this year.

We have extended the emergency corporate and excise taxes. We have adjusted the debt limit to the new demands of the budget.

Throughout the session this House has cast a frugal and prudent eye on every item in the departmental appropriations bills, as it came along. The net result was combined reductions of some \$7.1 billion under the original departmental estimates. President Johnson has admonished that every agency of Government must get a dollar's worth of value for every dollar spent for the public weal. On this score the present session has been truly responsive.

Our balance of international payments is a problem of genuine concern, to which we have given earnest attention in all our fiscal decisions.

Another historic forward step in 1963 was the enactment of a new national program to reduce or eliminate air pollution. This energetic and forward-looking health program provides \$95 million for a 3-year effort to fight a health menace which now touches every community in the Nation. No one com-

munity can do this job by itself. A national effort promises the only solution; that effort is now underway.

Our new authorizations in military preparedness were the largest in our peacetime history, making a total of more than \$15.3 billion for new weapons systems designed to insure the peace of the world. We extended the Draft Act; we authorized vast new projects in military construction; we adjusted military pay in all ranks and grades, and in all branches of the service; we enacted new laws regulating the military reserves; we gave final clearance to the Philippine war claims, a problem which has been hanging over the Nation for 17 years.

For the first time in history we enacted laws to provide equal pay for women in industrial occupations.

We broadened the program for housing assistance to the elderly. We have a new program for the development of outdoor recreation areas from coast to coast.

We extended the life of the Export-Import Bank for 5 years, to give new emphasis to our policy of "trade, not aid."

In all areas of legislation we have sought earnestly to keep abreast of the 20th century and to plot a future of sound and practical national development. America is changing, its population is burgeoning, the national economy is becoming more challenging. The sustained attention of this Congress to the tasks at hand will be broken by a pause of only 2 weeks at year's end. Every Member well may be proud of our record of devoted effort and solid accomplishment.

PRELIMINARY APPROPRIATIONS
RÉSUMÉ, 88TH CONGRESS, 1ST
SESSION

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted and in accord with practice, I include for information of Members and others a preliminary résumé of the appropriations work of the 1st session of the 88th Congress. The House has completed its work. Only the foreign aid bill, cleared by the House today, is pending; and the expectation is that it will clear the other body by next Monday.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, and because other actions of the session outside the annual appropriation bills affect final budget and Treasury results in any particular year, including this year, we will include a more comprehensive summary of the situation in the RECORD next week.

A comprehensive executive updating of the financial situation for the current fiscal year 1964 will also be reflected in the new budget from the President next month. That will include:

First. Revised estimates of budget revenues for fiscal 1964 in light of current conditions and outlook. The original budget projection of \$86,900,000,000 has since been informally revised by the Treasury to \$88,800,000,000; it will, probably, be further updated in connection with the next budget.

Second. Revised estimates of fiscal 1964 budget expenditures from all sources, including the effect of appropriation reductions made in the bills of the session as disclosed in the tabulations

I am including. And in this connection, it is to be noted that roughly 35 to 40 percent of annual budget expenditures—disbursements—are from prior year appropriations, and some from permanent appropriations, and are therefore not directly affected by congressional actions in the appropriation bills of the current session.

Third. The effect of congressional action, or inaction, on new legislation urged in the original 1964 budget or subsequently submitted or amended—the original appropriation budget request for the first year, fiscal 1964 cost of such new legislation was \$2,727,468,000 of which it was indicated some \$1,202,000,000 would, if enacted, be disbursed during fiscal 1964. Some legislation has not been enacted and some was adopted at variance with the budget provisions.

All these factors will join—and they are characteristic of every annual budget—to influence the final results and the budget deficit originally projected at \$11,902,000,000 for the fiscal year 1964 which began last July 1, and more recently informally projected by the Treasury at \$9,000,000,000. Whatever the final deficit, fiscal 1964 represents the 28th

year of budget deficits in the last 34 years.

Mr. Speaker, the original budget for fiscal 1964, submitted last January, proposed total new obligational authority—annual appropriations, permanent appropriations, Treasury borrowing, contract authority, and reappropriations—everything which, if enacted, would authorize an obligation against the Treasury—of \$107,927,000,000, the second peacetime year in history the total request has exceeded \$100,000,000,000. The executive branch has revised that figure from time to time by an amount not yet precisely determinable, but not by much; it remains roughly close to that sum. And since not a dollar can be removed from the Treasury for any purpose at any time unless the Congress has first appropriated or otherwise enacted authority to obligate the Government, the obligational authority request, not the more widely used \$98.8 billion expenditure budget total, is the more significant long-run figure and the more accurate barometer to future spending levels urged in the budget. Congress acts on the obligational authority budget, not directly on the expenditure budget.

The principal portion of the obligational authority budget is disposed of in the bills processed through the Committee on Appropriations. In this session, there were 2 supplementals having to do with fiscal 1963 and 12 regular bills for fiscal 1964 plus a small joint resolution for limited last-minute supplements. As noted, everything has cleared the House and only the foreign aid bill awaits final approval in the other body. The last-minute supplemental passed both Houses but was not enacted.

SUMMARY OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Budget estimates of appropriations submitted to the House for action this session in bills from the Committee on Appropriations total \$98,833,372,581, as shown by the tabulations included. This divides \$2,149,679,106 as supplements for fiscal 1963 earlier in the session and \$96,733,693,475 for fiscal 1964 bills. And as noted, this does not include permanent appropriations recurring automatically under permanent law, estimated in the January budget at about \$11,500,000,000; in view of subsequent indications of rising interest costs on the record-breaking national debt, that total will, probably, go to \$12,000,000,000 or more.

The appropriation bills, 88th

[Does not include back-door appropriations¹ or permanent appropriations under previous

Bill No.	Title	House							
		Budget estimates to House	Date and report number	Amount as reported	Amount reported compared with budget estimates	Date passed	Amount as passed	House action compared with—	
								Budget estimates	Amount reported
1963 SUPPLEMENTALS									
H.J. Res. 284	Supplemental, agriculture.....	\$ 508,172,000	Feb. 26 (No. 35)	\$508,172,000	-----	Feb. 27	\$508,172,000	-----	-----
H.R. 5517	Supplemental.....	1,641,507,106	Apr. 5 (No. 198)	988,756,506	-\$652,750,600	Apr. 10	1,438,691,506	-\$202,815,600	+\$449,935,000
	Public works acceleration.....	(500,000,000)	-----	-----	(-500,000,000)	-----	(450,000,000)	(-50,000,000)	(+450,000,000)
	All other.....	(1,141,507,106)	-----	(988,756,506)	(-152,750,600)	-----	(988,691,506)	(-152,815,600)	(-65,000)
	Total, 1963 supplementals.....	2,149,679,106	-----	1,496,928,506	-652,750,600	-----	1,946,863,506	-202,815,600	+449,935,000
1964 APPROPRIATIONS									
H.R. 5279	Interior.....	998,099,000	Mar. 28 (No. 177)	929,080,200	-68,318,800	Apr. 2	922,625,200	-75,383,800	-7,065,000
	Loan authorization.....	(13,000,000)	-----	(6,000,000)	(-7,000,000)	-----	(6,000,000)	(-7,000,000)	-----
	Contract authority.....	(17,500,000)	-----	-----	(-17,500,000)	-----	-----	(-17,500,000)	-----
H.R. 5366	Treasury—Post Office.....	6,146,842,000	Apr. 1 (No. 179)	5,997,026,000	-149,816,000	Apr. 4	5,997,026,000	-149,816,000	-----
H.R. 5888	Labor—HEW.....	5,759,489,000	Apr. 25 (No. 246)	5,449,988,000	-309,501,000	Apr. 30	5,449,981,000	-309,508,000	-7,000
H.R. 6754	Agriculture.....	6,368,755,000	June 3 (No. 359)	5,979,457,000	-389,298,000	June 6	5,979,457,000	-389,298,000	-----
	Loan authorizations.....	\$ (855,000,000)	-----	\$ (855,000,000)	-----	-----	\$ (855,000,000)	-----	-----
H.R. 6868	Legislative.....	\$ 148,580,245	June 6 (No. 369)	\$ 140,038,919	-\$ 8,541,326	June 11	\$ 140,038,919	-\$ 8,541,326	-----
H.R. 7063	State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary.....	2,159,891,900	June 14 (No. 388)	1,851,269,900	-308,622,000	June 18	1,851,269,900	-308,622,000	-----
H.R. 7179	Defense.....	49,014,237,000	June 21 (No. 439)	47,092,209,000	-1,922,028,000	June 26	47,062,009,000	-1,932,228,000	-10,200,000
H.R. 7431	District of Columbia.....	(289,581,800)	July 8 (No. 490)	(284,286,800)	(-5,295,000)	July 11	(284,286,800)	(-5,295,000)	-----
	Federal payment.....	34,868,000	-----	32,868,000	-2,000,000	-----	32,868,000	-2,000,000	-----
	Loan authorizations.....	(8,000,000)	-----	(8,000,000)	-----	-----	(8,000,000)	-----	-----
H.R. 8747	Independent offices.....	14,638,588,000	Oct. 7 (No. 824)	13,102,818,700	-1,555,769,300	Oct. 10	13,102,718,700	-1,555,869,300	-100,000
H.R. 9139	Military construction.....	1,966,400,000	Nov. 14 (No. 901)	1,562,964,000	-403,436,000	Nov. 18	1,562,964,000	-403,436,000	-----
H.R. 9140	Public works.....	4,561,747,000	Nov. 15 (No. 902)	4,276,116,400	-285,630,600	Nov. 19	4,276,116,400	-285,630,600	-----
H.R. 9499	Foreign aid.....	4,874,400,330	Dec. 14 (No. 1040)	3,113,100,370	-1,761,299,960	Dec. 16	3,113,100,370	-1,761,299,960	-----
H.J. Res. 875	Supplemental, mental retardation.....	41,886,000	Dec. 14 (No. 1041)	41,886,000	-----	Dec. 19	41,886,000	-----	-----
	Total, 1964 appropriations.....	\$ 96,733,693,475	-----	\$ 89,569,432,489	-7,164,260,986	-----	\$ 89,552,060,489	-7,181,632,986	-17,372,000
	Total, all appropriations.....	\$ 98,833,372,581	-----	\$ 91,066,360,995	-\$ 7,817,011,586	-----	\$ 91,498,923,995	-\$ 7,384,448,586	+\$ 432,563,000
	Total, loan authorizations.....	(874,000,000)	-----	(869,000,000)	(-5,000,000)	-----	(869,000,000)	(-5,000,000)	-----
	Total, contract authority.....	(17,500,000)	-----	-----	(-17,500,000)	-----	-----	(-17,500,000)	-----

¹ Tentatively estimated in January budget at about \$11,500,000,000 for fiscal year 1964, (probably low).

² Shifted from budget for 1964, which was reduced accordingly.

³ Includes \$330,000,000 for Farmers Home Administration loans currently made from loan repayments in lieu of former practice of public debt borrowings from Treasury.

⁴ Excludes Senate items.

As sent to the House floor, the committee bills for the session totaled \$91,066,360,995 in appropriations, or \$7,817,011,586 below the corresponding budget requests—the largest such aggregate reduction in several years. Every regular bill was below the budget. There were, of course, as in most every session, three or four reductions somewhat in the nature of funding adjustments or of uncertain durability because of limited discretionary control in the appropriations process.

The House made only minor changes in the regular 1964 bills but did insist on restoring the accelerated public works appropriation to the supplemental last spring. As sent to the other body, the bills aggregated \$91,498,923,995 in appropriations, a total cut of \$7,384,448,586 from the requests considered in the House.

In virtually every session the President sends supplemental budget items to the other body after the House has acted on the bills. This year was no exception but the added amounts were nominal; they totaled only \$62,791,555, so that the Senate considered \$98,946,164,136 of appropriation budget estimates. As passed

by the other body, the bills totaled \$93,221,837,607, a reduction of \$5,724,326,529 below the corresponding estimates but \$1,722,913,612 above the House totals. I am certain the House and the country will be glad to note that both Houses have, this year, held every regular bill total below the related budget requests. But, of course, the other body, somewhat characteristically, also raised every regular bill, except one, above the House allowance.

The bills finally adopted, including the foreign aid bill cleared by the House and pending final disposition, aggregate \$92,433,123,132 in appropriations, a cut of \$6,513,041,004 below the budget requests.

And to repeat, because it is important in the total situation, these amounts exclude something like \$12,000,000,000, plus, of permanent appropriations for fiscal 1964 under previous law.

And significantly, Mr. Speaker, while the bills adopted for fiscal 1964 are substantially below the budget requests, they are also for the first time in several years, below appropriations for the preceding fiscal year—for the fiscal year 1963. The bills enacted are \$3,317,416,885 below last year, in contrast to the

upward trend of recent years. I should say that the reduction includes the \$2,000,000,000 nonrecurring IFM item, but the residue, nonetheless, leaves a significant cut below last year. Comparison with the previous year is the more accurate and informative measurement, because while the House needs to know what disposition has been made of the budget requests, you never really re-trench when you cut a budget level that has never before been appropriated and conclude with appropriations higher than the previous year.

Of course, as is always the case, not every dollar cut from appropriation budget requests for a given year results in an equivalent reduction in expenditure estimated for that same year; the rough rule of thumb, for the budget as a whole, is that 35 to 40 percent of total appropriations are not expended in the first year. However, that is essentially immaterial here. A dollar not appropriated is a dollar not taken from the Treasury.

This significant step, this departure from the general trend, is summarized in the following tables. The first table supplies more details on bills of the session at each stage of consideration:

Cong., 1st sess., as of Dec. 24, 1963

legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Budget estimates to Senate	Date and report number	Senate				Senate action compared with—		Date filed and report number	Conference		Public Law	
		Amount as reported	Date passed	Amount as passed	Budget estimates	House action	Amount as approved		Increase or decrease compared to budget estimates to date	Number	Date approved	
\$508,172,000	Feb. 28 (No. 9)	\$508,172,000	Mar. 4	\$508,172,000				\$508,172,000		88-1	Mar. 6	
1,652,300,456	Apr. 24 (No. 155)	1,486,096,841	May 1	1,488,683,841	-\$163,616,615	+\$49,992,335	May 6 (No. 275)	1,467,430,491	-\$184,869,965	88-25	May 17	
(500,000,000)		(450,000,000)		(450,000,000)	(-50,000,000)		May 31 (No. 290)	(450,000,000)	(-50,000,000)			
(1,152,300,456)		(1,036,096,841)		(1,038,683,841)	(-113,616,615)	(+49,992,335)		(1,017,430,491)	(-134,869,965)			
2,160,472,456		1,994,268,841		1,996,855,841	-163,616,615	+49,992,335		1,975,602,491	-184,869,965			
998,009,000	May 22 (No. 181)	979,093,400	May 28	979,693,400	-18,315,600	+57,068,200	July 11 (No. 551)	952,456,500	-45,552,500	88-79	July 26	
(13,000,000)		(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	(-7,000,000)			(6,000,000)	(-7,000,000)			
(17,500,000)					(-17,500,000)				(-17,500,000)			
6,146,842,000	May 3 (No. 108)	6,074,216,250	May 8	6,069,466,250	-77,375,750	+72,440,250	May 28 (No. 353)	6,045,466,000	-101,376,000	88-39	June 13	
5,759,489,000	Aug. 1 (No. 383)	5,494,627,250	Aug. 7	5,495,827,250	-263,661,750	+45,846,250	Sept. 25 (No. 774)	5,471,087,500	-288,401,500	88-136	Oct. 11	
6,388,755,000	Sept. 12 (No. 497)	6,046,738,340	Sept. 30	6,047,988,340	-320,766,660	+68,531,340	Dec. 21 (No. 1088)	6,224,370,215	-144,384,785			
(855,000,000)		³ (880,000,000)		³ (880,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)		³ (855,000,000)				
182,218,450	June 25 (No. 313)	168,273,069	June 26	168,273,069	-13,945,381	+28,234,150	Nov. 12 (No. 806)	⁴ 168,293,069	-13,925,381			
2,159,891,900	Dec. 5 (No. 747)	1,821,283,000	Dec. 12	1,821,343,000	-338,548,900	-29,926,900	Dec. 17 (No. 1056)	1,820,093,000	-339,798,900			
49,014,237,000	Sept. 17 (No. 502)	47,371,407,000	Sept. 24	47,339,707,000	-1,674,530,000	+257,698,000	Oct. 7 (No. 812)	47,220,010,000	-1,794,227,000	88-149	Oct. 17	
(328,724,000)	Nov. 6 (No. 632)	(319,582,825)	Nov. 18	(319,587,785)	(-9,136,215)	(+35,300,985)	Dec. 17 (No. 1055)	(313,093,424)	(-15,630,576)			
52,868,000		47,868,000		47,868,000	-5,000,000	+15,000,000		40,368,000	-12,500,000			
(20,800,000)		(20,800,000)		(20,800,000)	(+12,800,000)			(19,300,000)	(-1,500,000)			
14,668,588,000	Nov. 13 (No. 641)	13,390,214,650	Nov. 20	13,300,214,650	-1,358,373,350	+197,495,950	Dec. 5 (No. 1004)	13,224,518,050	-1,434,069,950	88-215	Dec. 19	
1,966,400,000	Dec. 5 (No. 750)	1,617,489,000	Dec. 9	1,617,489,000	-348,911,000	+54,525,000	Dec. 12 (No. 1036)	1,585,880,000	-380,520,000	88-220	Dec. 21	
4,561,957,000	Dec. 5 (No. 746)	4,500,988,200	Dec. 9	4,500,983,200	-60,993,800	+224,846,800	Dec. 11 (No. 1027)	4,406,272,700	-155,684,300			
4,874,550,330	Dec. 17 (No. 785)	3,604,364,667	Dec. 19	3,578,058,607	-1,296,491,723	+464,958,237	⁵ Dec. 21 (No. 1091)	3,298,705,607	-1,575,844,723			
41,886,000	Dec. 20 (No. 814)	258,090,000	Dec. 20	258,090,000	+216,204,000	+216,204,000			-41,886,000			
⁶ 96,785,691,680		91,374,652,826		91,224,981,766	-5,560,709,914	+1,672,921,277		90,457,520,641	-6,328,171,039			
⁶ 98,946,164,136		93,368,921,667		93,221,837,607	-5,724,326,529	+1,722,913,612		92,433,123,132	-6,513,041,004			
(888,800,000)		(906,800,000)		(906,800,000)	(+18,000,000)	(+37,800,000)		(880,300,000)	(-8,500,000)			
(17,500,000)					(-17,500,000)			(17,500,000)				

¹ Report rejected by Senate on Nov. 27, 1963. Amendments adopted separately on House floor on Dec. 17, 1963, and on Senate floor on Dec. 18, 1963.

² Does not include \$32,427,000 included in H. Doc. 174 but not considered. ³ Does not include \$32,277,000 included in H. Doc. 174 but not considered.

⁴ Report No. 1087 of Dec. 20 rejected previously.

Source: Prepared by Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

The appropriation bills, 88th Cong., 1st sess.—A summary as of Dec. 24, 1963

Bill	Appropriations	The appropriations—	
		Below (—) the budget requests	Above (+) or below (—) fiscal 1963 appropriations
1. Supplemental bills for fiscal 1963	\$1,975,602,491	—\$184,869,965	
2. Bills for fiscal 1964:			
Interior and related	952,456,500	—45,552,500	+\$22,762,400
Loan authorization	(6,000,000)	(—7,000,000)	
Contract authority		(—17,500,000)	
Treasury-Post Office	6,045,466,000	—101,376,000	+383,961,830
Labor-HEW	5,471,087,500	—288,401,500	—100,885,100
Defense	47,220,010,000	—1,794,227,000	—1,130,072,500
Independent offices	13,224,518,080	—1,434,069,980	+1,354,896,750
Public works	4,406,272,700	—155,634,300	—1,128,429,910
Military construction	1,585,880,000	—380,520,000	+426,765,500
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary	1,820,093,000	—339,798,900	—323,333,841
District of Columbia (Federal payment)	40,388,000	—12,500,000	+7,169,000
Loan authorizations	(19,300,000)	(—1,500,000)	(—6,742,000)
Legislative	168,293,069	—13,925,381	+17,880,224
Agriculture	6,224,370,215	—144,384,785	+216,770,305
Loan authorizations	(855,000,000)	(—)	(+35,000,000)
Foreign aid (pending Senate approval)	3,298,705,607	—1,575,844,723	—2,904,861,543
Supplemental, mental retardation		—41,886,000	
Total for fiscal 1964 bills	90,457,520,641	—6,328,171,039	—3,317,416,885
Loan authorizations and contract authority	(880,300,000)	(—26,000,000)	(+28,288,000)

¹ The 1st figure, \$1,130,072,500 is, on a comparable basis, overstated by \$184,869,965, and the 2d figure, \$266,765,500, is understated. (Thus converting a real decrease to an apparent increase) by approximately the same amount due to the shift, in 1964, of financing of operation and maintenance and debt payments in connection with family housing from the regular defense bill to the military construction bill.

AS THE HOUSE PREPARES TO ADJOURN SINE DIE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the 1st session of the 88th Congress is now in its waning moments. It has been an extraordinary session in many respects—its extended length, the scope and impact of the measures we have had to consider, its record of solid accomplishment in many areas, both domestic and foreign, and the loss of our great President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and our transition to immediate cooperation with our new President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

As we prepare to adjourn sine die, we can lay down our legislative burdens until January secure in the knowledge that we have risen to many challenges which have confronted us. We have written a record in which every Member can take pride.

I know that I speak for the House as a whole when I say that not only we, but the entire Nation, owes a special tribute to our beloved Speaker, whose inspiring leadership was indispensable to the many successes of this session.

It was Speaker McCORMACK who, more than any other person, provided the patience and the bedrock determination that carried us through to the end of this lengthy session.

It was the pool of energy of Speaker McCORMACK which provided the fuel to ignite the legislative fires which have burned so long and produced so much in the way of solid accomplishment—accomplishment in which every Member of the House can take pride.

I know I speak the sense of this House when I say that the Speaker has executed his duties with a fairness, a judiciousness, and a devotion that is unsurpassed in the history of this great body.

He is our leader, our tutor, our friend and advisor, and one of the most honorable and remarkable men ever to grace the position of Speaker. He has our love and respect forever.

I am personally indebted to the Democratic whip, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] and his assistant whips, for their tireless efforts and magnificent work. The accuracy of their polls on legislative matters could not be easily matched.

I am at a loss for adequate words to express my gratitude for the many kindnesses shown me by all the Members of the House, both Democratic and Republican. Members of my own party have given me daily support and help to an extent that I could never have hoped to receive.

I owe a special tribute to my good friend, the distinguished minority leader and gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], and the very able minority whip, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]. They have given the best of their great abilities to this House and this country, and their statesmanship and fairplay have been indispensable to the efficient operation of this House. They are great Americans and have my eternal admiration and gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, all the Members of this House have given unstintingly of their time, efforts, and abilities. It is difficult for persons, not intimate with the legislative process in this country, to understand how this body operates, being composed of Members having many different and sometimes conflicting opinions and views on all the great issues. We function, Mr. Speaker, because this Chamber is filled with great Americans, devoted first and foremost to the concept of government by consent of the

governed through orderly procedures and respect for the rights of the majority and minority alike. I salute my colleagues, each and every one, for their great contributions to the record of this session.

We also must recognize the magnificent part played by the officers and employees of the House, all of whom have given tirelessly of their devoted efforts to the work of this session.

We will be back together in a short while. I hope we all enjoy our brief rest, which is so well deserved. Again I thank you for your friendship and your help. I wish for each and everyone of you good health and good fortune, and a happy Christmas holiday.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, due to the unnecessarily long session of this House, much is being said concerning congressional reform. Much of the comment is unduly harsh on Congress and some reveals a lack of knowledge of the true function and role of this House.

Because such comment is beginning to feed upon itself and is helping to create unfair disrespect for this House which, despite imperfections, is still the main-spring of democracy, it is important that perspective be kept. For this reason, it is refreshing to read a comment by the noted columnist, Max Freedman, which honestly attempts to place this matter of mounting criticism into proper perspective. Because of increasing interest in this general question, Mr. Freedman's column, which appeared in the Evening Star on December 23, follows:

IN DEFENSE OF OUR CONGRESS—KENNEDY'S VISION OF AMERICA'S NEEDS POSSIBLY AHEAD OF MAJORITY IN UNITED STATES

(By Max Freedman)

Few Americans will regret the end of this year's session of Congress. It has talked too much and done too little to earn respect or gratitude. But the criticism of Congress has now reached such a pitch of bitterness that it is necessary to speak up in its defense if only to guard it from undeserved and exaggerated abuse.

We can never know what the final tally of legislative achievement would have been if President Kennedy had been spared. He himself thought that the most important parts of his program, including civil rights, would all pass by June of next year. He always spoke of his proposals as forming a 2-year program which would be endorsed by Congress as public opinion slowly prevailed. Perhaps President Kennedy could have mobilized those pressures in a way that would have brought action from Congress. He was certainly not despondent about the prospect at the time of his death.

In short, President Kennedy used a larger timespan in judging Congress and therefore

he refused to join the angry critics. As a matter of practical politics he had very little choice. It was possible for Mr. Truman in 1948 to campaign against Congress because that Congress was under Republican control. In 1964 it would not have been easy for Mr. Kennedy to denounce a Congress dominated by his own party.

Yet there is a deeper reason than party loyalty for President Kennedy's troubles with Congress. It may be one of his best titles to greatness that his vision of America's needs was ahead of majority opinion in Congress and maybe even in the country. As a prophetic voice as well as a national leader he raised issues that could only be settled after long debate. He was less critical of Congress than many people wanted him to be, not only because he was much wiser than these critics, but also because he knew so much more about the legislative process.

In retrospect, his friends in Congress have only one criticism of his technique of leadership. They believe he made a mistake in sending so many proposals to Congress instead of bending its energies to action on a few major measures. It should be observed that this criticism reduces to complete futility all arguments which measure the success of Congress by the volume of legislation which it has endorsed.

Those arguments assume that the proposals sent to Congress are always wise and necessary; and that any opposition to them must be an offense against the national interest. The men in both parties who direct the work of Congress will never accept this wretched formulation of the legislative role. All criticism based on the inherent wisdom of presidential action will merely widen the breach between Congress and the executive branch, and delay rather than facilitate the passage of useful legislation.

It is, for example, no real contribution to legislative reform to suggest that Congress should be compelled to vote on certain measures within a period specified by the White House. Congress will not do it; nor should it.

When President Kennedy's trade program passed the House of Representatives, Mr. WILBUR MILLS was the hero. When the tax program got stuck in the House this year, he suddenly became a devil. Isn't this rather silly? Nor can all the abuse of Senator BYRD obscure the two essential facts that the Senate Finance Committee under his chairmanship is making progress with the tax bill and the Senate will be able to pass this legislation, despite his personal views, early next year.

All this trivial chatter about personalities cheapens Congress by degrading the debate into a scuffle for personal vindication. In the TFX controversy, for instance, this particular kind of attack dwells on the motives of Senator McCLELLAN or Senator JACKSON instead of recognizing the genuine and widespread resentment that prevails in the Senate over the Defense Department's role in awarding this contract.

No wonder experienced and responsible Members of Congress have refused to be persuaded by the kind of criticisms they have been forced to endure in the last few months. Those criticisms will find no champion in President Johnson, who has pledged himself to respect the integrity and independence of Congress. He knows that the best way to get good results is to treat Congress not as a destructive critic but as a useful partner in the necessary compromises of national leadership.

EXTENSION OF CREDIT TO RUSSIA

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from Texas [Mr. FOREMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Speaker, I must take issue today with those who urge that we cast our votes in the Christmas spirit. The folks of West Texas elected me to carefully consider each issue on its merits, to be diligent, thrifty, and frugal in the expenditure of their hard-earned tax dollars and to do what best my conscience dictates—not because of emotion, but because of reason.

I do not believe my folks want me to play Santa Claus to Khrushchev by issuing him an international meal ticket or a credit card for communism. The Russians are faulty now, some \$10 billion plus, in their payments to the United States of America for goods previously purchased. By granting credit to Russia, we will, in effect, be subsidizing the expansion of communism around the world.

Our foreign aid program is unrealistic and wasteful enough as it is, but it is repulsively unconscionable to make it even worse by extending credit to the avowed enemy of freedom and all that America stands for.

We are now shelling out American foreign aid dollars to 104 nations of the 112 in the world. The Agency for International Development now has 64,508 employees carrying on this program. I cannot and will not be a party to adding to this by an extension of credit to those not now covered in our foreign aid largess. In my opinion, it is not American.

NEW GOP TASK FORCE ON LATIN AMERICA APPOINTED

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the special projects subcommittee of the House Republican policy committee, today I am proud to announce the formation of a new GOP Task Force on Latin America.

Representative WILLIAM C. CRAMER, Republican of Florida, who is one of the most knowledgeable Members of the House on Latin America is named chairman of the task force. Representative JAMES F. BATTIN, Republican, of Montana, is named as vice chairman.

The purpose of this special task force is to probe deeper into United States-Latin American relationships. This will be done with the idea of trying to establish a foreign policy which will first, work toward real friendship with our Latin American neighbors based on mutual respect and understanding;

second, abate the anti-American feeling which is now prevalent in Latin America; third, destroy the Communist movement in that area and deny it to the Communist bloc; and fourth, make the Alliance for Progress program a workable one.

The task force will confer with experts in all areas of Latin American relations, develop long- and short-range programs to meet the challenges America faces in this area, and make reports to the Congress.

We are hopeful that the work of the task force will prove beneficial to the new administration as well as to the Congress.

Other Members appointed to the task force are Republican Representatives H. R. GROSS, of Iowa; JAMES D. WEAVER, of Pennsylvania; DON H. CLAUSEN, of California; JAMES T. BROYHILL, of North Carolina; DURWARD HALL, of Missouri; ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, of Michigan, and JOHN M. ASHBROOK, of Ohio.

BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on December 9 of this year I addressed the House on the accomplishments of the economy drive undertaken at the beginning of this session of Congress. At that time I estimated that we might make savings in the House of Representatives of approximately \$7,500 million. Even as of this date it is impossible to determine the exact cuts that were made, but they were substantial. More could and should have been done, and the task force will continue its operations during the next session of the Congress, and we shall continue to make every effort to make reductions where they are feasible and do not affect the national interest. It is our opinion we can accomplish a balanced budget and with a balanced budget that we may have a meaningful tax bill which will reduce the heavy burden of taxes upon the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be well to submit on this closing day of the session a comparative budget comparing the budget requests from 1960 to 1964. I must admit, Mr. Speaker, that this is not complete insofar as the action taken by the Congress this session is concerned, but it does give the picture on budget requests.

Mr. Speaker, there has never been published, to my knowledge, a comparative budget. By this I mean a budget allowing a complete comparison of appropriations from the general fund in the past several years. Every year, it is true the budget message contains some historical perspective on Federal expenditures, but never a detailed analysis. The Budget

of the United States does print data for the previous 2 years, but often with estimates or possible revisions—due to supplemental requests. The fact is that there simply is no long-range view of the budget.

Not that there is not a need for such a view. Members of Congress must ask questions before they vote on appropriations, or even authorizations, questions about trends in Government spending, total outlays in certain areas over the past few years, and the extent of Government involvement in the economy. Such questions cannot be answered by mere reference to the past 2 years. Yet, without much effort and a good chance for error, the Members of Congress cannot find more information.

"Much effort and a good chance for error" is a real picture of the situation, too. Every year the structure of the budget is altered; a commission is created; an agency abolished; a service transferred from one department to another; two offices merged; and so on. The final product is never final; yet, one must set up some base for comparison and work around it. This requires "much effort and a good chance for error."

This summer I attempted to make a "Comparative Budget." Based on the budget documents of 1962-64, the supplemental appropriations of this session, and the Appropriations Committee reports printed thus far, this budget is as accurate and up to date as possible. Yet

this budget is quite limited: It covers only the last 4 fiscal years; it deals only with new obligatory authority, not expenditures; it contains only estimates for indefinite appropriations, which could now be corrected; and, in several specific areas, it lacks the necessary material for making an accurate comparison.

These limitations could all be overcome by a comprehensive document from the Bureau of the Budget. I believe that a full presentation along the lines of my "comparative budget," but covering all of the fiscal years from possibly World War II on, such a budget would be invaluable to the Members of Congress.

The "comparative budget" I have made is put in the structure of the present executive budget.

[NOTE.—All figures are in thousands of dollars. Figures in parentheses are not counted in the totals. Asterisks indicate budget requests to be transmitted at a later date. The final column represents action taken by the House Appropriations Committee only and does not reflect changes occurring either on the floor of the House or in final action by the Congress]

Department of Defense—Military functions

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Military personnel:						
Military personnel:						
Army.....	3,204,188	3,254,548	3,697,009	3,662,900	3,885,000	3,785,000
Navy.....	2,476,700	2,503,244	2,652,536	2,747,400	2,676,000	2,614,000
Marine Corps.....	608,600	606,74	632,000	667,900	678,600	676,600
Air Force.....	3,918,000	3,964,843	4,175,820	4,167,690	4,418,000	3,943,000
Reserve personnel:						
Army.....	227,700	220,598	205,530	239,200	210,100	210,100
Navy.....	85,000	85,584	83,000	85,600	92,300	92,300
Marine Corps.....	24,300	24,831	26,400	28,100	28,500	28,500
Air Force.....	54,000	52,250	52,080	50,100	55,100	55,100
National Guard personnel:						
Army.....	234,961	230,277	218,550	261,800	240,300	240,300
Air Force.....	48,000	46,000	47,000	53,000	58,300	58,300
Retired pay, Defense.....	715,000	789,500	920,000	1,029,000	1,163,000	1,143,000
Pay increase.....	0	0	0	0	*900,000	-----
Total.....	11,596,449	11,778,421	12,709,916	12,992,690	13,235,200	12,848,200
					*+900,000	
					14,135,200	
Operation and maintenance:						
Operation and maintenance:						
Army.....	3,075,596	3,209,772	3,770,726	3,452,552	3,395,200	3,361,000
Navy.....	2,610,610	2,597,626	2,986,282	2,864,414	2,984,000	2,905,000
Marine Corps.....	178,850	176,725	187,271	194,000	192,300	191,000
Air Force.....	4,202,303	4,306,617	4,493,543	4,412,877	4,385,000	4,341,000
Defense agencies.....	0	0	0	358,987	451,400	446,000
(Office of Secretary now included in above).....	20,500	19,850	21,500	0	0	0
Army National Guard.....	151,700	166,316	165,485	174,400	176,600	176,600
Air National Guard.....	169,000	189,481	189,100	194,400	222,700	222,700
National Rifle Promotion Board.....	300	501	500	622	528	528
Claims, Defense.....	16,500	19,575	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Contingencies, Defense.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Court of Military Appeals.....	425	425	445	472	509	509
Adjustment figure.....	-120,074	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	10,316,510	10,701,888	11,758,852	11,688,724	11,792,237	11,678,337
Procurement:						
Equipment and missiles, Army.....	1,407,300	1,495,352	2,532,102	2,520,000	3,202,000	2,969,094
Aircraft and missiles, Navy.....	1,961,644	2,141,760	2,680,888	3,034,660	3,066,000	2,877,445
Shipbuilding, Navy.....	1,330,700	2,245,590	2,966,860	2,919,200	2,310,000	2,080,089
Other, Navy.....	583,219	424,480	852,012	903,600	1,208,000	1,175,231
Marine Corps.....	133,850	91,180	264,600	256,000	207,700	201,960
Aircraft, Air Force.....	4,284,600	3,562,237	3,657,852	3,562,400	3,559,000	3,328,900
Missiles, Air Force.....	2,465,550	2,615,120	2,729,784	2,459,000	2,177,000	2,129,490
Other, Air Force.....	1,109,650	877,171	1,096,182	956,250	951,500	871,299
Defense agencies.....	0	0	0	36,000	43,600	43,164
Adjustment figure.....	-171,418	-1,737,100	-1,034,744	0	0	0
Total.....	13,105,095	11,715,790	15,745,636	16,047,110	16,724,800	15,676,672
Research, development, test, and evaluation:						
Army.....	1,074,128	1,147,417	1,337,175	1,319,500	1,469,900	1,363,141
Navy.....	1,066,624	1,366,509	1,308,905	1,475,958	1,572,900	1,525,713
Air Force.....	1,448,850	1,583,858	2,529,857	3,632,100	3,621,800	3,416,146
Defense agencies.....	329,620	194,000	191,650	444,000	447,400	434,000
Emergency fund, Defense.....	5,288	4,159	14	150,000	150,000	150,000
Adjustment figure.....	291,492	1,737,100	1,034,744	0	0	0
Total.....	4,215,902	6,038,043	6,402,345	7,021,558	7,262,000	6,889,000

Department of Defense—Military functions—Continued

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Military construction:						
Army.....	263,632	148,407	171,284	151,407	249,500	
Navy.....	204,112	162,519	198,618	161,354	269,900	
Air Force.....	783,832	676,084	522,746	730,068	628,200	
Defense agencies.....	16,545	0	350	35,677	29,900	
Army Reserve.....	20,000	16,038	14,381	8,000	4,500	
Naval Reserve.....	8,980	4,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	
Air Force Reserve.....	4,000	4,000	4,608	5,000	4,000	
Army National Guard.....	23,219	17,540	21,869	7,000	3,500	
Air National Guard.....	16,440	13,850	20,775	14,000	16,000	
Loran stations, Defense.....	23,200	19,000	10,000	20,000	20,500	
Arizona Memorial.....	0	0	150	0	0	
Total.....	1,363,961	1,061,438	971,781	1,189,506	1,232,000	
Family housing.....	0	0	0	596,879	734,400	
Civil defense:						
Operation and maintenance.....	0	0	0	72,848	82,200	
Research, development, and construction.....	0	0	0	53,000	217,800	
Civil defense and construction.....	0	0	257,206	0	0	
Total.....	0	0	257,206	125,848	300,000	
Revolving and management funds:						
Permanent appropriation.....	30,000	30,000	0	0	0	
Permanent, indefinite, contract authorization.....	0	0	324,639	0	0	
Total.....	30,000	30,000	324,639	0	0	
Grand total, Defense, military.....	40,627,918	41,320,580	48,170,275	50,262,315	51,280,637	
Total.....					900,000	
					52,180,637	

Legislative branch

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Senate.....						
House of Representatives:						
Compensation of members.....	10,638	10,673	10,672	10,672	10,622	10,622
Mileage and expense allowance.....	200	390	200	200	200	200
Salaries, employees.....	7,123	7,648	7,661	8,149	8,458	8,384
Members' clerk hire.....	16,300	18,122	20,400	21,348	21,800	21,300
Contingent expenses of the House:						
Furniture.....	232	243	243	270	283	270
Miscellaneous items.....	2,443	2,544	2,549	2,689	2,825	2,800
Reporting hearings.....	150	150	150	175	175	175
Special and select committees.....	2,450	2,634	2,900	3,059	3,325	3,300
Joint Committee on Taxation.....	295	322	322	338	344	344
Joint Committee on Immigration.....	20	20	20	20	20	20
Joint Committee on Defense Production.....	0	0	0	68	70	70
Office of Information.....	99	168	168	120	122	122
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,300	1,275	1,300	1,500	1,670	1,670
Stationery.....	1,056	794	745	788	785	785
Physician's office.....	15	17	17	17	17	17
Postage stamps.....	184	184	184	184	183	183
Folding documents.....	220	250	236	251	257	251
Revision of laws.....	18	20	20	20	21	21
Special autos.....	38	30	30	30	31	31
Portrait of Speaker.....	0	0	0	3	0	0
New edition, United States Code.....	150	0	100	0	0	0
Payments to widows and heirs.....	135	112	102	45	0	0
Capitol Police:						
General expenses.....	37	37	37	37	37	37
Capitol Police Board.....	106	113	125	136	144	144
Education of pages.....	62	68	68	73	77	77
Penalty mail costs.....	2,691	3,269	3,836	3,986	4,867	4,867
Statements of appropriations.....	8	8	8	8	8	13
North Atlantic Treaty Conference.....	80	0	0	0	0	0
Preparation of Clerk's report.....	0	8	0	0	0	0
Total.....	46,049	46,038	52,023	54,186	56,340	55,702
Architect of the Capitol:						
Office of the Architect:						
Salaries.....	278	316	338	363	496	480
Expenses.....	50	50	50	50	50	50
Capitol Building and Grounds:						
Capitol buildings.....	1,020	1,152	1,630	1,633	1,437	1,428
Extension of Capitol:						
Contract authorization.....	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Liquidation of authorization.....	0	0	(1,500)	(800)	(1,000)	(700)
Capitol Grounds.....	357	388	446	435	496	476
Senate office buildings.....	1,832	2,363	2,320	2,252	2,945	(2,945)
Legislative garage.....	116	112	79	63	50	50
House office buildings.....	1,460	1,703	1,639	1,722	1,928	1,778

See footnotes at end of table.

Legislative branch—Continued

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Architect of the Capitol—Continued						
Capitol Building and Grounds—Continued						
Acquisition of property:						
Contract authorization.....	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0
Liquidation of authorization.....	(16,500)	(18,000)	(6,000)	(8,500)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Capitol Power Plant:						
Current.....	1,902	2,029	2,052	2,052	2,230	2,313
Liquidation of authorization.....	(2,500)	(3,230)	0	0	0	0
Extension of Senate Office Building site.....	200	140	0	0	0	0
Subway transportation.....	6	6	0	0	0	0
Library of Congress buildings:						
Structural and mechanical care.....	1,085	967	3,748	1,116	3,522	3,388
Furniture.....	140	123	99	225	189	180
Contract authorization.....	75	0	0	0	0	0
Liquidation of authorization.....	0	(75)	0	0	0	0
Total, Architect of Capitol.....	13,520	17,350	12,401	9,912	13,344	10,044 1+2,945
Total.....						12,989 462
Botanic Garden.....	328	352	489	514	483	
Library of Congress:						
Salaries and expenses.....	7,160	8,123	8,455	10,141	10,405	9,726
Copyright Office.....	1,450	1,589	1,600	1,674	1,794	1,781
Legislative Reference Service.....	1,455	1,780	1,809	1,961	2,143	2,138
Distribution of card catalogs.....	1,981	2,173	2,347	2,754	3,077	3,042
Books for general collection.....	350	400	470	570	670	650
Books for law library.....	90	90	90	110	110	110
Books for the blind.....	1,619	1,723	1,786	1,894	1,902	1,900
Presidential papers.....	107	113	113	113	113	113
Motion picture preservation.....	60	61	61	61	61	50
Collection and distribution of materials (foreign currency program).....	0	0	400	680	978	978
Alaskan church records.....	0	0	0	15	0	0
Revision, annotated Constitution.....	0	0	25	0	0	0
Oliver Holmes Fund (permanent, indefinite (special fund)).....	26	17	26	18	20	20
Total.....	14,299	16,068	17,182	19,992	21,273	20,508
Government Printing Office:						
Printing and binding.....	11,500	11,900	13,400	15,200	18,200	18,200
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses.....	3,520	4,044	4,724	4,760	5,418	5,242
Acquisition of annex site.....	0	0	0	6,450	3,758	0
GPO fund, contribution.....	0	0	0	0	11,000	8,500
Total.....	15,020	15,944	18,124	26,410	38,376	31,942
Grand total, legislative branch.....	116,656	124,665	129,086		161,136	119,358

¹ Senate office buildings appropriations are not handled by the House Appropriations Committee.

NOTE.—Revisions in budget from original requests of January 1963: House of Representatives, salaries of officers and employees, raised by 8. Penalty mail costs, raised

by 881. Architect, liquidation of contract authority, acquisition of property, raised by 3,500. Library of Congress, distribution of card catalogs, raised by 100. Government Printing Office, GPO fund contribution, raised by 11,000. Total, raised by 11,988, plus (3,500).

The Judiciary

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
The Supreme Court:						
Salaries.....	1,336	1,440	1,479	1,503	1,588	1,588
Printing and binding reports.....	90	90	105	138	141	138
Miscellaneous expenses.....	79	70	83	79	87	85
Care of buildings and grounds.....	347	287	284	323	354	348
Auto for Chief Justice.....	6	7	7	7	7	7
Books for Court.....	30	35	38	35	35	35
Total.....	1,888	1,929	1,996	2,085	2,212	2,201
Court of Customs and Patents Appeals.....	332	357	359	370	390	388
Customs Court.....	788	840	895	931	989	989
Court of Claims.....	884	924	964	1,044	1,124	1,110
Court of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:						
Salaries of judges.....	9,185	9,200	10,100	11,048	11,200	11,200
Salaries, other personnel.....	21,501	23,751	25,654	27,988	31,480	30,650
Fees.....	4,820	4,635	4,800	5,800	5,500	5,500
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	3,500	3,835	5,438	4,670	4,550	4,500
Administrative office.....	1,200	1,368	1,442	1,530	1,640	1,590
Referees' salaries (special).....	2,006	2,125	2,370	2,552	2,600	2,550
Referees' expenses (special).....	3,050	3,651	4,310	4,897	5,456	5,250
Total.....	45,262	48,565	54,104	58,486	62,426	61,240
Grand total, Judiciary.....	49,154	52,615	58,319	62,916	67,141	65,927
Plus Grants to Alaska from Court receipts (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....	749	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from GSA.....	0	0	934	2,354	1,587	0
Total.....	49,903	52,615	59,253	65,270	68,728	

Department of Agriculture

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Agricultural Research Service:						
Salaries and expenses.....	138,848	151,520	159,558	173,595	184,204	
Salaries and expenses (foreign currency).....	18,193	15,131	5,265	(178,457)	(190,814)	(181,588)
Construction of facilities.....	0	7,750	800	5,265	2,500	0
Permanent appropriation.....	30	400	0	0	0	0
Total.....	157,071	174,701	165,563	178,860	186,704	(181,588)
Cooperative State Experiment Station Service.....	31,804	32,803	35,803	38,263	(193,314)	(181,588)
Extension Service.....	64,123	67,431	70,804	75,344	77,328	77,313
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	616	657	657	1,156	1,280	1,195
Soil Conservation Service:						
Conservation operations.....	82,322	89,204	86,646	93,976	99,453	97,480
Watershed protection.....	22,750	36,800	53,752	61,376	63,992	63,222
Flood prevention.....	18,000	19,570	24,994	25,326	25,576	25,465
Great Plains conservation program.....	10,000	10,168	10,166	12,354	14,640	12,994
Water conservation and utilities program.....	75	0	0	0	0	0
Resource conservation and development.....	0	0	0	0	6,275	1,200
Total.....	133,147	155,742	178,558	193,031	209,936	200,361
Economic Research Service.....	0	0	9,360	9,511	10,301	9,832
Statistical Reporting Service.....	0	0	8,761	10,022	11,552	11,079
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Research and service.....	41,417	47,221	37,961	40,897	42,905	
Research and service (permanent).....	0	0	285	(36,034)	(37,895)	(37,061)
Construction of facilities.....	0	0	0	0	1,600	0
Payments to States.....	1,195	1,195	1,325	1,425	1,425	1,425
Special milk program.....	66,731	74,668	171,181	100,000	102,000	100,000
School lunch program.....	110,000	110,000	125,000	125,000	137,000	137,000
School lunch program (permanent).....	43,657	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Perishable Commodities Act fund (permanent-indefinite).....	679	693	665	729	913	913
Food stamp program.....	0	0	0	0	*25,000	
Total.....	463,981	545,600	654,085	577,904	639,026	(629,582)
				(573,041)	(632,416)	
					*+25,000	
Foreign Agricultural Service:						
Salaries and expenses.....	15,071	19,031	15,901	21,129	19,039	18,505
Salaries and expenses (permanent).....	2,493	2,817	3,117	3,117	3,117	3,117
Total.....	17,564	21,848	19,018	24,246	22,156	21,622
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	910	990	1,007	1,061	1,095	1,093
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:						
Expenses.....	40,535	43,598	62,598	95,423	114,944	105,737
Sugar Act program.....	71,500	74,500	78,000	77,650	80,000	78,000
Agricultural conservation program.....	241,702	242,000	243,000	212,900	220,000	215,000
Land-use adjustment program.....	0	0	0	2,000	19,000	10,000
Conservation reserve program.....	335,000	351,825	312,000	304,000	294,000	294,000
Total.....	688,737	711,923	695,598	691,973	727,944	702,737
Foreign assistance programs:						
Public Law 480:						
Sales of commodities.....	968,016	881,000	1,250,451	1,588,804	1,452,000	1,452,000
Famine relief grants.....	104,508	115,000	140,868	250,000	215,451	215,451
Losses on contracts.....	0	0	13,000	40,000	79,000	52,515
Total, Public Law 480.....	1,072,524	996,000	1,404,319	1,878,804	1,746,451	1,719,966
International wheat agreement.....	63,875	52,042	70,681	81,218	62,356	86,218
Materials for stockpile.....	129,000	422,950	125,000	125,000	82,860	82,860
Total.....	1,265,399	1,020,992	1,600,000	2,085,022	1,921,667	1,889,044
Commodity Credit Corporation:						
Price support programs.....	2,043,693	1,151,832	936,429	2,370,698	2,799,400	2,500,000
Other programs.....	2,664	1,018	1,861,915	0	0	0
National Wool Act (permanent-indefinite).....	50,050	67,190	75,278	69,165	69,000	69,000
Total.....	2,096,407	1,264,095	1,011,707	2,439,863	2,868,400	2,569,000
Federal crop insurance program.....	6,377	6,561	6,550	6,779	7,210	6,950
Rural Electric Administration:						
Salaries and expenses.....	9,632	10,024	10,024	10,442	11,344	11,162
Loans (from debt receipts).....	265,000	310,000	407,500	480,000	495,000	495,000
Total.....	274,632	320,024	417,524	490,442	506,344	506,162
					*-151,000	
Farmers' Home Administration:						
Salaries and expenses.....	30,745	33,017	34,501	35,779	39,367	38,367
Housing grants and loans.....	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
Housing for elderly fund.....	0	0	0	1,000	5,000	2,000
Rural renewal.....	0	0	0	0	2,350	1,000
Loan authorizations.....	226,000	467,000	326,000	340,000	0	0
Farm tenant mortgage fund.....	6,245	0	0	0	0	0
Housing credit fund.....	0	0	0	0	*100,000	0
Total.....	262,990	500,017	370,501	376,779	46,717	41,367
					*+105,350	
Office of Rural Areas Development.....	0	0	0	88	134	120
Office of General Counsel.....	3,162	3,550	3,649	3,855	3,987	3,953
Office of Information.....	1,432	1,548	1,591	1,662	1,684	1,684
Agriculture centennial.....	0	0	100	0	0	0

Department of Agriculture—Continued

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
National Agricultural Library.....	900	951	1,029	1,185	2,145	1,870
General administration.....	2,881	3,080	3,096	3,397	3,975	3,735
Defense food stockpiling.....	0	0	0	0	*30,000	
Forest Service:						
Protection and utilization.....	129,120	150,676	204,389	183,865	190,397	183,500
Cooperative range improvement.....	700	700	700	700	700	700
Roads and trails (contract authority).....	0	0	0	80,000	0	0
(Permanent contract authorization).....	30,000	35,000	40,000	0	85,000	85,000
(Liquidation of authorization).....	(28,000)	(30,000)	(35,000)	(37,500)	(60,400)	(60,000)
Access roads.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Acquisition of lands:						
Superior National Forest.....	0	750	250	2,000	0	0
Special Acts (indefinite).....	10	10	10	30	70	70
Cache National Forest.....	50	0	0	0	0	0
Wasatch National Forest.....	0	0	0	0	20	20
Klamath Indians lands.....	0	68,717	0	0	0	0
State tree-planting assistance.....	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Permanent, indefinite, special funds:						
Expenses, brush disposal.....	7,222	6,762	7,699	9,000	9,000	9,000
State roads and trails.....	11,870	14,166	10,024	10,900	12,000	12,000
Fire prevention.....	14	22	20	20	20	20
Land restoration.....	6	5	10	196	100	100
Minnesota, payments to.....	121	123	324	125	128	128
Counties, payments to.....	453	392	421	425	438	438
School funds, payments to.....	114	140	99	80	100	100
States, payments to.....	29,669	35,409	25,056	27,235	30,000	30,000
Construction, Salt Lake City.....	25	0	0	0	0	0
Total (permanent, indefinite, funds).....	40,494	57,019	43,453	47,971	51,786	51,786
Total, Forest Service.....	210,374	322,872	291,082	317,566	328,973	322,076
Grand total, Agriculture.....	5,683,507	5,559,430	7,409,736	7,528,008	7,618,941 *+9,350	7,222,746
Total.....					7,628,291	

NOTE.—Revisions in budget from original requests of January 1963: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, land-use adjustment program, cut 8,000. Foreign assistance program, Public Law 480, sales of commodities, cut 568,172 (by supplemental, 1963). Total, original requests cut by 516,172.

Department of Commerce

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
General administration.....	2,673	2,831	3,638	3,952	4,520	4,000
Special projects:						
New York World's Fair.....	0	0	17,000	0	0	0
Century 21 Exposition.....	9,000	0	900	0	0	0
West Virginia Centennial.....	0	10	0	0	0	0
Great Lakes pilotage administration.....	0	60	0	0	0	0
Total.....	9,000	70	17,900	0	0	0
Area Redevelopment Administration:						
Operations.....	0	0	8,148	12,416	14,800	13,500
Grants for public facilities.....	0	0	40,000	35,000	35,000	0
Area redevelopment fund.....	0	0	122,500	115,500	190,000	132,000
(Authorization from debt receipts).....	0	300,000	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	300,000	170,648	162,466	239,800	145,500
Business and Defense Services.....	6,175	4,553	4,212	5,059	6,250	4,600
Office of Business Economics.....	1,400	1,508	1,600	1,869	2,350	2,000
Bureau of the Census.....	100,999	38,182	16,483	21,689	33,100	29,435
Office of Field Services.....	0	2,868	3,148	3,445	5,000	3,725
International Activities.....	5,187	6,490	8,402	11,029	19,500	13,600
Office of Trade Adjustment.....	0	0	0	25	1,700	100
U.S. Travel Service.....	0	0	2,500	3,350	4,200	2,600
Civilian Industrial Technology.....	0	0	0	625	7,400	1,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	14,084	23,161	33,106	37,388	40,900	38,000
Patent Office.....	22,000	23,882	24,816	27,545	32,300	29,000
Bureau of National Standards.....	19,390	45,253	69,500	60,665	57,540	39,288
Office of Technical Services.....	0	0	0	48	1,700	1,020
Weather Bureau.....	51,355	60,497	118,400	116,179	109,500	95,550
Maritime Administration:						
Ship construction.....	130,250	126,200	98,000	64,200	112,500	112,500
Research and development.....	0	0	6,500	3,550	8,250	7,000
Salaries and expenses.....	14,014	15,148	14,334	15,249	15,752	15,500
Maritime training.....	2,900	3,216	3,218	3,319	3,495	3,495
War shipping claims, payment.....	0	0	18	0	0	0
State marine schools.....	165	250	250	250	250	250
Permanent contract authority.....	2,489	1,642	1,407	1,125	1,155	1,155
Liquidation of authority.....	(960)	(1,020)	(1,020)	(1,125)	(1,155)	(1,155)
Operating-differential subsidies:						
Permanent contract authority (indefinite).....	153,232	176,861	193,332	200,000	210,000	210,000
Liquidation of authority.....	(152,750)	(150,000)	(202,000)	(220,400)	(225,000)	(225,000)
Total, Maritime Administration.....	303,050	300,527	317,050	287,693	351,402	349,900

Department of Commerce—Continued

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Bureau of Public Roads:						
Forest highways:						
Contract authorization:						
Permanent.....	33,000	0	33,000	0	33,000	33,000
Current.....	0	33,000	0	33,000	0	0
Liquidation of authority.....	(30,000)	(27,000)	(27,400)	(36,900)	(33,000)	(33,000)
Public lands highways:						
Contract authorization:						
Permanent.....	3,000	0	3,000	0	9,000	9,000
Current.....	0	3,500	0	15,000	0	0
Liquidation of authorization.....	(4,000)	(2,700)	(3,000)	(2,500)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Control of outdoor ads.....	0	0	0	2,000	3,000	2,000
Inter-American Highway:						
Current.....	0	0	0	0	16,000	13,000
Contract authorization.....	0	0	0	12,000	0	0
Liquidation of authority.....	0	0	0	0	(6,000)	(6,000)
Study of Alaska highways.....	0	0	0	400	0	0
Total.....	36,000	36,500	36,000	62,400	61,000	57,000
Transportation research.....	0	0	0	625	2,500	1,500
Grand total, Commerce.....	571,313	869,112	827,412	806,052	980,572	817,818

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Food and Drug Administration:						
Salaries and expenses.....	13,800	18,848	22,929	29,065	35,805	35,805
Reappropriation.....	0	0	0	0	718	0
Buildings and facilities.....	0	0	0	0	13,300	4,347
Laboratory building.....	0	100	1,750	0	0	0
Certification, inspection, and other services (indefinite, special fund).....	1,712	1,506	1,737	1,931	0	0
Total.....	15,512	20,454	26,416	30,996	49,823	40,152
Office of Education:						
Vocational education.....	33,702	33,672	33,672	34,716	34,756	34,756
Endowment, colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.....	2,502	2,502	8,194	11,950	11,950	11,950
Library service grants.....	6,131	8,800	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Payments to school districts.....	186,300	217,300	247,000	282,322	104,466	104,466
					*+216,204	
Assistance for school construction.....	61,135	63,392	61,942	63,686	320,670	23,740
					*+37,984	
Total.....	159,700	187,480	211,627	229,450	61,784	229,620
Defense educational activities.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Education of mentally retarded.....	0	0	1,575	1,500	0	0
Education of deaf.....	0	3,357	5,000	6,985	17,000	11,500
Cooperative research.....	0	0	0	400	800	500
Educational research.....	0	2,225	3,775	0	0	0
Land-grant college aid.....	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,500
Foreign language training.....	12,800	10,549	11,594	12,645	16,261	14,761
Salaries and expenses, Office of Education.....	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	*1,215,170	
New education program.....	7,161	7,170	7,161	7,161	7,161	2,550
Colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts (permanent).....						7,161
Promotion of vocational education (permanent indefinite).....						
Total.....	472,981	539,997	602,590	661,465	459,304	451,004
					*+1,479,358	
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:						
Buildings and facilities.....	75,438	74,519	88,397	102,926	1,928,722	125,415
					131,435	
Public Health Service:						
Buildings and facilities.....	300	3,776	18,230	33,200	19,072	13,811
Community health:						
Accident prevention.....	0	0	3,616	3,668	4,857	4,163
Chronic diseases.....	0	0	12,955	22,942	55,907	53,377
Communicable diseases.....	8,158	15,393	9,988	15,492	30,429	25,405
Community health practice.....	24,497	27,135	22,231	26,276	31,648	28,608
Control of TB.....	6,452	6,493	6,493	6,993	6,828	6,828
Control of VD.....	5,400	0	6,000	8,000	9,588	9,588
Dental services.....	0	0	2,400	3,006	6,227	6,218
Nursing services.....	0	0	7,641	8,438	11,245	11,217
Hospital construction.....	187,850	187,936	221,500	226,220	179,514	177,914
					*+35,000	
Total.....	188,250	197,245	250,780	278,162	214,514	214,514
Mental health research facilities.....	0	12,139	0	0	0	0
George Washington University Hospital.....	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500
Aid to medical education.....	0	0	0	0	*34,352	
Total.....	232,357	249,096	292,924	321,035	338,743	325,815
					*+69,352	
Environmental health:						
Environmental health activities.....	15,720	27,768	0	0	0	0
Environmental health sciences.....	0	0	0	0	4,246	4,224
Air pollution.....	0	0	8,590	11,069	12,998	12,954
Milk, food, interstate, and community sanitation.....	0	0	7,422	8,536	9,079	9,009
Occupational health.....	0	0	3,970	4,122	4,621	4,590
Radiological health.....	0	0	10,482	15,875	18,776	18,745
Water supply and pollution control.....	0	0	20,270	24,707	29,980	27,921
Waste treatment works construction.....	46,816	46,101	80,645	90,000	100,000	90,000
Total.....	62,536	73,869	131,379	154,309	179,700	177,443

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Public Health Service—Continued						
Medical services:						
Hospital and medical services	51,600	56,023	50,069	48,820	50,038	49,962
Foreign quarantine activities	4,686	5,110	6,082	5,910	7,116	6,456
Indian health activities:						
Current	45,245	49,742	52,549	56,597	58,085	58,750
Contract authorization (permanent)	529	435	435	0	0	0
Liquidation of authorization	(455)	(529)	(432)	(432)	0	0
Indian health facilities	4,946	9,714	8,285	9,335	6,096	5,000
Total	107,006	121,024	117,357	120,662	122,235	120,168
National Institutes of Health	430,000	577,861	773,000	930,800	980,454	962,454
Other services:						
Scientific activities overseas	0	3,707	9,000	2,800	6,647	4,000
National health statistics	0	0	4,642	5,150	5,949	5,949
National Library of Medicine	1,566	1,738	2,066	3,335	4,074	4,074
Pay of retired officers (indefinite)	1,682	1,927	2,360	5,784	6,436	6,436
Office of Surgeon General	5,816	7,368	5,560	5,850	6,091	6,091
Emergency health activities	0	0	35,433	7,000	41,361	
Total	9,064	14,740	59,061	29,919	70,558	
Total, Public Health Service	811,263	1,010,366	1,391,952	1,589,225	1,780,114	
St. Elizabeths Hospital:						
Salaries and expenses (definite)	3,805	4,572	5,105	6,332	0	0
Salaries and expenses (indefinite)	0	0	0	0	9,716	7,354
Buildings and facilities	330	5,445	645	8,095	627	627
Total	4,135	10,017	5,750	14,427	10,343	7,981
Social Security Administration:						
Payments for military service credits	0	0	0	0	63,400	
Grants to States for public assistance	2,037,500	2,177,000	2,401,200	2,738,300	2,900,000	2,725,000
Personnel training	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
Aid for repatriated U.S. nationals	0	0	764	467	500	467
Bureau of Family Services	2,345	2,727	3,442	3,874	5,400	4,756
Maternal and child health service	0	0	0	0	*17,250	
Maternal and child welfare	46,500	51,833	69,100	79,295	87,000	86,943
Children's Bureau	2,300	2,493	2,668	2,956	3,401	3,401
Cooperative research	0	350	700	1,100	2,000	1,455
International social security meeting	0	0	0	0	95	95
Research and training	0	0	1,607	0	1,200	0
Refugee assistance	0	0	0	70,110	70,000	
White House Conference on Youth	200	150	0	0	0	0
Office of Commissioner	337	373	590	736	1,025	1,025
Total	2,089,182	2,234,926	2,480,071	2,896,838	3,072,621 *+80,650	
American Printing House for Blind	400	400	670	739	3,153,271	775
Freedmen's Hospital	3,190	3,498	3,736	3,909	3,880	3,880
Gallaudet College	1,285	3,600	1,857	2,544	4,616	4,616
Howard University	4,646	7,166	11,915	13,552	15,064	15,064
Office of the Secretary	6,541	7,372	15,550	15,210	29,502	20,737
Grand total, Health, Education, and Welfare	3,514,572	3,942,315	4,628,904	5,332,930	5,488,185 *+1,619,360	
					7,107,545	

NOTE.—Revisions in requests from original budget, January 1963: Social Security Administration, grants to States for public assistance, cut by 50,000. Total cut by 50,000.

Department of Justice

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Legal activities and general administration:						
Salaries and expenses (administration)	3,695	4,036	4,165	4,428	4,778	4,600
Salaries and expenses (legal activities)	12,665	14,265	15,785	17,096	19,173	18,573
Salaries and expenses (Antitrust Division)	4,500	5,074	5,873	6,219	6,600	6,600
Salaries and expenses (attorneys and marshals)	22,825	24,583	25,185	28,167	29,580	29,230
Fees and expenses, witnesses	1,775	1,835	2,235	2,500	2,500	2,300
Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference	0	0	150	100	0	0
Total	45,460	49,793	53,394	58,509	62,531	61,363
Federal Bureau of Investigation	114,600	125,550	127,177	135,925	146,900	146,900
Immigration and Naturalization Service	55,750	62,890	63,450	66,272	70,000	69,011
Federal prison system:						
Salaries and expenses	42,350	45,195	46,785	50,242	54,109	53,000
Buildings and facilities	5,625	9,875	2,350	3,454	17,775	9,425
Prisoners' support	3,300	3,705	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,100
Total	51,275	58,775	53,135	57,887	76,075	66,525
Grand total, Justice	267,085	297,008	297,156	318,593	355,506	343,799

NOTE.—Revisions in budget from original requests in January 1963: Legal activities and general administration, salaries and expenses, attorneys and marshals, raised by 200. Total, original requests raised by 200.

Department of Labor

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Bureau of Labor statistics	10,749	12,440	14,767	15,955	19,905	17,805
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	0	0	500	809	935	882
Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training	0	0	14,000	82,018	178,093	149,000
Office of Welfare and Pensions	0	0	0	0	1,720	1,565
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	4,047	4,329	4,962	5,212	5,460	5,460
Bureau of Employment Security	454,954	965,093	508,140	150,387	119,870	110,870
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	692	632	633	652	790	760
Bureau of Labor Standards	2,488	2,522	3,257	4,686	3,470	3,470
Bureau of Labor-Management Reports	3,025	5,550	5,767	5,924	5,900	5,900
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	63,011	66,432	67,798	69,053	58,123	58,123
Women's Bureau	509	554	668	930	785	785
Wage and Hour Division	11,489	12,261	17,250	18,274	19,300	19,300
Office of Solicitor	2,695	2,878	4,107	4,362	4,570	4,570
Office of Secretary	1,611	1,870	1,796	2,098	2,664	2,364
Youth employment opportunities	0	0	0	0	*100,000	
Trade adjustment activities	0	0	0	100	7,635	4,000
Grand total, Labor	555,170	1,074,561	643,645	360,454	427,220 *+100,000	384,884
Total					527,220	

Post Office Department

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Payment for public services	37,400	49,000	62,700	0	0	0
Contribution to postal fund (indefinite)	608,821	845,580	811,460	808,400	564,964	564,964
Authorizations and limitations on use of the postal fund: ¹						
Administration and operation	71,575	79,911	82,000	79,471	85,700	83,500
Research and development	0	0	0	12,000	13,700	11,500
Operations	3,008,200	3,365,841	3,440,500	3,701,863	3,959,814	3,890,000
Transportation	636,500	563,000	582,000	594,500	611,750	611,000
Facilities	187,835	137,780	159,000	167,000	195,000	185,000
Plant and equipment	81,200	131,107	105,000	102,267	111,000	104,000
Total	3,885,310	4,268,639	4,368,500	4,657,461	4,976,964	4,885,000
Grand total, Post Office	646,221	894,580	874,160	808,400	564,964	564,964

¹ The postal fund is not included as an item in the general fund and, therefore, is not included as expenditures in the executive budget. On the other hand, the House Appropriations Committee controls the expenditures from both funds and must act on requests of the postal fund.

Department of State

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Administration of foreign affairs:						
Salaries and expenses	112,300	125,265	136,868	147,548	162,800	153,000
Representation allowances	825	872	925	950	996	973
Acquisition of buildings abroad	17,372	10,723	10,000	10,000	27,000	0
Acquisition of buildings abroad (foreign currency)	0	4,500	4,650	2,205	3,900	2,750
Emergencies	1,500	2,300	1,500	1,800	1,600	1,500
Extension, State Department	3,600	500	0	0	0	0
Payment, Foreign Service retirement	2,860	2,540	0	0	0	0
Replacement of autos sold abroad (permanent, indefinite, special fund)	256	255	264	284	343	343
Total	137,613	146,955	154,208	162,788	196,639	158,566
International organizations and conferences:						
Contributions to organizations	54,533	60,905	87,192	69,227	81,821	81,305
Missions to organizations	1,950	1,953	2,115	2,322	2,745	2,500
Conferences and contingencies	2,100	1,943	1,943	3,117	2,170	1,943
Tariff negotiations	0	650	171	0	495	450
U.N. loan	0	0	0	100,000	0	0
Citizens Committee on NATO	0	150	250	0	0	0
Total	58,583	65,601	91,671	174,666	87,231	86,198
International commissions:						
Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	573	616	604	692	729	715
Operation	2,610	2,021	1,950	1,972	2,043	2,015
Construction	1,400	9,225	13,168	11,000	8,354	8,000
Total	4,583	11,862	15,722	13,664	11,126	10,730
American sections, international commission	1,725	382	415	415	500	430
International Fish Commission	0	1,896	1,910	1,910	2,053	1,910
Total	6,653	14,140	18,047	15,989	13,679	13,070
Educational exchange:						
Mutual exchange activities	64,137	32,616	34,399	41,950	55,975	42,250
East-West Exchange Center	0	10,000	3,300	8,340	5,690	4,460
Preservation, Nubian monuments	0	0	4,000	0	0	0
Fund payments by Finland (permanent, indefinite, special)	397	396	396	396	396	396
Total	64,534	43,012	42,095	50,290	62,061	47,106

Department of State—Continued

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Other:						
Rama Road, Nicaragua:						
Current.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	0	0
Contract authorization.....	0	0	0	850	0	0
Liquidation of authorization.....	0	0	0	0	850	850
Migration and refugee assistance.....	0	0	0	14,947	11,800	-----
Payment of foreign claims.....	20	0	0	0	0	0
1-time items.....	0	6,018	217	0	0	0
Payment to Republic of Panama (permanent).....	1,930	1,930	1,930	1,930	1,930	1,930
Total.....	2,950	9,823	3,147	18,377	13,730	-----
Grand total, State.....	270,333	299,532	309,168	422,110	373,340	-----

NOTE.—Revisions in budget from original requests, January 1963: Educational exchange, mutual exchange activities, cut by 445. Total, cut by 445.

Treasury Department

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Office of the Secretary:						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,337	3,576	4,268	4,695	5,050	5,000
Expenses, War Claims Act (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....	18	18	6	12	10	10
Total.....	3,355	3,594	4,274	4,707	5,060	5,010
Bureau of Accounts:						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,489	3,708	3,716	3,886	4,100	4,050
Division of Disbursement.....	22,000	24,066	25,700	26,500	31,500	30,750
Claims, relief acts.....	7,229	23,866	39,147	970	0	0
Permanent, definite and indefinite.....	3,890	5,085	4,804	5,972	5,002	5,002
Interest, uninvested funds (permanent, indefinite).....	9,792	10,070	10,357	11,207	12,456	12,456
Payment to unemployment trust fund (permanent, indefinite).....	2,553	1,216	0	0	0	0
Fund for payment of Government losses in shipment.....	0	100	0	825	1,250	550
Total.....	48,952	68,111	83,724	49,160	54,308	52,808
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	48,500	47,943	47,984	48,325	48,600	48,000
Office of the Treasurer.....	17,463	16,960	16,925	16,450	16,800	16,700
Check forgery insurance fund.....	0	0	0	0	50	50
Bureau of Customs.....	54,245	59,815	63,281	67,510	76,100	72,000
Internal Revenue Service:						
Salaries and expenses.....	364,250	413,900	450,912	504,000	578,300	546,000
Refunding collections, interest (permanent, indefinite).....	76,438	82,798	67,868	70,694	70,665	70,665
Collections for Puerto Rico (permanent, indefinite, special).....	22,698	26,348	33,328	34,000	34,000	34,000
Total.....	463,386	523,046	552,109	608,694	682,965	650,665
Bureau of Narcotics.....	4,080	4,320	4,462	4,777	5,450	5,250
U.S. Secret Service:						
Salaries and expenses.....	5,859	6,098	6,306	7,358	9,400	8,860
Contribution for annuity benefits (permanent, indefinite).....	239	256	269	360	380	380
Total.....	6,098	6,354	6,575	7,718	9,780	9,240
Bureau of the Mint:						
Salaries and expenses.....	4,600	5,825	6,138	6,582	7,720	7,300
Coinage profits fund (permanent, indefinite).....	371	440	324	462	552	552
Silver profits fund (permanent, indefinite, special).....	412	615	306	618	737	737
Total.....	5,383	6,880	6,768	7,662	9,009	8,589
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	0	1,250	0	300	5,380	0
Coast Guard.....	258,050	281,000	298,228	302,580	363,500	351,400
Interest on the public debt (permanent, indefinite).....	9,179,589	8,957,242	9,119,760	9,700,000	10,020,000	10,020,000
Grand total, Treasury.....	10,369,100	9,976,889	10,204,088	10,817,784	11,297,032	11,239,712

Atomic Energy Commission

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Operating expenses.....	2,539,672	2,577,104	2,351,978	2,871,993	2,472,800	-----
Plant and equipment.....	262,500	204,250	195,360	262,745	420,200	-----
Grand total, Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,802,172	2,781,354	2,547,338	3,134,738	2,893,000	-----

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Agency or service	Actual appropriations				Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Research, development, and operation (now includes "salaries and expenses").....	423,950	838,773	1,499,178	2,035,888	4,912,000	-----
Construction.....	99,625	125,227	325,752	737,425	800,000	-----
Grand total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	523,575	964,000	1,824,930	3,673,313	5,712,000	-----

Mr. Speaker, I also think it would be well to submit a growth budget from 1960 to 1964.

THE GROWTH BUDGET

The growth budget is an attempt to discover trends in Government spend-

ing. Every agency or service of every department is represented, with the actual appropriation made to it in 1960 and 1963. The change between those appropriations and the request for fiscal year 1964 is shown both in absolute

terms and in percentages. Finally, a study of action taken by the House Appropriations Committee follows, in order to determine the real effect of "budget cutters."

[NOTE.—The structure is that of the executive budget. All references to "1964" are to the requests made in the budget message of the President, and not to action taken by Congress. The references to the House Appropriations Committee are to action taken by the committee alone, not to any happening on the floor of the House or by the Congress as a whole. The "Total, Appropriations Committee" is to demonstrate the amount of any appropriation that comes under the jurisdiction of the committee, which is often far different from the amount that is actually contained in the budget. Asterisk (*) indicates the effect of including the future requests with those already sent to Congress. The dagger (†) indicates that there was no appropriation in the base year, thus allowing no "Percent change" to be made]

Growth budget

Agency or department	Actual appropriations		Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964	Change, 1960-64	Percent change, 1960-64	Change, 1963-64	Percent change, 1963-64	Change, Budget-House	Percent change, Budget-House
	1960	1963								
Legislative branch:										
Senate.....										
House of Representatives.....	46,049	54,186	56,340	55,702	10,291	22.3	2,154	3.9	-638	-1.1
Architect of the Capitol.....	13,520		13,344		-176	1.3				
Botanic Garden.....	328	514	483	462	155	47.3	-31	-6.0	-21	-4.3
Library of Congress.....	14,299	19,992	21,273	20,508	6,974	48.7	1,281	6.4	-785	-3.6
Government Printing Office.....	15,020	26,410	38,376	31,942	23,356	155.4	11,966	45.3	-6,434	-16.7
Total.....	116,656		161,136		44,480	38.1				
(Total, Appropriations Committee).....	(87,975)	(109,459)	(127,585)	(119,338)	(39,610)	(45.0)	(18,126)	(16.6)	(-8,247)	(-6.5)
The Judiciary:										
Supreme Court of the United States.....	1,888	2,085	2,212	2,201	324	17.1	127	6.0	-11	-.4
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	332	370	390	388	58	17.4	20	5.4	-2	-.5
Customs Court.....	788	931	989	989	201	25.5	58	6.2	0	0
Court of Claims.....	884	1,044	1,124	1,110	240	37.9	3,940	6.7	-1,186	-1.8
Court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.....	45,262	58,496	62,426	61,240	17,164	27.1	80	7.6	-14	-1.2
Permanent appropriations.....	749	0	0	0	-479	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Total (excluding GSA transfer).....	49,903	62,916	67,141	65,927	17,238	34.5	4,225	6.7	-1,213	-1.8
(Total, Appropriations Committee).....	(49,154)	(62,916)	(67,141)	(65,927)	(17,987)	(36.6)	(4,225)	(6.7)	(-1,213)	(-1.8)
Executive Office of the President:										
Department of Agriculture:										
Agricultural Research Service.....	157,071	183,722	193,314	181,588	29,633	18.8	9,592	5.2	-11,726	-6.2
Cooperative Experiment Station Service.....										
Extension Service.....	31,804	38,263	40,883	40,883	8,579	26.9	2,120	5.5	0	0
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	64,123	75,344	77,328	77,313	13,205	20.5	1,984	2.6	-15	0
Soil Conservation Service.....	616	1,156	1,280	1,195	664	107.7	124	10.7	-85	-6.6
Economic Research Service.....	133,147	193,031	209,936	200,361	76,789	57.6	16,905	8.7	-9,575	-4.5
Statistical Reporting Service.....	0	9,511	10,301	9,832	10,301	(†)	790	8.3	-469	-4.5
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	0	10,022	11,552	11,079	11,552	(†)	1,530	15.2	-473	-4.0
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	463,981	573,041	632,416	629,582	168,435	36.3	59,375	10.3	-2,834	-.4
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	463,981	573,041	*657,416		*193,435	*41.7	*84,375	*14.7		
Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service.....	17,564	24,246	22,156	21,622	4,592	26.1	-2,090	-8.6	-534	-2.4
Foreign assistance programs.....	910	1,061	1,095	1,093	185	20.3	34	3.2	-2	0
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	688,737	691,973	727,944	702,737	39,207	5.6	35,971	5.1	-25,207	-3.4
Federal crop insurance program.....	1,265,399	2,085,022	1,921,667	1,889,044	656,268	51.8	-163,355	-7.8	-32,623	-1.6
Rural Electrification Administration.....	2,096,407	2,439,863	2,868,400	2,569,000	771,993	36.8	428,537	17.5	-299,400	-10.4
Farmers' Home Administration.....	6,377	6,779	7,210	6,950	833	13.0	431	6.3	-260	-3.6
Office of Rural Areas Development.....	274,632	490,442	506,344	506,162	231,712	84.3	15,902	3.2	-182	0
Office of the General Counsel.....	274,632	490,442	*355,344		*80,712	*29.3	*-135,098	*-27.5		
General Administration.....	262,990	376,779	46,717	41,367	-216,273	-82.2	-330,662	-87.6	-5,350	-11.4
Defense food stockpiling.....	262,990	376,779	*152,072		*-110,923	*-42.1	*-224,712	*-59.6		
Forest Service.....	0	88	134	120	134	(†)	46	52.2	-14	-10.4
Total.....	3,162	3,855	3,987	3,953	825	26.0	132	3.4	-34	-.8
(Total, Appropriations Committee).....	1,432	1,662	1,684	1,684	252	17.5	22	1.3	0	0
Department of Commerce:	900	1,185	2,145	1,870	1,245	138.3	960	81.0	-275	-12.8
General Administration.....	2,881	3,397	3,975	3,735	1,094	37.9	578	17.0	-240	-6.0
Special projects.....	0	0	*30,000		*30,000	(†)	*30,000	(†)		
Area Redevelopment Administration.....	0	0	328,973	322,076	118,599	56.3	11,407	3.5	-6,897	-2.0
Business and Defense Services Administration.....	6,175	5,059	6,250	4,600	75	1.2	1,191	23.5	-1,650	-26.4
Office of Business Economics.....	1,400	1,869	2,350	2,000	950	67.8	481	25.7	-350	-14.8
Bureau of the Census.....	100,999	21,689	33,100	29,435	-57,899	-57.2	11,411	52.6	-3,665	-11.0
Office of Field Services.....	0	3,445	5,000	3,725	5,000	(†)	1,555	45.1	-1,275	-25.5
International Activities.....	5,187	11,029	19,500	13,600	14,313	275.9	8,471	76.8	-5,900	-30.2
Office of Trade Adjustment.....	0	25	1,700	100	1,700	(†)	1,675	6,700.0	-1,600	-94.1
U. S. Travel Service.....	0	3,350	4,200	2,600	4,200	(†)	850	25.3	-1,600	-38.0
Civilian Industrial Technology.....	0	625	7,400	1,000	7,400	(†)	6,775	1,084.0	-6,400	-86.4
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	14,084	37,388	40,900	38,000	26,816	190.4	3,512	9.3	-2,900	-7.0
Patent Office.....	22,000	27,645	32,300	29,000	10,300	46.8	4,755	17.2	-3,300	-10.2
Bureau of Standards.....	19,390	60,665	57,450	39,288	38,060	196.8	-3,215	-5.2	-18,162	-31.6
Office of Technical Services.....	0	48	1,700	1,020	1,700	(†)	1,652	3,441.6	-680	-40.0
Weather Bureau.....	51,355	116,179	109,500	95,550	58,145	113.2	-6,679	-5.7	-13,950	-12.7
Maritime Administration.....	303,050	287,093	351,402	349,900	48,352	15.9	63,709	22.1	-1,502	-.4
Bureau of Public Roads.....	36,000	62,400	61,000	57,000	25,000	69.4	-1,400	-2.2	-4,000	-6.5
Transportation Research.....	0	625	2,500	1,500	2,500	(†)	1,875	300.0	-1,000	-40.0
Total.....	571,313	806,052	980,572	817,818	409,259	71.6	174,520	21.6	-162,754	-16.5
(Total, Appropriations Committee).....	(382,081)	(611,927)	(728,572)	(665,818)	(346,491)	(90.6)	(195,120)	(38.2)	(-162,754)	(-22.3)

See footnotes at end of table.

Growth budget—Continued

Agency or department	Actual appropriations		Budget requests, 1964	House committee, 1964	Change, 1960-64	Percent change, 1960-64	Change, 1963-64	Percent change, 1963-64	Change, Budget-House	Percent change, Budget-House
	1960	1963								
Department of Defense, military functions:										
Military personnel.....	11,596,449	12,992,690	13,235,200	12,848,200	1,638,751	14.1	242,510	1.8	-387,000	-2.9
Operation and maintenance.....	11,696,449	12,992,690	*14,135,200	-----	2,538,751	*21.8	*1,142,510	*8.7	-----	-----
Procurement.....	10,316,510	11,688,724	11,792,237	11,678,337	1,475,727	14.3	103,513	.8	-113,900	-.9
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....	13,105,095	16,647,110	16,724,800	15,676,672	3,619,705	27.5	77,690	.4	-1,048,128	-6.2
Military construction.....	4,215,902	7,021,558	7,262,000	6,889,000	3,046,098	72.2	240,442	3.4	-373,000	-5.1
Family housing.....	1,363,961	1,189,506	1,232,000	-----	-131,961	-9.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
Civil defense.....	0	596,879	734,400	-----	734,400	(f)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revolving funds (permanent).....	30,000	125,848	300,000	-----	300,000	(f)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	40,627,918	50,262,315	51,280,637	-----	10,652,519	26.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
(Total, Appropriations Committee).....	(40,597,918)	(50,262,315)	(51,280,637)	-----	(10,682,519)	(26.3)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total*.....	40,627,918	50,262,315	52,180,637	-----	11,552,519	*28.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Department of Defense, civil functions.....										
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:										
Food and Drug Administration.....	15,512	30,996	49,823	40,152	34,311	221.1	18,827	60.7	-9,671	-19.4
Office of Education.....	472,981	661,865	459,364	451,004	-13,617	-2.8	-202,101	-30.5	-8,360	-1.8
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	472,981	661,865	*1,928,722	-----	*1,455,741	*307.7	*1,267,257	*191.5	-----	-----
Public Health Service:										
Buildings and facilities.....	75,438	102,926	131,435	125,415	55,997	74.2	28,509	27.6	-6,020	-4.5
Community health.....	300	33,200	19,072	13,811	18,772	6,257.3	-14,128	-42.5	-5,261	-27.5
Environmental health.....	232,357	321,035	338,743	325,818	106,386	45.7	44,338	15.0	-12,925	-3.8
Medical services.....	232,357	321,035	*408,095	-----	*175,738	*75.6	*113,690	*38.6	-----	-----
National Institutes of Health.....	62,536	154,309	179,700	177,443	117,164	187.3	25,391	16.4	-2,257	-1.2
Other.....	107,006	120,662	122,235	120,168	15,229	14.2	1,573	1.3	-2,067	-1.6
Total.....	430,000	930,800	980,454	962,464	550,464	128.0	49,654	5.3	-18,000	-1.8
(Total, Appropriations Committee).....	(9,004)	(29,919)	(70,558)	-----	(61,494)	(678.4)	(40,639)	(135.8)	-----	-----
Total.....	841,263	1,589,925	1,710,762	-----	869,499	103.3	120,837	7.6	-----	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	841,263	1,589,925	*1,750,114	-----	938,851	*111.6	*190,189	*12.0	-----	-----
Social Security Administration.....	4,135	14,427	10,343	7,981	6,208	150.1	-4,084	-28.3	1,773	-17.1
Refugee assistance.....	2,089,182	2,826,727	3,002,621	2,823,142	913,439	43.7	175,894	6.2	-179,479	-5.9
American Printing House for the Blind.....	2,089,182	2,826,727	*3,083,271	-----	*994,089	(f)	-110	-2	-----	-----
Freedmen's Hospital.....	400	70,110	70,000	-----	70,000	93.7	36	4.8	0	0
Gallaudet College.....	3,190	3,909	3,886	3,880	3,331	259.2	2,072	81.4	0	0
Howard University.....	1,285	2,544	4,616	4,616	3,331	222.3	1,512	11.1	0	0
Office of the Secretary.....	4,646	13,552	15,064	15,064	10,418	351.0	14,292	93.9	-8,765	-29.7
Total.....	6,541	15,210	29,502	*20,737	22,961	62.5	31,051	2.9	-----	-----
(Total, Appropriations Committee).....	(3,514,572)	(5,332,939)	(5,488,185)	(5,165,259)	(1,973,612)	(47.5)	(354,923)	(33.3)	-----	-----
	(3,514,572)	(5,332,939)	*7,107,545	(5,138,396)	(3,592,972)	(55.9)	(144,877)	(2.7)	-----	-----
	(3,502,651)	(5,317,435)	(5,462,322)	(5,138,396)	(1,959,671)	(55.9)	(256,544)	(9.0)	-----	-----

¹ Figures for 1963 and 1964 are adjusted for comparability; comparisons between 1960 and 1964 are made with unadjusted figures. ² Incomplete or inaccurate.

I would also, Mr. Speaker, like to call attention to House Joint Resolution 129 which I introduced on January 17, of this year, which provides that not earlier than May 1 nor later than May 20 of each year, the President shall transmit to Congress, in such form and detail as he may determine, such revisions of estimates and summary data contained in the last annual budget and subsequent amendments. It is difficult indeed for the Congress to rely upon the early estimates and it would be advantageous to us to have this updated budget submitted during the month of May.

Again, Mr. Speaker, may I say that some progress has been made toward fiscal responsibility and it is to be hoped that in the second session of this Congress, our accomplishments will be much greater.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1ST WEEK OF THE 2D SESSION OF THE 88TH CONGRESS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time to inquire of the majority

leader concerning the program, if he can enlighten us at this time.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the program for the first week of the next session, which is the week of January 6—of course, we will not convene until the 7th if the resolution previously adopted is concurred in by the other body—is as follows:

On Tuesday and Wednesday we will first call the bills on the Private Calendar.

Then we will consider House Joint Resolution 871—John F. Kennedy Center Act. This provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

We also will take up S. 1153—Amendments to Federal Airport Act. This has an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

On Wednesday, the state of the Union message.

On Thursday, H.R. 6041—Amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act. This has an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

This, of course, is subject to the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time, and any further program may be announced later.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. CORMAN and to include his voting record.

- Mr. ALGER.
 - Mr. PHILBIN.
 - Mr. MATHIAS.
 - Mrs. KELLY.
 - Mr. FORD.
 - Mr. HARRIS.
 - Mr. WIDNALL.
- (The following Member (at the request of Mr. BRUCE) and to include extraneous matter):
- Mr. JENSEN.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

- H.R. 5338. An act to enact the Uniform Commercial Code for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
- H.R. 6754. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6868. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7063. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7431. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 12 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Friday, December 27, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1467. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Director, Administrative Office, U.S. Courts, transmitting a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States held at Washington, D.C., September 17-18, 1963, pursuant to the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 331 (H. Doc. No. 184), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 9563. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to award

posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to John Fitzgerald Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H.R. 9564. A bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be paid compensation at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II to evade capture by the enemy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.J. Res. 881. Joint resolution to establish a commission to be known as the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

560. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., relative to appropriations in the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Automation in Industry—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz Sets Forth Facts—The Charleston Gazette Calls for Public Works Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, at this Christmas season, and as we approach the new year 1964, it is important that we keep before us the fact that we have problems as well as blessings and reasons to be grateful. We must be determined that we shall not brush aside the conditions of change induced by technological advancements but, rather, that we will be resourceful and aggressive in seeking solutions.

As was stated so ably by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz recently:

The most dangerous myth in immediate times is that machines produce as many jobs for men as they destroy and therefore represents no threat to workers.

I agree with Secretary Wirtz that—

This is a half-truth, and, therefore, a half-lie. The truth is that machines permit the extension of men's work activities. The implied lie is that this will happen automatically or without the exercise of full human responsibility.

In the distinguished Labor Secretary's speech from which I quote—an address prepared for a midyear commencement at the University of Michigan—Mr. Wirtz declared that—

Any philosophy or policy about automation must necessarily start from clear recognition that unrestrained technological advance is not only inexorable, but essential to the maintenance and elevation of the standard of living. Full employment in this

country is completely dependent on our being more efficient producers than our competitors in a world where the competition is tougher every day. The alternative to automation would be economic stagnation. * * *

Machines now have, in general, a high school education, in the sense that they can do most jobs that a high school education qualifies people to do. So machines will get the unskilled jobs, because they work for less than living wages. Machines are, in the most real sense, responsible for putting uneducated people out of work.

The answers are not to smash the machines. They are to recognize that the individual versus the machine is as unfair a match today as the individual versus the corporation was in the last century, and the advancing technology requires the exercise of collective—public and private—responsibility for its effects and collective measures to carry out this responsibility.

Mr. President, the Secretary of Labor has provided us with a cogent statement of why people today are haunted by the "specter of becoming robots," and he is forthright in admonishing us to "recognize that the individual versus the machine is an unfair match."

The human factors behind the problems of advancing technology as expressed especially by progress in automation are part and parcel of the unemployment figures of our Nation. This is brought to our attention forcefully and clearly by an editorial, "Only Crash Programs Can Help Unemployed," in the December 21, 1963, issue of the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette, in which it points out:

The unemployment figure for November is in, and it is by no means reassuring—almost 6 percent—in round totals 4,292,000 workers or 115,000 more unemployed than in January of this year.

The Gazette editorial asserts further:

The paradox is the unprecedented prosperity for approximately 80 percent of the population, while 20 percent or more than

30 million Americans, according to Federal statisticians, are living in poverty.

I agree with the Gazette that—

The quickest, surest, and admittedly the most expedient way to assist these forgotten and forsaken is to trigger a huge public works program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the thought-provoking editorial to which I have made reference and from which I have quoted briefly.

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

ONLY CRASH PROGRAMS CAN HELP UNEMPLOYED

"The foreign front," writes James Reston in a recent column, "was Kennedy's major problem but the home front is likely to be Johnson's, and the need for some effective way to convert from the cold war to the 'slum war' is likely to be more urgent with every passing month."

The unemployment figure for November is in, and it is by no means reassuring. Almost 6 percent (5.9 percent to be exact) of the Nation's work force is idle. In round totals the figure is 4,292,000 workers or 115,000 more unemployed than in January of this year.

The paradox is the unprecedented prosperity for approximately 80 percent of the population, while 20 percent or more than 30 million Americans, according to Federal statisticians, are living in poverty.

How to bring this 20 percent into the mainstream of American life, thus guaranteeing to this helpless minority a meaningful stake in the economy, is the dilemma confronting the Johnson administration.

Allocating defense reductions to alleviate their plight—and surely substantial slashes in defense expenditures can be achieved without impairing in the least the national capacity to wage total war—is undoubtedly part of the answer.

But, as Reston notes, simply transferring funds from one account to another isn't the solution it appears to be at first acquaintance. Cutbacks in defense will mean job losses among the employed, and the long-term interest isn't accommodated by elevating unemployed at the expense of those

already employed. Therefore, cutbacks must be softened by reconversion efforts.

Conversion of defense projects, however, will take time and the dreadful status of the Nation's neglected calls for immediate action. Their humiliating condition—an awful blotch upon the character of a nation which boasts of its constant concern for all its citizens—will hardly wait for reconversion to have been proved successful, so that the Government can then take up the next priority. Their needs are now, and they shriek for attention.

Obviously, the quickest, surest, and admittedly the most expedient way to assist these forgotten and forsaken is to trigger a huge public works program in the Nation's cities, where the greatest needs exist. The United States is no longer an agrarian nation. It is urban, and no city of any size lacks a significant slum area with despairing, ghettoized inhabitants and appalling problems of housing, education, diet, crime, and disease.

Reconversion can assist the employed, but only crash programs and revolutionary measures can help today's unemployed.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I would like to include my newsletter to my constituents for December 20, 1963:

FOREIGN AID STUDY A TREMENDOUS TASK— (SUPPLEMENT TO FOREIGN AID NEWSLETTER OF AUGUST 24, 1963)

The House this week took its most determined stand to date against big foreign aid spending. In approving the foreign aid appropriation it cut \$1,700 million from the original budget request. The appropriation of \$2,801,700,000 as finally passed was reduced from the \$3,599,050,000 which was authorized just a few days earlier. The slash was due largely to the masterful report of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid led by Congressman OTTO PASSMAN, of Louisiana. This study and report is one of the best prepared I have seen in my 9 years in Congress, and represents the finest type of constructive legislative work.

The Foreign Operations Subcommittee in its consideration of this bill conducted more than 800 hours of research and hearings. Testimony by officials of the executive branch and others resulted in over 11,000 pages of transcript. The 4 volumes of printed hearings contain 3,849 pages of testimony and related data and represent a most thorough examination of the budget estimates of the foreign aid program. (These statements give some idea of the effort that goes into committee work, the part of a Congressman's job which demands most of his time and attention. It is testimony to the care and thoroughness which is given to important legislation before it can be presented to the House for action.)

The hearings brought out many little known facts concerning foreign aid. Testimony showed that our aid program is being

continued in countries where one of the following illegal action has occurred:

1. A dictator has taken over control of the country.
2. A military junta has overthrown a friendly government.
3. A president or premier has been assassinated.
4. A newly elected president has been prevented from taking office.
5. A monarch has been dispossessed by a rebel force.
6. Twenty-nine aid-recipient countries have experienced an illegal change of government during the period 1948-63.
7. Of these 29, Cuba is the only country which is not now receiving direct U.S. aid, although she does receive assistance from the United Nations.

Of concern to many is the attitude of some officials of our Government on foreign aid. This attitude is exemplified by the statement of William Kling, Special Assistant for Economic Affairs, African Affairs, Department of State: "I do not think that our aid program has to be necessarily directed toward rather unrealistic policies of only helping our friends."

How on earth can Mr. Kling or the State Department justify using the hard-earned money of American taxpayers to help our enemies? Yet, this is exactly what we are doing in too many instances.

1. Of the 112 countries in the world, the administration contemplates granting of assistance during fiscal year 1964 to a minimum of 100 countries, territories, or possessions.
2. The proposed military assistance program alone envisages grant aid to 65 countries and credit assistance to 3 additional countries.
3. Aid is given to countries which first tried Communist-bloc assistance and after becoming disenchanted turn to the United States for help.
4. Aid is given to countries where the attitude of the official and semiofficial press and radio is anti-American.
5. Aid is given to countries indulging in unwise fiscal policies, deficit spending, and lack of self-help.
6. We continue our aid to five countries in Latin America which still maintain trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba.
7. Foreign aid funds in the pipeline (already appropriated and unexpended) amount to \$7.6 billion projected into fiscal 1964.

THE ISSUE: AID TO COMMUNISM

The issue which tied up the adjournment of Congress in bitter debate was the House passed amendment (218 to 169) to prohibit the U.S. Government from underwriting credit to Communist countries buying American goods, including the sale of wheat to Soviet Russia. After three attempts and by the Democratic leadership exerting every possible pressure on its members, the House approved the final report by 30 votes (189 to 159). With no regard to the political moratorium the Democratic leadership and the President charged the Republicans with "delaying tactics and sitdown strikes against the bill." The fact is, the conference report had been voted down twice and many Members had left Washington to be at home with their families on Christmas. In an all-night session Friday, a long Saturday session, and a session on Monday, it was the Democrats who could not muster the votes, most of the Republicans had remained on the job or returned to Washington at the first call.

Now, what was the basis of our opposition to the bill?

1. We do not believe we should be doing business with Russia on any basis. Cer-

tainly we should not finance their ability to do business with us.

2. This bill, as all legislation, should have been decided on its merits. It was not, as charged by the majority leader, "a slap at President Johnson" to vote against the bill.

3. The bill makes it possible for the United States to extend credit to Russia with no collateral except the word of the Government of the Soviet Union and it has never honored its word or its agreements.

I could list many other reasons and will have more to say on our dealings with the Communists in the coming year. This will be the last newsletter until Congress reconvenes January 7. To all our friends, "Season's greetings."

Navy Yards and Naval Strength Vital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the recent authoritative British publication, Jane's Fighting Ships, touching upon comparative naval strength in the world, declared that "the United States still has the greatest navy the world has ever seen," but "the Soviet Navy has a new look which must have a profound effect on naval thinking and planning on both sides of the Atlantic."

I think it can be said that this observation by a great naval authority like Jane should be carefully heeded and taken to heart by those in the Congress and administration having to do with the defense of this Nation, particularly our naval strength.

According to Jane's the world has more navies than ever before, 96 in number. While some of these are considered to be no mere infants-in-arms, but quite considerable fleets, notably those of Germany, Italy, Japan, and Indonesia, it seems that we should lose no time in carefully reappraising our own position in terms of naval strength.

It is the opinion of Jane's that the United States, as the senior partner of the victorious Allies, is in danger of becoming topheavy with the weight of its outdated, war-built hulls, although, of course, the United States has built in recent years the biggest and most sophisticated warships in every major category, while the navies of the so-called defeated nations are rising on a pinnacle of new steel, unfettered by the deadwood of a generation gone.

In brief, our Navy, while strong, has more older ships than the newer navies, and this is especially true of the Russian Navy which is being built up at a very rapid rate.

Jane's made reference to the oft-reiterated and reiterated and proven maxim exemplified by Nelson, Churchill, and Mahan: "Who rules the sea rules the world."

While this maxim is now subject to some revision, it is pointed out that if

the United States can turn out nuclear-powered submarines at the rate of 10 to 12 per year, so also can the Soviet Union.

It is said that the Soviet naval watchword seems to be intelligence, infiltration, and interception. To these ends, the Soviet Union has built and is building a strong and modern navy second only to that of the United States. It has rapidly built and is increasing alarmingly an enormous merchant fleet while our own American merchant marine has been permitted to fall back in comparative strength with other great powers. The Soviet Union has also accumulated the world's largest, most modern, and unusually versatile fishing fleet of trawlers which, as we know, are being widely used for gathering information, sometimes close to our shores and in this Western Hemisphere.

In addition, it has created a large fleet of survey ships in a massive and worldwide oceanographic research effort, according to such a distinguished authority as Jane's.

The Soviet has made sufficient progress with the building of a new spearhead in the shape of new warships, including guided missile ships and nuclear submarines, that she has been able to discard her long streaming tail of older warships, although this Nation has not had such notable success along these lines.

It is also Jane's informed view that the Soviet Navy has the most powerful submarine fleet the world has ever known. Even excluding training and obsolescent units, there are believed to be over 400 effective submarines, including 25 nuclear powered, and over 40 armed with guided missiles.

According to the commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, submarines constitute the Soviet Union's main striking force at sea and this is something that has been known to our own, as well as other, naval experts in the world.

The information furnished by Jane's, much of which has been and is available to our own experts, and the pertinent observations made as a corollary to this information, should certainly be sobering upon our own thinking and acting in the planning and construction of naval craft for our own Navy and national defense.

Short of cutting down key critical construction of new naval craft in modern categories, this Nation should be now building at a greater rate than it is in these categories to match the Soviet and other navies of the world, so that we will not be left behind as long as it is necessary in this troubled world to provide for our security and that of our associates of the free world.

We can hope and work for peace, to be sure, and we must devote ourselves energetically to that end in the name of humanity, freedom and justice. But we must never negate our naval strength or allow it to fall below that of our competitors in overall naval potential.

Above all, we cannot allow important arms and agencies of that strength, like the Boston Naval Shipyard, and other repair and modernizing installations to

deteriorate, run down, to be curtailed or, as some propose, entirely eliminated.

Till the time comes that an effective, permanent, lasting peace is established—let us hope and pray that will be soon—our course is obvious and imperative. It must be to keep our Navy and all other vital defense arms in a state of adequacy, readiness and modernity to meet every test, every challenge.

Instead of laying plans to dismantle the Boston Naval Shipyard and similar installations in the country, it would seem far more appropriate for us, indeed vital and compelling for us, to build up, streamline and modernize these establishments so that they can serve us and our great Navy with more efficiency, skill and readiness to meet every need in a sensible, economical manner.

We must under no circumstances allow our understandable zest and quest for sensible economy to jeopardize our defense forces and leave the Nation more susceptible to military attack.

I think that we must meet those challenges of the Soviet Union and other nations in naval strength and we must do it without further delay or equivocation.

I am forwarding a copy of these remarks to our great President, the distinguished Secretary of Defense, the distinguished Secretary of the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I hope that the subject matter will be carefully pondered, examined, appraised, and acted upon before our great American Navy becomes less than the greatest and most effective in the world and unable adequately to perform its proper role in defending the country.

Navy yards, naval strength, and a powerful, balanced striking force are vital to the safety and security of this Nation, and I most respectfully urge upon the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Joint Chiefs their most energetic efforts, not only to hold the line for the Navy, but to build and develop this great defense arm and keep it as the greatest and the best Navy in the world.

I Refuse To Hand the Communists a Spade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Appropriations Committee on whose shoulders rest to a very great degree along with the other 49 members of that committee, the credit of these United States which has been greatly weakened over the past three decades. Now we are being asked in this bill to further weaken our credit by guaranteeing the payment of about half a billion dollars worth of wheat and other

commodities, the Communists wish to obtain from us simply on their promise to pay, which is no good. They owe us billions of dollars this minute which they refuse to pay while we are spending \$50 billion annually of our taxpayers' dollars mainly to keep the commies from burying us, as Khrushchev promised he will do; and as bread is yet one of the most important military commodities, I will not hand the ungodly Communists a spade with which to bury us.

Report to the People of the 22d District of California

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the 1st session of the 88th Congress has been a long and fruitful one. We can be proud of our accomplishments. I will presently set forth my voting record and comments on the legislation we have acted upon, but first I want to make some remarks concerning the session we have just completed.

Congress has been criticized for the length of the past session, but these critics fail to recognize that the long session was due to the extraordinary number of complex and controversial matters which confronted us. Foremost among these were the civil rights, tax, and education bills. Had we chosen to turn our backs on these problems or been content with only token legislation in these fields, we could have adjourned earlier and given ourselves more time to spend in our districts. But a Congressman does not fulfill his obligation to his constituents or to the Nation by such action. It is the duty of a Congressman to seek genuinely constructive solutions to these and the other pressing problems we face. This cannot be done quickly. It demands time, energy, and thought.

This year our efforts have been crowned with success. During the session, the Members reached general agreement on the need for a broad civil rights bill and on the basic structure of the tax bill and passed three major education bills. This is an excellent record. It shows the vitality of our legislative process. Of course, it is not perfect. Improvements can and should be made, but our achievements demonstrate that our system of representative democracy continues to work well and is the best yet devised by man.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The long, arduous task of Congress this year was made even more difficult by one of the most brutal, tragic events in our Nation's history—the assassination of President Kennedy. The loss has been a painful one for us all, and the burden of guilt we share because this

senseless act was permitted to occur in a law-abiding society is a heavy one. President Kennedy was truly a man of courage and vision, with a deep sense of the past and a deeper commitment to the future. He brought new energy and purpose to our Government, and his death has left a void in American life.

Nevertheless, I am confident that President Johnson will carry on President Kennedy's work and noble dedication to a better America and a better world. President Johnson shares the same ideals and goals to which President Kennedy so eloquently committed his administration, and I am sure there will be no change in President Johnson's legislative program. The succession of Lyndon B. Johnson to the Presidency demonstrates the strength and continuity of our form of government. President Kennedy is gone, but our democratic nation and our debt of gratitude to this great American live on.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

In the past session, Congress appropriated almost \$50 billion for the continuing buildup of our nuclear and conventional Armed Forces. I supported every request made by Defense Secretary McNamara, including a long-overdue pay increase for military personnel, to assure that our defenses and the morale of our troops will be the strongest in the world.

At present and for the foreseeable future, our military might will be superior to that of any nation. We possess 500 long-range ballistic missiles and have an equal number of intercontinental bombers on the alert at all times. Our Polaris weapons system is "at the ready." Such deterrent power could destroy any aggressor. In 1963, our special forces units in Vietnam showed how well they can carry out conventional and counter-insurgency action. Every American can feel secure in the knowledge that our Armed Forces are prepared to meet any challenge.

Secretary McNamara recently indicated that in view of our great strength the defense budget can be expected to level off and perhaps decline a little in the years ahead. I hope the world situation continues to improve, as it did this year with the signing of the test ban treaty, and meaningful economies can be made in the huge defense budget in the future.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I am deeply distressed by the drastic cuts made in foreign aid. This program is the cornerstone of our foreign policy in those areas of the world where the outcome of the struggle between freedom and tyranny is still in doubt. In the past, this program has been markedly successful. It is largely responsible for the strong economy and independence of Western Europe, Japan, and the Philippines. The reductions made in 1963 were wholly unjustified and impaired our own security and our position as the leader of the free world.

As a result of the cuts, we cannot make development loans to the new Asian and

African nations. We will also be forced to curtail supporting assistance to Laos, Vietnam, and the Congo. These are crucial times in the history of many such areas. We cannot abandon them and expect them to survive in freedom. We have a vital interest in that survival, for ultimately our own security depends on it.

Most disturbing to me was the reduction in funds for the Alliance for Progress. This action virtually repudiated the pledges of Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy to assist the nations of Latin America in a peaceful revolution of modernization. I cannot understand how some Members of Congress can be content to provide less aid for all of Latin America than the Soviet Union gives to Cuba alone. This is no way to fight communism!

I concur in the judgment of every President since World War II that a substantial foreign aid program is essential to our foreign policy. The expenditures for this program constitute only a small fraction of our own budget for defense, and the contribution to the protection of our interests and the interests of freedom around the world far exceeds the cost.

A pleasant contrast to the treatment given foreign aid was approval of a 50-percent increase in the size of the Peace Corps. Wherever the Corps has been invited, it has been a notable success. This program should certainly be expanded to give more Americans an opportunity to serve their country.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The most important legislation affecting the national economy was President Kennedy's proposal to stimulate economic growth by tax reduction and reform. I will have more to say on this later.

Another important bill will broaden and strengthen the Manpower Development and Training Act. It is the aim of this program to supply the skilled labor increasingly needed by our economy. It is anticipated that by 1965, 400,000 workers will have been retrained under this program and placed in productive employment. The legislation enacted this year will extend the training period for certain classes of workers, establish additional courses of instruction and open up new opportunities to youth.

There is a constant need for a wide variety of public works. If California is to continue to prosper, there must be an adequate and controlled supply of water. This year we passed two bills providing funds for more than 30 projects in California, including \$15 million for flood control to protect life and property in Los Angeles County. These projects will help us meet the demands that will be made in the years ahead by California's burgeoning population and expanding industry.

Also essential for economic progress is a first-class highway system. Congress recognizes this and enacted amendments to the Highway Act which will insure that our national road networks will be the best and most modern in the world.

SPACE PROGRAM

During the past few years, we have proudly watched the expansion of our frontiers to outer space. We have seen American initiative and research and development push us into a leading position in space technology. Now that we have moved to the forefront in this field, we cannot abandon the role of leadership but must continue to move forward, pursuing our national interest by exploring the unknown.

In light of the importance of the space program, I feel particularly privileged to represent the State of California and the 22d District, where so much of our Nation's space work is being carried out. For the past 3 fiscal years, California has received nearly half of all the major contracts awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and 6 of the 10 largest NASA contractors are California aerospace firms. On June 30, 1963, the 22d District was the place of performance of \$377.5 million worth of research and development contracts—15 percent of the total for the entire State. Firms in the 22d District received more than 25 research and development contracts during the year.

EDUCATION

The 1st session of the 88th Congress can look with pride upon the legislative landmarks it has established in the field of education, passing some of the most significant education measures in our history. Passage of three major phases of the administration's education program led President Johnson to predict that this session will "go down in history as the Education Congress of 1963." This legislation will give us new weapons in our never-ending battle against illiteracy and poverty.

Congress approved a bill to provide teaching facilities and loans to prospective physicians, dentists, and those in related medical professions. This will boost the number of medical school graduates and relieve the growing shortage of health personnel.

The "brick and mortar" bill—the first major new Federal program of assistance to education since 1958—sets up a \$1.2 billion plan to help finance the building of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other academic facilities in colleges and universities across the Nation. This 3-year program will help us accommodate the hundreds of thousands of students who will nearly double college enrollment in this decade and will enable us to offer them the physical facilities necessary for the pursuit of knowledge.

The \$1.5 billion vocational education bill expands and modernizes our existing vocational educational training program, designed to develop our most important resource—manpower—by teaching basic skills, curbing school dropouts, and working with illiterate adults. The bill substantially increases the amount of Government loans to college students under the National Defense Education Act. Unfortunately, no improvement was made in the impacted areas aid.

Large school districts, such as Los Angeles, are discriminated against, and I will continue my opposition to this program until its deficiencies are corrected.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Congress made significant gains in the area of health and welfare during the first session, approving several bills which will be of direct benefit not only to those afflicted by poverty and disease but to all our citizens.

Congress authorized \$50 million for the next 5 years to increase aid to States for maternal and child-health services and for crippled children's programs. Another bill authorizes \$238 million during the next 3 years to aid States in providing mental retardation facilities and constructing community health centers. Congress authorized a \$50 million increase in the Government program of direct loans to nonprofit corporations and cooperatives for construction of housing for the elderly, as well as allowing the Federal Housing Authority another 2 years in which to insure mortgages for low- and moderate-income groups.

Los Angeles area residents can be encouraged in their long, relentless fight against smog by the passage of the clean air bill. The research and pollution control programs to be jointly undertaken by the local, State, and Federal Governments give promise of eventually eradicating this menace to our health and well-being.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Despite the passage of several agricultural bills this year, we are still faced with the basic problem of excess farm production. The farm bloc in Congress demands reduced spending in other sectors of the economy, but it continues to clamor for higher price supports for its own products while refusing to cut down production and eliminate surplus goods.

For the most part, farm legislation this year solved only a few superficial problems. I reluctantly supported the cotton bill because it will eliminate the two-price system which puts our American mill operators at a competitive disadvantage with foreign manufacturers. I strongly opposed the extension of our Mexican farm labor program because I see no reason for American farmers to continue their exploitation of foreign labor. Furthermore, there is an adequate supply of domestic workers available at reasonable wages. The passage of the feed grain bill did offer an encouraging note in this dreary area, for the bill provides price supports only for producers who make voluntary acreage reductions.

However, farm subsidies continue as the most indefensible of all Federal spending. They deserve the attention of Congress in the next session.

BILLS I HAVE SPONSORED

It was my privilege this year to introduce a companion medicare bill to provide hospitalization insurance to the aged under social security. The heavy

costs of hospital and related health care have long posed a grave threat to the security of our senior citizens who have contributed so much to make this Nation great. Most of these elderly people are unable to qualify for or afford private insurance to adequately protect them against the high cost of hospitalization. Consequently, many of them are forced to seek private or public aid and become public welfare burdens. Hearings on this bill have been completed, and I hope that this measure will become law.

I am pleased to report that work on the Federal building in the Valley Administrative Center in Van Nuys will begin shortly. After many months of effort, my colleague, the gentleman from California, EVERETT BURKHALTER, and I were able to secure the final approval and financing for this much-needed facility.

I have also introduced a bill to allow voting registrars, upon proper application, to dispense with the requirement of a Federal law that they retain ballots for 22 months following an election. The purpose of the present law is to preserve records which would be necessary in a suit to enforce voting rights. Such a suit would never be needed in Los Angeles where our officials are among the best and fairest in the Nation. Enactment of my bill as part of the omnibus civil rights bill will greatly reduce the large storage costs which the county must bear.

While I am concerned with the welfare of this Nation as a whole and the welfare of my State and district in particular, I have not ignored the needs of individual constituents. For this reason, where circumstances warranted, I introduced private bills for the relief of deserving individuals.

THE SECOND SESSION—CIVIL RIGHTS

While I am highly pleased with the accomplishments of the first session of Congress, there are several important items which remain to be acted upon during the coming year.

Highest priority must be given to the civil rights bill. The late President Kennedy gave his wholehearted support to this long-needed bill, and President Johnson is strongly urging its early passage. During the past year, civil rights has become the Nation's No. 1 problem. The protests and demonstrations by our Negro citizens have made it unmistakably clear that they will no longer accept second-class citizenship.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I helped draft the civil rights bill which outlaws racial discrimination in voting rights, public accommodations, employment opportunities and federally assisted programs. It also permits the Attorney General of the United States to bring suit to prevent certain violations of the Constitution, particularly in the area of school segregation.

Discrimination and prejudice, whether they be subtle or blatant, are injurious to our national welfare. They contradict principles upon which this Nation was

founded and impair our economic, social and cultural life. The sooner we remove this cancer, the sooner all of us will be able to realize our fullest potential as free Americans.

The leadership given the Judiciary Committee by Chairman EMANUEL CELLER and ranking Republican WILLIAM McCULLOCH, working with the late President, produced an excellent bill, one worthy of support by Republicans and Democrats. This House and this Nation are truly served by these two great Americans. It is hoped that the Rules Committee will realize that it is in the national interest to expedite this bill. It is imperative that Congress act swiftly on this urgent matter, gaining the bipartisan support necessary to secure a strong bill and make the American ideals of liberty and justice for all a reality.

TAX BILL

The second most important issue facing Congress in 1964 is the tax reduction and reform bill now awaiting action by the Senate. Last January, President Kennedy proposed a broad program to reduce Federal income tax for individuals and businesses and to make our tax law more equitable.

Virtually every taxpayer in the country would pay lower taxes under this program, and everyone would benefit from the increased economic activity brought about by the release of tax savings to the private economy. Most of the individual tax reduction savings would be spent and respent, circulating throughout the economy and bringing it new life. This would generate new jobs and greater output, taking up much of the slack in our economy. Together with business tax savings, it would stimulate the kind of investment that results in faster economic growth and full employment and would bring the average American a greater level of prosperity and job security.

Initially, the tax cut would increase our Federal deficit by only a small degree. Our current deficit is the direct result of the inadequate growth of our economy. However, as our economic activity picks up, unhampered by the straitjacket of high taxes, the national deficit will be reduced, making it possible to balance the budget within the next few years. Our economy is fully capable of reducing unemployment to a reasonable level and producing enough tax revenues to meet our essential expenditures.

Regrettably, there seems little possibility that the tax bill will contain the reforms originally expected. Some taxpayers will retain their position of unfair privilege, shifting their responsibilities to others.

OTHER LEGISLATION

The assassination of President Kennedy has focused our attention on the inadequacies of Federal laws governing the sale of firearms. The Constitution guarantees Americans the right to bear arms, but some reasonable regulation over the traffic and shipment of weapons is

needed if we are to keep firearms out of the hands of criminals and lunatics.

Several provisions of the National Housing Act, which have made low-cost financing available to so many homeowners, will come up for renewal during the second session of Congress. The FHA and urban redevelopment programs should be continued. I have introduced a bill to amend the act to permit loans

for construction of sidewalks, gutters and other public improvements to be insured under that law. These improvements are especially needed in my district, and I am hopeful my amendment will be included in the omnibus bill.

Other matters which should receive favorable consideration include revisions in our immigration laws, legal counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases

in the Federal courts and royalties for composers for the jukebox performance of their work.

VOTING RECORD

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a table which lists major legislative decisions made in the 1st session of the 88th Congress and my position on each of them:

My vote	Issue	Outcome
NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SPACE		
Supported	Extension of the military draft	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$47,200,000,000 for defense ¹	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$1,600,000,000 for military construction projects	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$5,100,000,000 for NASA research and development ²	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$2,300,000,000 for Atomic Energy Commission	Enacted.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		
Supported	Appropriate \$3,000,000,000 for foreign aid	Enacted.
Supported	Appropriate \$7,500,000 for operations of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	Enacted.
Supported	Extend Export-Import Bank for 5 years and increase its lending authority	Enacted.
Supported	Increase size of the Peace Corps	Enacted.
Supported	Limited nuclear test ban treaty ³	Ratified.
NATIONAL ECONOMY		
Supported	Tax reduction and reform bill	Passed House.
Supported	Extend and strengthen Manpower Development and Training Act	Enacted.
Supported	Continuation of the Interstate and Defense Highway System	Enacted.
Supported	Extend corporate and certain excise taxes	Enacted.
Supported	Reduce unemployment compensation tax rate	Enacted.
GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION		
Supported	Permanently increase House Rules Committee to 15 members	Approved.
Supported	Extend Civil Rights Commission	Enacted.
Supported	Provide for orderly transition between election and inauguration of a new President	In conference.
Supported	Extend President's authority to submit reorganization plans to Congress	Passed House.
Supported	Establish Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation	Enacted.
Supported	Extend period for raising contributions for construction of the National Cultural Center	Enacted.
Supported	Suspension of "equal time" rule of FCC for presidential and vice presidential election of 1964	In conference.
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE		
Supported	Health professions education bill	Enacted.
Supported	Higher education facilities bill	Enacted.
Supported	Vocational education bill	Enacted.
Supported	Establish safety standards for seat belts for autos	Enacted.
Supported	Establish air-pollution-control program	Enacted.
Supported	Increase aid to States for maternal and child health services and for research projects to prevent mental retardation	Enacted.
Supported	Provide for construction of community mental health centers	Enacted.
Supported	Increase funds for construction of housing for the elderly	Enacted.
Supported	Extend FHA program for mortgage insurance for low- and moderate-income groups	Enacted.
Supported	Tax relief for child care expense for deserted wives	Enacted.
Supported	Equal pay for person performing the same work regardless of sex	Enacted.
SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS		
Supported	Increase pay and subsistence allowances for military personnel	Enacted.
Supported	Increase payments to widows, parents, and children of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities	Enacted.
Supported	Permit conversion or exchange of national life insurance policies to new plans	In conference.
Supported	Permit VA to waive recovery on default on home loans in certain hardship cases	Enacted.
Supported	Assist States in providing nursing home facilities for veterans	Passed House.
Supported	Provide educational assistance to children of disabled veterans	In conference.
Supported	Raise enrollment of Military and Air Force Academies	Passed House.
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
Supported	Feed grain bill	Enacted.
Supported	Cotton bill	Passed House.
Opposed	Continue importation of Mexican farmworkers	Enacted.
Supported	Extend exemption of peanuts for boiling from marketing quotas	Enacted.
Supported	Develop outdoor recreational plans	Enacted.
Supported	Public works bills	In conference.
Supported	Abolish Beach Erosion Control Board; transfer its functions to Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors; establish Coastal Engineering Research Center	Enacted.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Supported	Federal contribution to District government	Enacted.
Opposed	Amendments to the Criminal Code	Passed House.
Opposed	Increase number of police dogs	Passed House.
Opposed	Permit teachers to use corporal punishment in public schools	Passed House.
Supported	Strengthen enforcement procedures against unsafe structures	Passed House.

Bill No.	Bills I have sponsored	Status
H. R. 5264	To provide hospital and related services under social security to the elderly	Hearings completed.
H. R. 5544	To provide insurance under the National Housing Act for loans made to homeowners for the construction of public improvements	Pending in committee.
H. R. 8882	Authorize reduction of the period under which certain voting records are required to be retained	Pending in committee.
H. R. 7557	To repeal the "coolly trade" laws	Pending in committee.
H. R. 3596	To strike a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Padre Junipero Serra	Enacted.
H. J. Res. 543	To establish a U. S. World Film Festival Commission	Pending in committee.
H. R. 5289	For the relief of Mrs. Zara Schreiber	Enacted.

¹ I opposed the expenditure of an additional \$363,000,000 for 2 more RS-70 aircraft. In so doing I supported the judgment of Secretary of Defense McNamara that the cost and effectiveness of these planes do not justify such large expenditures.

² I opposed every effort to reduce the funds for the manned space flight program. ³ Although treaties are considered only by the Senate, I made my position known to both our California Senators. They each supported the treaty.

Voting Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I submit my voting record for the 88th Congress, 1st session, as compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress:

VOTING RECORD OF THE HONORABLE CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., 88TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

(Citations are to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD)

JANUARY 9, 1963

Election of Speaker, page 10 (256-175); vote HALLECK.

House Resolution 5. Provides that the rules of the House of Representatives for the 88th Congress shall be the same as those of the 87th Congress with the exception of the Committee on Rules, whose membership shall be increased from 13 to 15 members permanently. On ordering the previous question, page 21 (249-183); vote nay; on agreeing to resolution, page 21 (235-196); vote yea.

FEBRUARY 27, 1963

House Joint Resolution 284. Supplemental appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for 1963.

On passage, page 3050 (254-154); vote, general pair.

House Resolution 249. Provides \$360,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities. On agreeing to resolution, page 3077 (386-20); vote yea.

MARCH 11, 1963

H.R. 2438. Extends the induction provision of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. On passage, page 3937 (388-3); vote yea.

MARCH 12, 1963

H.R. 4374. Proclaims Sir Winston Churchill as honorary citizen of the United States of America. On passage, page 4001 (378-21); vote yea.

MARCH 13, 1963

H.R. 2440. Authorizes appropriations during fiscal year 1964 for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces. On committee amendment increasing the funds provided for research, development, test, and evaluation of aircraft for the Army by \$363,700,000 and earmarking the amount for development of the RS-70 weapons system, page 4090 (226-179); vote yea. On motion to recommit with instructions designed to reduce by 5 percent the procurement funds and by 12½ percent the research and development funds, page 4091 (149-258); vote yea. On passage, page 4091 (374-33); vote yea.

APRIL 4, 1963

H.R. 5366. Treasury-Post Office appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 5803 (386-17); vote yea.

APRIL 10, 1963

H.R. 5517. Supplemental appropriations, 1963. On Boland amendment to restore \$450 million for public works acceleration program, page 6161 (228-184); vote yea.

H.R. 5389. Repeals certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver. On passage, page 6179 (252-122); vote yea.

APRIL 24, 1963

H.R. 12. Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, designed to delete the student-loan provisions, page 6899 (171-239); vote nay. On passage, page 6899 (288-122); vote yea.

APRIL 25, 1963

H.R. 4997. Feed Grain Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, page 7142 (196-205); vote yea. On passage, page 7143 (208-195); vote nay.

APRIL 29, 1963

H.R. 1762. Promotes the coordination and development of effective programs relating to outdoor recreation. On Griffin amendment to require the Secretary of the Interior to file annual reports itemizing the source, value, purpose, and use of each donation accepted or used in connection with this program, page 7246 (292-50) vote general pair.

MAY 6, 1963

H.R. 40. To assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 7820 (275-30); vote yea.

MAY 7, 1963

House Joint Resolution 245. Provides that Members of Congress shall be limited to per diem allowances and necessary transportation costs in connection with travel outside the United States. On passage, page 7883 (386-2); vote yea.

MAY 8, 1963

H.R. 5517. Supplemental Appropriations, 1963. On recommitting the conference report with instructions to insist on disagreement to Senate amendment No. 47, providing funds for World Food Congress and a contribution of \$65,000 to the International Peace Corps Secretariat, page 8043 (207-190); vote yea.

MAY 9, 1963

H.R. 950. Amends the Internal Security Act of 1950, to provide for maximum personnel security in the National Security Agency. On passage, page 8156 (340-40); vote present (paired against).

MAY 13, 1963

H.R. 4274. Amends District of Columbia Code to permit principals and teachers in District of Columbia schools to use reasonable force in maintaining order in schools. On passage, page 8338 (278-53); vote general pair.

MAY 14, 1963

H.R. 5517. Supplemental Appropriations, 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 8504 (242-129); vote yea. On ordering the previous question on motion to concur in Senate amendment 76 with an amendment, page 8509 (168-207); vote nay.

House Resolution 340. Authorizes travel outside U.S. continental limits by members of the House Committee on Education and Labor. On agreeing to resolution, page 8520 (153-217); vote yea.

MAY 15, 1963

H.R. 6009. To provide, for the periods ending June 30, 1963, and August 31, 1963, temporary increases in the public debt limit. On motion to recommit, designed to continue temporarily the present \$305 billion public debt limit, page 8596 (195-222); vote yea. On passage, page 8596 (213-204); vote nay.

MAY 23, 1963

H.R. 6060. Prohibits discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. On agreeing to House Resolution 362, the rule under which the legislation was considered, page 9194 (362-9); vote yea.

MAY 29, 1963

House Resolution 368. Authorizes the Speaker to appoint delegates and alternates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva. On agreeing to resolution, page 9802 (278-52); vote yea.

H.R. 5497. Amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years. On passage, page 9833 (158-174); vote nay.

JUNE 4, 1963

H.R. 8496. Reorganization Act Extension. On Brown (Ohio) amendment to prohibit creating any new executive department, or abolishing or transferring an executive department or all the functions thereof, or consolidating any two or more executive departments or all the functions thereof, page 10077 (226-175); vote yea. On motion to adjourn, page 10155 (53-276); vote nay.

JUNE 6, 1963

H.R. 6754. Agriculture Department and related agencies appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 10413 (288-79); vote yea.

JUNE 11, 1963

H.R. 6868. Legislative appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 10649 (271-122); vote yea.

JUNE 12, 1963

H.R. 4996. Amends certain provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act. On passage, page 10723 (204-209); vote nay.

JUNE 13, 1963

H.R. 6755. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1963. On passage, page 10870 (283-91); vote yea.

JUNE 18, 1963

H.R. 7063. Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 11036 (301-93); vote yea.

JUNE 19, 1963

House Joint Resolution 247. Equal-Time Rule Suspension Act. On passage, page 11195 (263-126); vote yea.

JUNE 24, 1963

H.R. 6177. Relates to the annual payment to the District of Columbia by the United States. On motion to recommit, designed to increase the Federal contribution from \$45 million to \$53 million, page 11404 (99-237); vote yea.

JUNE 26, 1963

H.R. 7179. Defense Department Appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 11772 (410-1); vote yea.

JULY 9, 1963

H.R. 3179. Provides that judges of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior, and for other purposes. On passage, page 12308 (313-83); vote yea.

JULY 16, 1963

H.R. 4897. Repeals subsection (d) of section 2388 of title 18 of the United States Code, to extend geographical application of laws relating to seditious activities affecting the Armed Forces. On motion to recommit, page 12707 (40-339); vote yea.

JULY 17, 1963

H.R. 5279. Department of Interior and related agencies appropriations, 1964. Conference report—On motion to recommit providing for insistence of House disagreement to Senate amendment No. 52 providing for planning for construction of a National Air Museum, page 12769 (144-245); vote yea. On agreeing to conference report, page 12770 (333-50); vote yea.

JULY 18, 1963

H.R. 5171. Authorizes the Administrator of the General Services Administration to coordinate and otherwise provide for the

economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing equipment by Federal agencies and departments. On motion to recommit, page 12968 (96-258); vote not voting.

JULY 24, 1936

H.R. 6518. To improve, strengthen, and accelerate programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. On passage, page 13293 (273-102); vote yea.

JULY 25, 1963

H.R. 4638. Promotes the orderly transfer of the executive power in connection with the expiration of the term of office of a President and the inauguration of a new President. On motion to recommit, designed to eliminate the authorization of appropriations, page 13352 (29-343); vote nay.

JULY 30, 1963

H.R. 3872. Export-Import Bank Act Extension. Conference report—On motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and ask for further conference with Senate, page 13635 (379-11); vote yea.

JULY 31, 1963

H.R. 5207. Amends the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 to authorize additional appropriations (also to pay balance of payment for Philippine war damage). On agreeing to House Resolution 453, the rule waiving points of order against and providing for the consideration of the conference report, page 13822 (234-166); vote yea.

AUGUST 1, 1963

H.R. 7500. Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. On agreeing to House Resolution 467, the open rule providing for consideration of the bill, page 13861 (387-1); vote yea. On passage, page 13911 (335-57); vote yea.

AUGUST 5, 1963

S. 1652. Amends the National Cultural Center Act. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 14078 (293-33); vote yea.

AUGUST 6, 1963

H.R. 4955. Vocational Education Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, designed to insert language requiring all vocational education programs to be conducted on a racially nondiscriminatory basis by July 1, 1965, page 14296 (181-217); vote yea. On passage, page 14297 (378-21); vote yea.

AUGUST 7, 1963

H.R. 7824. Continues for the period ending November 30, 1963, the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit. On agreeing to House Resolution 477, the closed rule waiving points of order against and providing for 4 hours of debate on the bill, page 14337 (303-72); vote yea.

AUGUST 8, 1963

H.R. 7824. Public debt limit. On motion to recommit, designed to limit the extension to October 31, and to fix the increase at \$307 billion in lieu of \$309 billion, page 14611 (164-229); vote yea. On passage, page 14612 (221-175); vote nay.

AUGUST 12, 1963

H.R. 7525. Relates to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. On motion to recommit, page 14758 (114-222); vote yea.

AUGUST 14, 1963

H.R. 6143. Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. On passage, page 14998 (287-113); vote yea.

AUGUST 23, 1963

H.R. 7885. Foreign Assistance Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, designed to reduce

certain authorizations, page 15676 (222-188); vote nay. On passage, page 15677 (224-186); vote yea.

AUGUST 28, 1963

H.R. 7500. Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Conference report—on motion to recommit with instructions to limit the aggregate amount of authorizations to \$5,203,719,000, page 16153 (176-200); vote general pair. On agreeing to conference report, page 16154 (249-125); vote paired for.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1963

S. 1576. Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. On passage, page 16696 (335-18); vote general pair.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1963

House Resolution 504. Creates a select committee to investigate research programs conducted by or sponsored by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. On agreeing to resolution, page 16753 (336-0); vote yea.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1963

H.R. 8363. Amends Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes and to make certain structural changes with respect to income tax. On agreeing to House Resolution 527, the closed rule providing for the consideration of and 8 hours of debate on H.R. 8363, page 17905 (324-65); vote yea.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

H.R. 8363. Amends Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce individual and corporate income taxes and to make certain structural changes with respect to income tax. On motion to recommit, designed to limit Federal expenditures for fiscal year 1964 to \$97 billion and for fiscal year 1965 to \$98 billion, page 18118 (199-226); vote yea. On passage, page 18119 (271-155); vote nay.

OCTOBER 1, 1963

H.R. 5555. Military pay increase. On agreeing to conference report, page 18408 (333-5); vote yea.

H.R. 7044. Authorizes \$1.5 million for construction of Corregidor-Bataan Memorial. On agreeing to House Resolution 539, the open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 7044, page 18411 (314-12); vote general pair.

OCTOBER 7, 1963

H.R. 3369. For the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Mason. On suspending the rules and adopting House Resolution 541, providing for the House agreement to a Senate amendment, extending for 1 year the life of the Civil Rights Commission, page 18863 (265-80); vote general pair.

OCTOBER 8, 1963

H.R. 7179. Department of Defense appropriations, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 18913 (336-3); vote yea.

OCTOBER 10, 1963

H.R. 8747. Independent offices appropriations, 1964. On motion to recommit, designed to reduce by \$200 million the research and development funds for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, page 19270 (145-192); vote yea. On passage, page 19271 (302-32); vote yea.

OCTOBER 14, 1963

H.R. 5871. Amends District of Columbia Judges Retirement Act. On passage, page 19430 (150-89); vote yea.

OCTOBER 15, 1963

H.R. 6237. Amends act to authorize grants for the collection, reproduction, and publication of documentary source material sig-

nificant to the history of the United States. On passage, page 19565 (158-154); vote nay.

OCTOBER 21, 1963

S. 1576. Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 19665 (299-13); vote yea.

OCTOBER 22, 1963

H.R. 8821. Relates to restoration of Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act amounts. On passage, page 19993 (350-1); vote yea.

OCTOBER 23, 1963

H.R. 5945. Relates to political status of Puerto Rico. On passage page 20130 (320-44); vote yea.

OCTOBER 28, 1963

House Joint Resolution 782. Continuing appropriations through November 30, for fiscal year 1964. On agreeing to resolution, page 20367 (279-11); vote yea.

House Resolution 314. Grants additional travel authority to the Committee on Education and Labor. On agreeing to resolution, page 20371 (119-164); vote yea.

OCTOBER 31, 1963

H.R. 6500. Military construction authorization, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 20690 (356-1); vote yea.

H.R. 8195. Provides a 1-year extension of the Mexican farm labor program. On passage, page 20731 (173-160); vote nay.

NOVEMBER 6, 1963

H.R. 6143. Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 21135 (258-92); vote yea.

H.R. 8920. Revises the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. On motion to recommit, page 21161 (258-98); vote yea.

NOVEMBER 7, 1963

H.R. 8969. To temporarily increase the public debt limit for the balance of fiscal year 1964. On agreeing to House Resolution 564, the closed rule providing for consideration of the bill, pages 21383-21384 (212-149); vote yea. On motion to recommit, page 21405 (172-197); vote yea. On passage, page 21406 (187-179); vote nay.

NOVEMBER 14, 1963

H.R. 8864. International Coffee Agreement Act of 1963. On passage, page 21810 (181-145); vote nay.

NOVEMBER 18, 1963

H.R. 2988. Relates to Armed Forces participation in international sports. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 22027 (284-30); vote general pair.

H.R. 8135. Provides for establishment and administration of public recreational facilities at Sanford Reservoir area, Canadian River project, Texas. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 22029 (284-30); vote general pair.

H.R. 9139. Military construction appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 22043 (332-5); vote yea.

NOVEMBER 19, 1963

H.R. 9140. Public works appropriations, 1964. On passage, page 22278 (358-27); vote yea.

NOVEMBER 20, 1963

S. 277. Amends the Arms Control and Disarmament Act. On passage, page 22538 (251-133); vote yea.

DECEMBER 2, 1963

H.R. 9124. Amends title 10, United States Code, to vitalize the ROTC programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. On suspending the rules and passing the bill (failed); page 22994 (176-154); vote nay.

H.R. 10. Extends the Service Act requirement in the Civil Service Act of 1883

to temporary summer employment. On suspending the rules and passing the bill, page 23007 (301-18); vote nay.

DECEMBER 4, 1963

H.R. 6196. Revitalizes the American cotton industry. On motion to recommit, page 23324 (179-224); vote yea. On passage, page 23325 (216-182); vote nay.

DECEMBER 9, 1963

H.R. 7885. Foreign Assistance Act of 1963. On agreeing to conference report, page 23850 (195-164); vote yea.

H.R. 8929. Authorizes the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region. On motion to recommit, page 23872 (278-76); vote nay.

DECEMBER 10, 1963

H.R. 8747. Independent offices appropriations, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 23949 (356-22); vote yea.

Conference report—on preferential motion to recede and concur in amendment No. 92, which provides funds for site and planning expenses involved in construction of a VA hospital at Bay Pines, Fla., page 23952 (171-204); vote yea.

H.R. 6518. Improves, strengthens, and accelerates programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. On agreeing to conference report, page 23966 (273-109); vote yea.

H.R. 7457. Provides legal assistance for indigent defendants in criminal cases in U.S. courts. On agreeing to House Resolution 579, the rule providing for consideration of the bill, page 23970 (345-12); vote yea.

DECEMBER 11, 1963

On motion to adjourn until December 12, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon, page 24217 (214-166); vote nay.

DECEMBER 12, 1963

H.R. 9140. Public Works Appropriations, 1964. On agreeing to conference report, page 24241 (330-47); vote yea.

H.R. 4955. Vocation Education Act of 1963. On motion to recommit, page 24290 (180-192), vote nay. On agreeing to conference report, page 24291 (301-65); vote yea.

DECEMBER 13, 1963

H.R. 9139. Appropriations for military construction, Department of Defense. On ordering the previous question, page 24561 (301-4); vote yea.

DECEMBER 16, 1963

H.R. 9499. Foreign aid appropriations and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. On the motion to recommit, page 24758 (218-169); vote nay. On passage, page 24759 (250-135); vote yea.

DECEMBER 17, 1963

H.R. 8667. Authorize additional appropriations in regard to river basins flood control projects. On the preferential motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, page 24822 (329-41); vote yea.

H.R. 9413. The President John F. Kennedy memorial 50-cent piece. On the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, page 24828 (352-6); vote yea.

DECEMBER 19, 1963

House Joint Resolution 875. Appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for combating mental retardation. On passage, page 25216 (324-4); vote yea.

DECEMBER 23, 1963

House Resolution 600. Privileged resolution from the Rules Committee to consider without any point of order H.R. 9499 (foreign aid appropriations, supra). Question is on the House considering the resolution, page 25495 (202-105); vote yea.

DECEMBER 24, 1963

H.R. 9499. The foreign aid appropriations bill. Question is on waiving the conference report, pages 25543-25544 (189-158); vote live pair with Mr. HALEY (Florida). Mr. MATHIAS withdrew yea vote and voted present. Mr. HALEY voted nay.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Summary of Major Legislative Activity, 1st Session, 88th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OREN HARRIS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, and House Resolution 17, 88th Congress, I submit herewith a summary of the major legislative accomplishments of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for the 1st session of the 88th Congress.

During the first session, 662 House bills and resolutions and 13 Senate bills and resolutions were referred to the committee. Twenty bills were reported to the House, of which 10 were enacted into public law, 4 were approved by the House but not acted upon in the Senate, and 5 remained on the House Calendar on the adjournment of the first session. One House joint resolution passed the House and was amended in the Senate. The House has yet to concur in the Senate amendments.

The following bills reported from the committee became public law:

H.R. 12, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act—House Report No. 109; Public Law 88-129.

H.R. 6518, to improve, strengthen, and accelerate programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution—Clean Air Act—House Reports Nos. 508 and 1003; Public Law 88-206.

S. 1576, Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963—House Report Nos. 694 and 862; Public Law 88-164.

House Joint Resolution 665, providing for the settlement of the railroad labor dispute—House Report No. 713; Senate Joint Resolution 102 became Public Law 88-108.

H.R. 8100, a bill designed to restore the railroad retirement system to a satisfactory financial condition—House Report No. 748; Public Law 88-133.

H.R. 2876, repealing the Inland Waterways Corporation Act—House Report No. 347; S. 1031 became Public Law 88-67.

H.R. 134, requiring safety standards for automobile seat belts—House Report No. 378; Public Law 88-201.

House Joint Resolution 220, granting consent for an extension of 4 years of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas—House Report No. 681; Senate

Joint Resolution 33 became Public Law 88-115.

H.R. 2906, providing for the emergency transportation of any motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce by towing—House Report No. 483; Public Law 88-208.

H.R. 4646, declaring a portion of the Benton Harbor Canal, Benton Harbor, Mich., a nonnavigable stream—House Report No. 482; Public Law 88-88.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE WHICH PASSED THE HOUSE NOW AWAITING SENATE ACTION

H.R. 6199, granting the consent of Congress to a supplemental compact of agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. House Report No. 909.

H.R. 8462, authorizing the conveyance of certain real property of the United States heretofore granted to the city of Grand Prairie, Tex., for public airport purposes—House Report No. 908.

H.R. 8344, amending the Railway Labor Act to provide that the terms of office of members of the National Mediation Board shall expire on July 1—House Report No. 1032.

H.R. 8673, amends the Federal Aviation Act to provide that the validity of an instrument, the recording of which is provided for by such act, shall be governed by the laws of the place in which such instrument is delivered—House Report No. 1033.

BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE ON WHICH NO ACTION WAS TAKEN

H.R. 5445, amends the Interstate Commerce Act to permit freight forwarders to acquire other carriers subject to such act—House Report No. 421.

H.R. 1341, requires passenger-carrying motor vehicles purchased for use by the Federal Government to meet certain safety standards—House Report No. 491.

H.R. 3669, the Quality Stabilization Act—House Report No. 566.

S. 1153, airport construction—House Report No. 1002.

H.R. 8316, length and frequency of broadcast commercials—House Report No. 1054.

JOINT RESOLUTION WHICH HAS PASSED BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE

House Joint Resolution 247 suspends the equal opportunity requirement of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the 1964 presidential and vice-presidential campaigns. The joint resolution passed the House and was amended in the Senate. The House has not yet concurred in the Senate amendments; House Report No. 359.

In addition to the bills which the committee reported to the House during the first session of the present Congress, public hearings were held on the National Capital Airports Corporation; use of Dulles and Friendship Airports; development of a commercial supersonic aircraft; Transportation Act of 1963; National Accident Prevention Center; reorganization of Public Health Service; animal drugs; medical care for fishing boat owners; operation of motor vehicles

by disabled persons; automobile spaceometers; judicial review of biological orders; safety latches on refrigerators; labeling—wood, steel containers, and labels—Securities and Exchange legislation; review of administrative process in regulatory agencies; and broadcast editorializing and broadcast rating services.

A detailed explanation of the reported bills is contained in the committee reports which accompanied them, and in the activity report of the committee for the 1st session of the 88th Congress which will be filed in the House next month.

Report to the People of the 12th Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, this, my 14th annual report to my constituents, is intended to cover some phases of important world and national events which occurred during 1963. It briefly details the passage of our Ship of State through at times calm but, more frequently, rough and turbulent seas of events.

The year 1963 will go down in history, above all, as the year of the great tragedy which befell our Nation. The assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, that monstrous deed, shocked every American. In the lonely reaches of their hearts, in the privacy of their homes, and in public observances held throughout the Nation, the people of the United States mourned the passing of a leader who, in a brief span of less than 3 years, had left his indelible imprint upon the course of our national history.

President Kennedy belonged not only to us and to the present, but to the world and the future as well. In his person, he combined some of the best characteristics of the many nationality strains which comprise our great Nation. He was conscious of the spiritual, cultural, economic and political values of countries whose births predate that of the United States. He was even more deeply steeped in that rare blending of different cultural heritages achieved here which we know as the American tradition. In addressing himself to the problems of our day, in shaping the goals and the policies of the Government which he headed, he drew on both. He embraced the highest ideals of the Western, Judeo-Christian civilization. And he was loyal to the institutions and traditions which our unique experiment in human freedom and democracy produced upon the American soil. Thus, while serving his country, he served mankind.

President John F. Kennedy worked for, and died for, the implementation of the principles of human dignity, justice, and freedom. He fought against the denial of basic human rights to people everywhere. His death left on our shoulders

the responsibility to continue that task. We must rededicate ourselves to the realization of the promise which is America, so that he will not have died in vain.

At the moment of its great loss, our Nation was fortunate to have a man of the caliber of President Lyndon B. Johnson assume the responsibilities of the Presidency. His many years of public service, his congressional experience, and his dedication to the programs and the high goals of the Kennedy administration, generated public confidence and the belief that he would strive to continue the work begun in 1960. He has, I am sure, the prayers of all thoughtful and fairminded Americans in the discharge of his grave duties.

The year 1963 was a year of turbulent change in many other parts of the world. To the south, continuing economic instability, political disorders, and military coup d'etats in several of our sister republics, hampered the advance of the Alliance for Progress and cast dark shadows on the future of that momentous undertaking. Communist subversion, generated by the Castro regime in Cuba, was not helping the cause of hemispheric security and progress. In Africa, Arab forces clashed in the north, the situation in the Congo remained perilous, and the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa was giving rise to mounting resentment throughout the continent which threatened to erupt in violence.

In the Middle East, fighting flared in Yemen, and governments fell in Iraq and Syria while the smoldering Arab-Israel conflict continued to resist a peaceful solution. In southeast Asia, the aftermath of the 1962 invasion of India by Red China continued to present problems. Indian-Pakistani relations took a turn for the worse, the infant Federation of Malaysia was, and is now, battered on all sides, and valiant President Diem of South Vietnam, having led his new nation through the years of bitter, bloody struggle against the deeply entrenched Communist guerrillas, was brutally murdered. Many Western news media and governments appeared to nod with approval at the change in the Government of South Vietnam, a change which to date has enhanced the takeover of the Orient by the Communists. And in Western Europe, three of the four major powers required new governments.

Not all of the changes occurring in 1963 were disruptive, of course. There were many hopeful developments. The peaceful, orderly elections leading to the transfer of executive power in Venezuela and Mexico are an instance in point. The restoration of civilian, democratic government in Argentina is another. The encouraging outcome of the United States-Soviet negotiations in the United Nations on outer space and disarmament must also be noted. The complete list of encouraging changes in 1963 would be very long. For this reason, I would like to mention only two more which I have watched with particular interest as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

In Western Europe, there were some signs that President de Gaulle's opposi-

tion to Britain's entry into the Common Market, and United States-led North Atlantic community defense force, was possibly softening. In spite of General de Gaulle's speech on New Year's Eve, in which he appeared to reaffirm French opposition to the admission of Great Britain to the Common Market, some observers predicted that before 12 months pass by, there may be a noticeable shift in the French position. And in Eastern Europe, the ferment of change appeared to have some effect on the solid voting pattern of the Communist bloc in the United Nations.

As a member of the U.S. delegation to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations this fall, I had a front-row view of these developments. For the first time, conflicts developed in the positions of the Communist and Communist-dominated countries. Yugoslavia was first to create a major breach by making a payment on its arrears for United Nations peacemaking operations. Rumania and Albania parted from the other Communist countries in voting on a resolution dealing with the denuclearization of Latin America. Several other breaches were noted. What their developments mean, no one can tell precisely at this time. They will bear constant close watching.

I personally believe that this atmosphere of relaxation of the U.S.S.R. is but a pattern of the Soviet Communist "peace" offensive. All must agree that it is in no way substantive. It is my fear that the people of the free world including many Americans and persons within our own Government will succumb to accepting this change as the real thing. This, and the unfortunate "going left" movement in governments around the world must be stopped or there will be more great tragedies in the years ahead. This new atmosphere of the U.S.S.R. was undertaken, in my viewpoint, because the Communists were made to realize by the stand of President Kennedy in Cuba that America would fight to maintain our way of life, even in a nuclear age.

The first session of the 88th Congress is being labeled with many unfavorable terms. This is unfortunate. All, including the news media, should weigh the density of the issues under consideration; the thorough review needed by the committees of Congress before congressional action is taken; the crises of the day; the change of governments; the shattering of traditions. These force Congress to act with patience and care. Congress has made a significant beginning in the consideration of the complexities faced by enacting legislation of benefit to all of us. So, as Al Smith said, "Let us look at the record."

The debt limit was extended to meet the demands of the national budget and the total national debt as of June 30, 1963, was \$305.3 billion. Interest on the debt for fiscal year 1963 was \$10.1 billion. In the same fiscal year, expenditures totaled \$119.1 billion, revenues were \$114.0 billion, leaving a deficit of \$5.1 billion.

Defense spending continues to be the largest single budgetary item, and \$47

billion was appropriated to maintain our military posture. Of this amount, \$15.3 billion was for procurement and construction of planes, missiles, and ships; \$5.3 billion was for research, development, construction of facilities, and administration of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and \$216.2 million was for the operation of the Atomic Energy Commission, including new construction projects.

To insure sufficient manpower to operate our defense systems, it was necessary to extend the draft to July 1, 1967. However, since sufficient unmarried men were available, the drafting of married men was suspended.

Many men with important technical skills were leaving the armed services because of the low pay schedules. In order to restore morale, military pay was increased for the first time since 1958, based on grade and length of service. The raises vary from \$12 to \$120 per month for enlisted men and from \$56 to \$95 per month for officers.

A treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate which bans nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. This treaty was signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963, by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This was the first step taken by international agreement which culminated in the signing of a limited nuclear test ban treaty.

After substantial cuts in committee and on the floor, the \$3 billion Foreign Assistance Act was approved by Congress. This is another item for national defense. It represents the United States share of our mutual defense with our allies. While I have consistently supported foreign aid, I have long favored a complete review of this program. Some of my amendments to tighten the administration of the program were incorporated in the bill as passed by Congress. Others, such as my amendment which conditions the granting of aid to any country by requiring the recipient to agree to reviews, inspections, and audits by the United States, were deleted by the conference committee. I will continue my efforts to have these incorporated in the foreign aid program.

The completion of a 2-year study on the needs of the Foreign Service buildings culminated in the authorization of nearly \$50 million for the purchase, construction, major alteration, long-term leasing, maintenance and repair of buildings overseas required by the Department of State for the next 2 years. After long controversy, the Philippines war claims bill, which terminated World War II obligations to that nation, was enacted.

The year 1963 has been the greatest in the history of our country for legislation in the field of education. Congress enacted the long-awaited Higher Education Facilities Act, a \$1.2 billion measure, and the more than \$1 billion Vocational Education Act. A 3-year, \$238 million program was authorized to aid States in providing mental retardation research facilities and construction of community mental health centers. Another program provides \$350 million over a 5-year period

to increase aid to States for maternal and child health services and for crippled children's programs. This same program provides grants for maternity care and research projects to prevent mental retardation. Congress extended and expanded the National Defense Education Act and the federally affected areas education program.

My efforts, along with many of my colleagues, to obtain equal pay for equal work by women culminated in the enactment of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act covering women. I was at President Kennedy's desk when he signed the bill and was honored when he presented me with one of the pens with which he affixed his signature.

Legislation for the benefit of veterans and their families was enacted. A bill to increase the payments to parents and children of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities, as well as one to increase payments to widows of veterans whose deaths were due to service-connected disabilities, were passed. Also, the law to provide educational assistance to children of deceased veterans was amended to include children of veterans with total and permanent service-connected disability. Congress also enacted laws to permit the Veterans' Administration to waive recovery on default on home loans in certain hardship cases; to provide additional compensation for service-incurred loss of hearing in both ears; and to increase compensation for veterans suffering complete loss of speech.

In one area the program for housing assistance to the elderly was broadened; while, in another area, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was extended for 2 years. Quick passage of the Peace Corps bill showed the success of this agency. Funds were increased to \$102 million, while the number of volunteers was increased to 11,000.

A new program to reduce air pollution in cities authorized \$187 million for Federal grants and confers additional powers on the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct research and cooperate with State officials in solving the problem. The manpower training program will relieve the States of matching Federal funds for the fiscal year beginning next July and lowers the age limit for youth training allowance from 19 to 17, to help more young people who are school dropouts.

A \$4.4 billion public works bill was passed which provides funds to finance flood control, harbor improvement and reclamation projects. A large amount of the appropriated funds is for the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The threatened railroad strike forced Congress to lay aside other business to enact legislation to prevent a disastrous strike. The law provides for arbitration of the two main disputed issues and collective bargaining on all others. The arbitration award will remain in force for 2 years; thereafter, the parties are free to take such action as they desire.

Tax legislation passed in the 1st session of the 88th Congress continued for 1 year existing excise taxes, as well as the in-

come tax rate of 52 percent on corporate profits. Special tax deductions for child care were granted working mothers, deserted by their husbands. The Export-Import Bank, which renders invaluable services to American exporters and which has always operated at a profit, was extended to 1968.

During 1963, the New York City office of the Internal Revenue Service was retained in New York, due to the joint efforts of the New York congressional delegation, which acted to prevent transfer of the office to Boston.

Early in 1964, Congress will take action on three bills of major importance which are our hope and which were the recommendations of the late President Kennedy. These bills—tax revision, civil rights, and medical care for the aged—include some new concepts and social changes which the Kennedy administration attempted to achieve and which President Johnson had pledged to enact. He has marked them urgent.

Tax revision legislation, which would reduce taxes by \$11 billion over the next 2 years, has passed the House of Representatives, and is due to be acted upon by the Senate early in January. The bill does not repeal the extra \$600 personal exemption for each taxpayer aged 65 or over. It provides a minimum standard deduction of \$300 in addition to the \$600 exemption provisions.

This provision will be particularly beneficial to many lower income taxpayers. The bill also repeals the existing "floor" on the deductibility of medicine and drugs to persons aged 65 and over or to dependent parents aged 65 or over. The bill doubles the existing \$50 dividend exclusion, making \$100 per taxpayer. The bill does repeal, in two stages, the 4-percent dividend credit. The effect of the combination of the doubling of the exclusion and the gradual repeal of the credit will be to reduce taxes for 2 million taxpayers who receive dividend income. The bill does not repeal the retirement income credit.

In the field of civil rights, far-reaching legislation was approved by the House Judiciary Committee and is scheduled for action early in January. The civil rights bill, which will restore to all Americans their inherent rights, provides for enforcement of voting rights; injunctions against discrimination in public accommodations; protection of rights to education and extension of the Civil Rights Commission for 4 years; establishment of a Community Relations Service and a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity; and non-discrimination in federally assisted programs.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives began public hearings on the subject of medical care for the aged in mid-November. The hearings have been suspended, but will resume sometime in January.

We are a nation which has weathered many crises. Our national security cloaks our rights and provides for freedom and human dignity. These qualities we enjoy because we are strong and unified. I know that all Americans pledge their cooperation to President

Johnson in the days ahead. He has earned the confidence of the American people. His leadership among men—as we his former colleagues can so surely attest—will be a source of strength in preserving our way of life.

It has been an honor and privilege to serve the people of Brooklyn. My Washington office is open year round, and letters sent there receive immediate attention. The address is EDNA F. KELLY, Member of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. When Congress is not in session, I meet with my constituents at the Madison Club, 739 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday and Thursday evenings after 8 o'clock.

Everyone, Regardless of Economic Circumstances, or Cultural Interests, Can Enjoy the Free and Simple Magnificence of the Lincoln Memorial

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, because of my deep interest in legislation in behalf of the arts, I have studied the various bills relating to the National Cultural Center very closely during the past 6 years. Despite defects in all of these bills, I have voted favorably on all of them because it seemed to me that, with the assurance that further Federal funds would not be invested, the possible gain to the general public outweighed the obvious risks.

However, when the project is changed in a way that calls for an immediate investment of some \$35 million in Federal funds and an uncertain financial future, and when all of this is proposed as a memorial to a beloved and mourned American President, then I believe that Members of Congress owe their constituents careful study and analysis of the plan, House Joint Resolution 871, to provide it. For this reason I shall go into this matter at some length at this time in order to bring to your attention a number of questions, some of them alarming, for which Congress must seek satisfactory answers before it can properly pass legislation, such as House Joint Resolution 871, dedicated to a deceased President and calling for an unprecedented large sum of Federal money.

I urge you to prepare yourself for the House consideration of this matter to begin January 7, 1964. Perhaps the presentation I submit at this time will stimulate you to do your own research on this proposal.

Here are some of the troublesome problems that raise inevitable doubts, and demonstrate the need for legislative caution:

First. Is the memorial concept a "face-saver" for an otherwise faltering project?

Second. Why are Federal funds needed now when Congress has been repeatedly told, again as recently as last August 5 that the project could be realized through public contributions?

Third. How can a building designed for a 13-acre tract be fitted into the 9 acres authorized by Congress?

Fourth. How can Congress, in good conscience, authorize a \$15.4 million loan on a parking garage to applicants who candidly admit that they do not anticipate enough revenue to pay the annual interest, let alone the operating costs and reduction of principal?

Fifth. Should a Presidential memorial be built with borrowed money—in effect, should it be subject to a first mortgage?

Sixth. Is there a proven need for the project in its present form, aside from the memorial aspects, that justifies such major Federal participation?

Seventh. Should the administration of a Presidential memorial be governed largely outside the control of Congress by a largely self-perpetuating board of lay citizens appointed by the President without review by Congress?

Eighth. What happens to congressional responsibility, the taxpayers of the future, and the memory of President Kennedy, if the Center is a financial failure?

Ninth. Is the site a desirable one for the intended use in spite of severe criticism by leading architects and other qualified experts?

Tenth. Is this "sole" memorial in fact the most suitable one for the mourned President it would commemorate? Should Congress ignore other worthy memorial proposals that have been submitted to it? The Senate-passed companion measure drops the word "sole." Should we insist on its retention.

I do not pretend to have the answers to all of these questions, but I am certain that they should be developed by a suitable commission of Congress. I hope that my colleagues, Democratic and Republican, will join me in this appeal to reason and dignity. Certainly a memorial based on culture, of all memorials, should arise from a thoughtful approach, calling on all the skills of our vast Nation before the position of Congress is irrevocably decided.

Yesterday's plan for a national theater, no matter how attractive, should not be hastily improvised into a monument for the ages. To do so is not worthy of Congress, of the people of the United States nor of President Kennedy.

The National Cultural Center has been before Congress as a legislative matter three times; once in the summer of 1958, when the original bill was passed, again in 1960, when the act was amended in certain technical respects, and again during the summer of 1963, when the act was extended for 3 years due to the failure of the fundraising campaign to make its goal within the 5-year limitation originally set by Congress. Each time that this legislation has been before Congress, it has been brought to the floor with a severe limit on debate. Thus, Congress has never had a chance to consider as thoroughly as it should

the defects as well as the virtues of the act and the project.

The act, as well as its first amendment, were passed during the Eisenhower administration with the backing of President Eisenhower. It was made clear to Congress in 1958 and in 1960 that the President favored the project only on the basis that the obligation of the Federal Government was to provide a site of about 9 acres and that all other capital and operating funds would be raised by public subscription. The extension of the act was passed in the Kennedy administration with the backing of the White House, and the same clear representations as to funding through public contributions only were made by the proponents of the extension. The record is crystal clear on this point.

House Joint Resolution 871, which proposes to change the name of the National Cultural Center to the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts, and to provide up to \$15.5 million of Federal funds as capital, and to lend another \$15.4 million in Federal funds for construction of a parking garage, and to designate the proposed Center as the sole national memorial to the late President in the National Capital area, evolved from a very simple amendment which was sent to Congress with the recommendation of President Johnson. House Joint Resolution 871, with its concept of borrowing authority and other unique provisions, is substantially different from the amendment first recommended by the White House. It is of some significance that House Joint Resolution 871 was prepared within 24 hours after penetrating questions were asked during committee hearings by Representative CRAMER of Florida and this joint resolution appears to have been drawn in an attempt to answer most of the questions he raised.

Even so, it appears to be full of defects, and it certainly raises many questions which Congress should face and resolve before taking final action on the present problems. For the first time, there is an opportunity for extended debate which is more important than ever in view of the suddenness and brevity of the recent committee hearings and the fact that the only public witness who appeared during these hearings, the president of the District of Columbia Federation of Musicians, AFL-CIO, expressed grave concern about many aspects of House Joint Resolution 871, and the project as it is currently organized.

In order for Congress to deliberate and legislate intelligently in the public interest, it is necessary to consider the theater and art concepts of this memorial to President Kennedy. These components of the legislation are especially important, because of the fact that the project has been in existence for more than 5 years and therefore the proposed memorial, like a business corporation, becomes subject to the liabilities as well as the assets that have been acquired during its 5-year, nonmemorial, history. Congress must consider a point that has been raised by a number of thoughtful Members, including Senator ELLENDER of Louisiana, Representative BROWN of Ohio, and Representative CRAMER of Florida. This is that the trustees of the National

Cultural Center see the conversion of the Center to a memorial as a means of rescuing a project that might not otherwise have succeeded.

FIRST. THE QUESTION OF MAGNITUDE AND NEED

Other than in the matter of acreage, the original legislation set no limit on the nature of the building or buildings to be erected nor their cost. The hearings produced testimony from the American Institute of Architects under which it recognized the national importance of the project and recommended that the design be chosen through a nationwide competition which the institute agreed to administer free of charge as a public service. The trustees never availed themselves of this generous offer, and appointed as sole architect, Edward D. Stone. The first plan he developed called for three theaters and two small auditoriums under one roof with underground parking facilities at an estimated cost of \$75 million.

Many proponents of the original legislation were surprised and shocked, since they had believed that the project should be started with a single theater suitable for opera and ballet and, perhaps, symphony concerts. Based on figures from other cities, it was assumed that this could be accomplished for about \$10 million. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], one of the authors of the original bill, had this to say as late as 1961:

When I backed the proposal I had in mind the construction of a comparatively modest multipurpose auditorium here in Washington which could serve as a showplace for the performing arts, related traveling painting and sculpture exhibitions, and so on. The Center, under present plans, is far larger than the population of the metropolitan area of the Nation's Capital can reasonably or realistically be expected to use. The Congress gave the Center a site almost as large as that of the Lincoln Center in New York City on which six major buildings will be located. I do not believe the additional land called for in two bills before the Congress is needed, or that the powers of the Congress should be exerted to obtain it.

During 1962 the project was redesigned, retaining the concept of three theaters under one roof, but eliminating working space which would have made the project a true cultural center equivalent to cultural centers in other big cities in this country and in other nations. The cost of the revised structure was announced as \$30 million. It now appears that the trustees also eliminated the parking facilities from their cost estimates. It was not made publicly clear until the present hearings that the parking facilities (to be discussed below) were not included in the \$30 million estimate. Indeed, publicity material issued by the trustees states that the parking garage is an integral part of the project and the \$30 million cost estimate. The information developed at the hearings, therefore, came as a surprise to the Congress, the public and, doubtless, to most donors.

There appear to have been no adequate studies that would indicate a need at present or in the immediate future, for the three theaters that are presently proposed. Roger L. Stevens, the chair-

man of the board of trustees, stated at the recent hearings grave doubts that there is enough audience available at present for the structure that is being planned. He said that it was the hope of himself and his colleagues that the existence of the three new theaters would encourage the growth of audiences.

Washington is already graced by Constitution Hall in which symphony concerts by the resident National Symphony Orchestra and by visiting orchestras from the United States and abroad have flourished for many years. It has been made available by its owners, the Daughters of the American Revolution, at very low rentals so that it appears that there is no urgent need for another symphony hall in Washington. In respect to an opera house, it is widely acknowledged that there is no suitable auditorium in Washington for grand opera, and great ballet groups. It follows, that a genuine need does exist in this field, but there appears to have been no adequate market study as to the number of days in each year that such an opera house would be economically useful. In respect to the proposed theater, judging by the rest of the country, the so-called legitimate theater appears to be diminishing in holding the interest of audiences. The National Theater in downtown Washington is not occupied in each of the 52 weeks of the year and, with rare exceptions, it does not attract audiences to the limit of its seating capacity. Could the National Theater survive as the legitimate business enterprise of its owners if it were faced with the competition of a tax-exempt theater on Federal property? One of the corporations owned in part by Roger L. Stevens is lessee of the National Theater.

Related to the question of need is the attitude of the potentially largest users of a cultural center. The two most active performing arts organizations in Washington, the National Symphony, which has been operating for 32 years, and the Washington Opera Society, which is now in its 7th year, have both been quoted in the press as expressing concern that vigorous fundraising for the National Cultural Center was creating difficulties for them in their own essential fundraising activities. In this connection I call your attention to an article in the Wall Street Journal of September 6, 1963. This same concern has been voiced by the managements of America's major symphony orchestras, who presumably would be the most frequent users of the Center after the Washington organizations. At a conference of the 25 major orchestra managers in San Francisco on June 23, the National Cultural Center was discussed and the consensus was that active fundraising for the Center was in "direct conflict" with the fundraising needs of the orchestras in their own communities. This would indicate that the national efforts to raise contributions would be at least privately resisted, if not publicly opposed, by the very performing arts organizations who the Center's trustees count on to be the core of support for the National Cultural Center. Since these existing cultural organizations are widely scattered among

the constituencies of Congress, it follows that Congress should take time to inform itself thoroughly regarding the impact of the proposed legislation on existing cultural activities throughout the United States.

SECOND. THE QUESTION OF SITE

During the hearings leading to the original legislation, the proponents were virtually unanimous in recommending a site on the Mall close to downtown. They lost out to the Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and the present site along the river was hurriedly designated as a substitute in the closing days of the 85th Congress. Most thoughtful critics continue to be opposed to the present site despite its acknowledged scenic splendor. It has been widely characterized as "an island in the midst of a spaghetti-maze of arterial highways." It was pointed out during the hearings that successful theaters are almost invariably located in downtown areas and that those that have been located off the beaten track are often doomed to be failures. The Washington Auditorium, which is now being demolished, and which was out of the downtown area in its day, was cited as an example. Officials close to President Kennedy who were active on the Planning Commission for Pennsylvania Avenue had recommended to him that the Cultural Center project be broken up into its three components and that these be built one at a time as part of the rehabilitation of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol.

The Advisory Committee on Pennsylvania Avenue was critical of the present plans and site on these grounds: First, the site is so far from the center of the Nation's Capital that it could do little to enrich the city's cultural life; second, the present location is not served by major public transportation facilities; third, housing all performing arts stages in a single building might result in a structure so large as to be out of proportion to the rest of the city.

The New York Times on December 11, 1963, said that the National Cultural Center "seems doomed to be a well-landscaped traffic island in the midst of freeways; culture over a giant car park. Pedestrians will undoubtedly be able to burrow over or under the automotive obstacle race, but this is peculiarly bad planning. As it stands now, the National Cultural Center is a well-intentioned gesture, dubiously sited, promising prettiness but shortchanging the possibility of architectural greatness—a backhanded tribute to culture and Mr. Kennedy."

The most experienced, independent, concert manager in Washington, Patrick Hayes, has been frequently critical of the large size of the Cultural Center project and of the site. After the memorial legislation was introduced, Mr. Hayes in two broadcasts—December 1 and 15, 1963—urged caution and deliberation by Congress and continued to raise serious questions regarding the site.

Congress should certainly have a chance to review the question of site, especially if the Cultural Center is to be a memorial to President Kennedy, since no American would want a Presidential

memorial to risk failure as a business enterprise, a risk which now must be considered by the Congress because of the unique nature of this proposal as developed in House Joint Resolution 871.

Another serious question relating to the site is its size. The original act authorized only 9 acres. The plan for the National Cultural Center developed by Edward D. Stone, architect, as well as publicity issued by the trustees of the Center, calls for 13 acres. When this discrepancy was brought up by me on the floor of this House on August 5, 1963, I was assured by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] that no additional land involving Federal funds would be acquired for the National Cultural Center. In spite of these assurances, officials of the National Cultural Center testified at the hearings on this legislation on December 12, 1963, that 4 additional acres would have to be acquired by the Federal Government through the National Capital Planning Commission at a cost of some \$3.3 million to be appropriated by Congress. Congress has not authorized this extension of the acreage for the National Cultural Center, nor has it authorized such an appropriation, but it appears that the presently planned building cannot be erected on the present 9 acres according to the trustees of the Center, who say it is the "obligation" of the Federal Government to buy the additional land.

THIRD. THE QUESTION OF PARKING

The business risks of the memorial come into sharp focus in relation to recently uncovered facts about the parking garage which is essential to the operation of the Center. In order to justify the omission of the cost of the parking garage from the publicized cost of the Center, Mr. Stevens, the Center's chairman, testified that he considered parking to be noncultural and therefore that it would be improper to ask for public contributions to pay for the construction of it. Presumably the same standard has not been applied to the funds needed for construction of restaurants, checkrooms, and other noncultural activities within the Center. It was at the time of that testimony on December 12, 1963, that Congress first heard of the proposal to borrow funds to construct the parking garage. It is noteworthy that the originally proposed memorial bill did not include such borrowing authority so that it is certain that Congress would have been faced with this request later on if it had passed the bill as originally proposed.

At the time of his testimony, Center Chairman Roger Stevens stated that construction costs of the garage would be \$10,800,000. In House Joint Resolution 871, which emerged a day later, borrowing authority is asked for \$15.4 million. Three days later Mr. Stevens testified that the additional \$4.2 million was needed because of architects' fees, engineers' fees, and allowance for increases in construction costs.

This astounding proposal would put a first mortgage on a presidential memorial for the first time in our history. Moreover, according to the testimony of its own proponents, this mortgage is certain

to default. The proposed parking garage with spaces for about 1,600 cars is to be built at the unprecedented high cost of \$10,000 per parking space. According to the testimony of Mr. Stevens, the best anticipated revenues from the use of this parking will not be enough to pay the annual interest charges, let alone the annual operating costs, and any reduction whatsoever of the principal of the 30-year loan that is sought. It is clear that the end result will not be a loan, but a further \$15.4 million contribution from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. Stevens testified that it was proposed to operate the parking garage at a dollar a car on an in-and-out basis regardless of time. Because of its isolated position, most tourists would be able to approach the proposed Kennedy memorial conveniently only by private automobile. Those tourists who merely want to view the building—and it is unclear whether they may ever enter free—rather than attend one of the spectacles to be presented there, would thus have to pay \$1 for the privilege of parking. The other presidential memorials provide free parking conveniently near and, of course, free admission. Might not this affect the attitude of tourists toward the memory of President Kennedy?

It is also to be questioned whether enough parking and adequate entrance and exit facilities have been planned. The present seating capacities of all of the Center's facilities add up to more than 12,000. For this, 1,600 parking places underground, and no surface parking, are being planned. By comparison, the Federal Government's Carter Barron Amphitheater has a seating capacity of 4,000 and adjacent parking lots for more than 1,100 cars. The Carter Barron Amphitheater is also served by regularly scheduled D.C. Transit routes. Yet, at the times when it plays to large audiences, the Carter Barron parking lots are quickly filled and the parking spills over to adjacent streets for many blocks around. According to the architect, Mr. Stone, there will be only one access road from the surrounding highways to the Cultural Center. This would tend to raise a serious problem, both in entrance and exit, for 1,600 cars at a time when there is intensive activity in the theaters, especially when audiences are leaving at one time.

Here it shall be noted that the parking problem appears to be greatly aggravated by the difficult site that has been chosen. If the Cultural Center project were to be located in downtown Washington, existing and future commercial parking facilities could take care of all of the needs at no expense to the Federal Government.

FOURTH. THE QUESTION OF MATCHING FUNDS

President Eisenhower and President Kennedy both laid great emphasis on the fact that no Federal money would go into the construction of the Center. Senator ELLENDER, of Louisiana, spoke on this subject just this past December 18, saying:

President Kennedy was aware that if the Cultural Center could be constructed entirely through private contributions, it would have much more meaning for the people all over the country. * * * President Kennedy real-

ized this, and attached great significance to the raising of private funds. * * * He made it the subject of White House messages.

Chairman Stevens of the Center has himself laid great emphasis on this aspect of the plan for the Center. Writing in the *American Music Teacher* for September-October 1962, he stated:

When Congress sets aside a 13-acre tract [sic] on the Potomac for the National Cultural Center it also stipulated—in conformity with the American tradition—that the funds for erecting the Center should be raised by popular subscription. In other words, Congress hoped that the people of our country would indicate their enthusiasm for this program by a kind of referendum, in which their votes would be cast in the form of voluntary contributions, both large and small.

Yet, it is now proposed that a memorial to President Kennedy be erected in a way that is not in conformity with a long-established and successful American tradition. This tradition and precedent have not been violated in the case of the congressionally authorized memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt which is yet to be built and which, when it is built, is to be constructed from funds made available entirely by public subscription.

FIFTH. THE QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATION

All existing Presidential memorials in Washington (including those authorized but not yet constructed) have been developed under the direct control of Congress through congressional commissions. Congress is now being asked to consider a Presidential memorial of unprecedented magnitude and of unprecedented usage and cost with unprecedented haste—and also is being asked to waive the commission approach which has resulted in the great memorials to Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson. Congress is being asked to surrender fiscal control and administrative control to a board dominated by lay citizens appointed by the President without the advice and consent of Congress. It is being asked to do this in the face of a proposal for a Presidential memorial which is simultaneously being presented to Congress as a "business proposition" which is supposed to pay its own way. It would appear that because of the grave risks in the uncharted course set for the proposed project that the thoughtful commission approach is more necessary than ever before.

SIXTH. THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL RISK

For the first time in our history, Congress is being asked to authorize and pay the major cost of a Presidential memorial which, once it is built, must be maintained as a business. This injects the problem of calculated risk into a memorial monument, something which Congress has never had to deal with before. During various committee hearings, Congress has relied on the testimony of one witness, Mr. Stevens, for assurances, unsupported by figures, that the project would pay for itself once it is built and would not be a future burden to the taxpayers. Although the statements of Mr. Stevens, whose investments are primarily in the theater and in real estate, should be carefully

considered, his opinion runs counter to all actual experience in this field. Comparable cultural centers erected, or being erected in other big American cities, have assumed that they would need annual operating funds in addition to those coming from operating revenues. Lincoln Center in New York found that its construction costs just about doubled in the course of construction, and it still has not raised all of the capital that it needs. Lincoln Center has also found that its annual operating costs are greater than those assumed in the planning estimates. In the other nations of the world, opera houses and cultural centers all receive large annual subsidies from their governments. They cannot and do not exist from operating revenues alone.

It thus becomes virtually certain that Congress will have to provide annual operating funds to keep such a gigantic enterprise solvent. Comparison has been made with the National Gallery of Art, which was constructed entirely through private means and given to the Government. Yet, the National Gallery requires and receives from Congress an appropriation of more than \$2 million a year which it needs in order to operate. A complex cultural center of the performing arts will undoubtedly require even more in annual subsidies in order to operate.

Congress has been given rosy predictions in regard to other so-called self-liquidating projects, the most recent and notable of which is the District of Columbia Stadium. Congress now knows that even the most careful business predictions by experts cannot be considered negotiable. This is an especial problem for enterprises which depend upon paying audiences in order to remain solvent. For example, far from paying for itself, the District of Columbia Stadium cannot pay the interest on its Government-guaranteed bonds and the Government has had to step in in order to make the interest payments.

It is true that Congress has already authorized the undertaking of such necessary financial risks in connection with the construction of the theaters of

the National Cultural Center. However, the circumstances under which Congress approved the plan were much different from those that are now being proposed. The original plan called for a project which, except for the grant of land, would be capitalized and supported entirely through private contributions. The project at that time was not a memorial project and therefore there was no implied obligation to rescue it, if it should fail. Now Congress is confronted with a plan under which a major Federal investment of at least \$35 million is to be made immediately. This plan for a presidential memorial can hardly be allowed to fail, once it has been built, regardless of the future cost to the Federal Treasury.

A presidential memorial that, in the future, found itself in financial trouble would not be a graceful tribute to the man to whom it is dedicated.

Congress is also being asked to pass in House Joint Resolution 871 a measure which would supersede more than 40 conflicting memorial proposals on which hearings have never been held, and whose virtues will never be known if, for the first time in our Nation's history, a presidential memorial is authorized under emergency conditions. Precedent and prudence appear to require the commission approach. Congress, for example, should have a completely detailed fiscal report of the Center's operations to date including a complete listing of all donations made, the names of the donors and the conditions attached to the gifts. Congress should have this information because it is the Congress and, also, because it is being asked to authorize Federal funds that must match, among other items, substantially more than \$1 million which have been spent already on purely administrative and promotional activities. The commission approach would also give Congress the needed opportunity to consider, in less chaotic circumstances, whether or not the Cultural Center, attractive as the idea may sound at the moment, is in fact the most suitable memorial to President Kennedy. Representative

SCHWENDEL, of Iowa, has appropriately pointed out that although the late President's interest in the performing arts was a matter of record, it was not the dominant interest in his life.

It would be wise to consider whether a Cultural Center memorial is the type of memorial that would appeal to most Americans in connection with their late President. It is apparent that the greatest value of the Cultural Center memorial will be to those who are able to afford the admission prices to the attractions that it will present. It follows that the Center will be of more value to the residents of Washington than to its visitors. Many millions of Americans who visit Washington will be excluded from the fullest enjoyment of a memorial such as House Joint Resolution 871 will provide. Everyone, regardless of economic circumstances or cultural interests, can enjoy the free and simple magnificence of the Lincoln Memorial.

Voting and Attendance Record of Representative Gerald R. Ford

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 24, 1963

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report of my voting and attendance record during the 1st session of the 88th Congress.

The record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. The description of bills is for the purpose of identification only; no attempt has been made to describe the bills completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved.

The purpose of this report is to collect in one place information which is scattered through thousands of pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

The report is as follows:

Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 9	Call of the House.	Present.
2	Jan. 9	Election of the Speaker. (McCormack, 256; Halleck, 175.)	Halleck.
3	Jan. 9	H. Res. 5, on a motion calling for a vote on the resolution concerning rules of the House. (Passed 249 to 183.)	No.
4	Jan. 9	H. Res. 5, to adopt for the 88th Cong. the House rules of the 87th Cong. except that membership on Committee on Rules shall be increased permanently from 12 to 15 members. (Passed 235 to 196.)	No.
5	Feb. 27	H.J. Res. 284, to approve a supplemental appropriation of \$508,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture. (Passed 254 to 154.)	No.
6	Feb. 27	H. Res. 249, to authorize an amount not to exceed \$360,000 for use by the Committee on Un-American Activities in carrying on its work. (Passed 385 to 20.)	Yes.
7	Mar. 11	Quorum call.	Present.
8	Mar. 11	H.R. 2438, to extend for 4 years the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (selective service). (Passed 387 to 3.)	Yes.
9	Mar. 12	H.R. 4374, to proclaim Sir Winston Churchill an honorary citizen of the United States. (Passed 377 to 21.)	Yes.
10	Mar. 12	Quorum call.	Present.
11	Mar. 13	Quorum call.	Present.
12	Mar. 13	H.R. 2440, to increase the authorization for military procurement by \$363,700,000 to develop the RS-70 weapons system. (Passed 226 to 179.)	Yes.
13	Mar. 13	H.R. 2440, to recommit to committee the bill authorizing appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels in order to reduce by 5 percent the procurement funds and by 12½ percent the research and development funds. (Defeated 149 to 258.)	Yes.
14	Mar. 13	H.R. 2440, on final passage of the bill to authorize \$15,856,391,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. (Passed 374 to 33.)	No.
15	Apr. 4	Quorum call.	Present.
16	Apr. 4	H.R. 5366, to approve the \$5,900,000,000 appropriation bill for the Department of Treasury and Post Office and for the Executive Office. (Passed 385 to 17.)	Yes.
17	Apr. 9	Quorum call.	Present.
18	Apr. 10	Quorum call.	Present.
19	Apr. 10	H.R. 5517, to add \$450,000,000 for the public works acceleration program to the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963. (Passed 228 to 184.)	No.
20	Apr. 10	H.R. 5389, to repeal certain legislation relating to silver including authorization to issue \$1 Federal Reserve notes in place of \$1 silver certificates. (Passed 251 to 122.)	Yes.
21	Apr. 23	Quorum call.	Present.
22	Apr. 24	Quorum call.	Present.
23	Apr. 24	H.R. 12, to recommit to committee the Health Professions Education Assistance Act in order to delete the provision for student loans. (Defeated 171 to 239.)	Yes.

See footnotes at end of table.

Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
24	Apr. 24	H.R. 12 on final passage of the Health Professions Education Assistance Act. (Passed 288 to 122.)	No.
25	Apr. 25	Quorum call	Present.
26	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
27	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
28	Apr. 26	Quorum call	Present.
29	Apr. 26	H.R. 4997, to recommit to the Committee on Agriculture the Feed Grains Act of 1963. (Defeated 196 to 205.)	Yes.
30	Apr. 26	H.R. 4997, on final passage of the Feed Grains Act of 1963. (Passed 208 to 196.)	No.
31	Apr. 29	Quorum call	Present.
32	Apr. 29	Quorum call	Present.
33	Apr. 29	H.R. 1762 (S. 20), to amend the bill establishing a bureau in the Department of the Interior to coordinate outdoor recreational programs by requiring it to file annual reports itemizing the source, value, purpose, and use of each donation accepted in connection with this act. (Passed 292 to 50.)	Yes.
34	Apr. 30	Quorum call	Present.
35	May 1	Quorum call	Present.
36	May 1	Quorum call	Present.
37	May 6	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
38	May 6	H.R. 40, to provide Federal matching funds to assist in the construction and remodeling of facilities for research in State agricultural experiment stations. (Passed 274 to 30.)	Absent. ²
39	May 7	Quorum call	Present.
40	May 7	H.J. Res. 245, to provide that Members of Congress shall be limited to per diem allowances and necessary transportation costs in connection with travel outside the United States. (Passed 384 to 2.)	Yes.
41	May 8	H.R. 5517, to recommit to conference the supplemental appropriations bill, 1963, in order to insist upon the elimination of funds added by the Senate for the World Food Congress and \$65,000 to the International Peace Corps Secretariat. (Passed 207 to 190.)	Yes.
42	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
43	May 9	H.R. 950, to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 to provide for maximum personnel security in the National Security Agency. (Passed 340 to 40.)	Yes.
44	May 13	H.R. 4274, to amend the District of Columbia Code to permit principals and teachers in District of Columbia schools to use reasonable force in maintaining order in schools. (Passed 277 to 53.)	Absent. ²
45	May 14	H.R. 5517, to accept the conference on the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963, which includes among others a provision for \$450,000,000 for the accelerated public works program. (Passed 241 to 130.)	No.
46	May 14	H.R. 5517, to order the previous question in order to vote on a provision in the bill relative to the Philippine war damage claims payment. (Defeated 168 to 207 with the provision later ordered recommitted to conference for further consideration.)	No.
47	May 14	Quorum call	Present.
48	May 14	H. Res. 340, to authorize travel outside the United States by members of the House Committee on Education and Labor. (Defeated 153 to 217.)	No.
49	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
50	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
51	May 15	H.R. 6009, to recommit to committee the bill to increase the national debt limit in order to amend the bill by providing for a continuation of the debt limitation at \$305,000,000,000. (Defeated 195 to 222.)	Yes.
52	May 15	H.R. 6009, on final passage of the bill to increase the national debt limit to \$309,000,000,000 for July and August 1963. (Passed 213 to 204.)	No.
53	May 16	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 23	H. Res. 362, to adopt the resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 6060 (S. 1409), the bill relative to equal pay for equal work by women. (Passed 362 to 9.)	Yes.
55	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
56	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
57	May 29	Quorum call	Present.
58	May 29	H. Res. 368, to authorize the Speaker to appoint official delegates from the House of Representatives to the meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. (Passed 277 to 52.)	Yes.
59	May 29	H.R. 5497, to continue for 2 years the program under Public Law 78 of 1951 by which Mexican nationals are temporarily admitted to the United States as agricultural laborers. (Defeated 158 to 174.)	Yes.
60	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
61	June 4	H.R. 3496, to amend the bill providing for certain exemptions of the Reorganization Act by prohibiting the creation by the President of any new executive departments under the authority of the Reorganization Act. (Passed 227 to 174.)	Yes.
62	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
63	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
64	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
65	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
66	June 4	On a motion to adjourn the meeting of the House. (Defeated 53 to 277.)	No.
67	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
68	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
69	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
70	June 5	Quorum call	Present.
71	June 6	Quorum call	Present.
72	June 6	H.R. 6754, to approve the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture in the amount of \$5,900,000,000. (Passed 288 to 79.)	No.
73	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
74	June 11	H.R. 6868, to approve the legislative appropriation bill in the amount of \$140,000,000. (Passed 271 to 122.)	Yes.
75	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
76	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
77	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
78	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
79	June 12	H.R. 4996, to adopt the Area Redevelopment Act Amendments of 1963, increasing the authorized funds for the program by \$455,500,000. (Defeated 204 to 209.)	No.
80	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
81	June 13	H.R. 6755, to adopt the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1963, continuing for 1 year the corporate tax rates and the rates on certain excise taxes scheduled to change or expire on June 30. (Passed 283 to 91.)	Yes.
82	June 18	Quorum call	Present.
83	June 18	H.R. 7083, to adopt the 1964 appropriations bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce in the amount of \$1,800,000,000. (Passed 301 to 93.)	Yes.
84	June 19	Quorum call	Present.
85	June 19	H.J. Res. 247, to suspend the equal time provisions of the Communications Act to enable radio and TV facilities to grant equal time to 1964 presidential and vice presidential candidates for major parties without extending same privilege to minor candidates. (Passed 263 to 126.)	Yes.
86	June 24	Quorum call	Present.
87	June 24	H.R. 6177, to recommit to committee the bill relating to the annual payment to the District of Columbia in order to increase the contribution from \$45,000,000 to \$53,000,000. (Defeated 99 to 237.)	No.
88	June 25	Quorum call	Present.
89	June 25	Quorum call	Present.
90	June 26	Quorum call	Present.
91	June 26	H.R. 7179, to adopt the 1964 appropriation bill for the Department of Defense in the amount of \$47,000,000,000. (Passed 410 to 1.)	Yes.
92	July 9	Quorum call	Present.
93	July 9	H.R. 3179, to provide that judges of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior. (Passed 314 to 82.)	Yes.
94	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
95	July 16	H.R. 4897, to recommit to committee the bill extending the provisions of the sedition law to include acts of sedition committed against the United States in foreign countries by U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens. (Defeated 40 to 338.)	No.
96	July 17	H.R. 5279, to recommit to the conference committee the appropriation bill for the Department of Interior in order to eliminate \$511,000 for initiating plans for a National Air Museum Bldg. (Defeated 144 to 245.)	No.
97	July 17	H.R. 5279, to approve the conference report making appropriations in the amount of \$958,456,500 for the Department of the Interior in fiscal 1964. (Passed 331 to 50.)	Yes.
98	July 17	Quorum call	Present.
99	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
100	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
101	July 18	H.R. 5171, to recommit to committee the bill authorizing General Services Administration to handle purchase, lease, operation of automatic data processing equipment by Federal agencies and departments. (Defeated 96 to 258.)	No.
102	July 24	H.R. 6518, to adopt the Clear Air Act which authorized \$90,000,000 previously for research, investigation, and training in the area of air pollution. (Passed 272 to 102.)	No.

See footnotes at end of table.

Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
103	July 25	Quorum call	Present.
104	July 25	H. R. 4638, to recommit to committee the Presidential Transition Act in order to eliminate the authorization of appropriations. (Defeated 29 to 343.)	No.
105	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
106	July 30	H. R. 3872, to insist on the House position that the Export-Import Bank should be financed by appropriations rather than through back-door spending. (Passed 379 to 11.)	Yes.
107	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
108	July 31	H. Res. 453, to adopt a rule waiving points of order and providing for the consideration of the conference report on H. R. 5207, to amend the Foreign Service Building Act as amended to pay balance of payment for Philippine war damage. (Passed 234 to 166.)	No.
109	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
110	Aug. 1	H. Res. 467, to adopt a rule providing for the consideration of H. R. 7500, a bill authorizing appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (Passed 387 to 1.)	Yes.
111	Aug. 1	H. R. 7500, to approve the bill authorizing \$5,200,000,000 in appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (Passed 334 to 57.)	Yes.
112	Aug. 5	Quorum call	Present.
113	Aug. 5	S. 1652, to amend the National Cultural Center Act to extend the termination date for fund raising for 3 years and to enlarge the board of trustees. (Passed 293 to 33.)	Yes.
114	Aug. 6	Quorum call	Present.
115	Aug. 6	H. R. 4955, to recommit to committee the Vocational Educational Act of 1963 to amend the act to provide that by July 1, 1965, all vocational educational programs conducted under the act should be on a racially nondiscriminatory basis. (Defeated 181 to 217.)	Yes.
116	Aug. 6	H. R. 4955, to pass the Vocational Education Act of 1963. (Passed 377 to 21.)	Yes.
117	Aug. 7	Quorum call	Present.
118	Aug. 7	H. Res. 477, to adopt the rule permitting consideration of H. R. 7824, the bill to extend the \$309,000,000,000 debt limit until Nov. 30. (Passed 303 to 72.)	Yes.
119	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
120	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
121	Aug. 8	H. R. 7824, to recommit to committee the bill on public debt limit to set the temporary limit at \$307,000,000,000 until Oct. 31, 1963. (Defeated 164 to 229.)	Yes.
122	Aug. 8	H. R. 7824, to pass the bill extending the \$309,000,000,000 public debt limit until Nov. 30, 1963. (Passed 221 to 175.)	No.
123	Aug. 12	Quorum call	Absent. ³
124	Aug. 12	H. R. 7625, to recommit to committee the bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 114 to 222.)	Paired against.
125	Aug. 14	Quorum call	Present.
126	Aug. 14	H. R. 6143, to pass the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. (Passed 287 to 113.)	Yes.
127	Aug. 20	Quorum call	Present.
128	Aug. 20	Quorum call	Present.
129	Aug. 21	Quorum call	Present.
130	Aug. 22	Quorum call	Present.
131	Aug. 23	Quorum call	Present.
132	Aug. 23	H. R. 7885, to recommit to committee the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963 in order to reduce the authorization for foreign aid by \$585,000,000. (Passed 222 to 188.)	Yes.
133	Aug. 23	H. R. 7885, on final passage of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963 authorizing \$3,500,000,000 for fiscal year 1964. (Passed 224 to 186.)	Yes.
134	Aug. 27	Quorum call	Present.
135	Aug. 27	Quorum call	Present.
136	Aug. 28	Quorum call	Present.
137	Aug. 28	Quorum call	Present.
138	Aug. 28	H. R. 7500, to recommit to conference committee the authorization for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in order to reduce the dollar amount to \$5,200,000,000 as originally approved by the House. (Defeated 176 to 200.)	Yes.
139	Aug. 28	H. R. 7500, on final passage of the NASA authorization bill for \$5,350,000,000. (Passed 249 to 125.)	Yes.
140	Sept. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
141	Sept. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
142	Sept. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
143	Sept. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
144	Sept. 10	S. 1576, to approve the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Centers Construction Act of 1963 as amended by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (Passed 335 to 18.)	Absent. ²
145	Sept. 11	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
146	Sept. 11	H. Res. 504, to establish a select committee of the House to investigate research programs conducted or sponsored by the Federal Government. (Passed 336 to 0.)	Absent. ²
147	Sept. 17	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
148	Sept. 17	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
149	Sept. 17	Quorum call	Absent. ⁴
150	Sept. 24	Quorum call	Present.
151	Sept. 24	H. Res. 527, to adopt a closed (gag) rule providing for 8 hours of debate on the Revenue Act of 1963. (Passed 320 to 66.)	No.
152	Sept. 24	Quorum call	Present.
153	Sept. 25	Quorum call	Present.
154	Sept. 25	Quorum call	Present.
155	Sept. 25	Quorum call	Present.
156	Sept. 25	H. R. 8363, to recommit to committee the Revenue Act of 1963 to provide that tax reduction should become effective only if expenditures in fiscal year 1964 are estimated by the President to not exceed \$97,000,000,000 and for the year 1965 not to exceed \$98,000,000,000. (Defeated 199 to 226.)	Yes.
157	Sept. 25	H. R. 8363, to approve the Revenue Act of 1963 as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means. (Passed 271 to 155.)	No.
158	Sept. 26	Quorum call	Present.
159	Oct. 1	Quorum call	Present.
160	Oct. 1	H. R. 6555, to adopt the conference report on the military pay raise bill. (Passed 333 to 5.)	Yes.
161	Oct. 1	Quorum call	Present.
162	Oct. 1	H. Res. 539, to adopt an open rule for the consideration of H. R. 7044, a bill to authorize \$1,500,000 for construction of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial. (Passed 314 to 12.)	Yes.
163	Oct. 2	Quorum call	Absent. ³
164	Oct. 7	Quorum call	Present.
165	Oct. 7	H. R. 641, to agree to a Senate amendment to H. R. 3369 (a private bill) extending for 1 year the life of the Civil Rights Commission. (Passed 265 to 80.)	Yes.
166	Oct. 8	Quorum call	Present.
167	Oct. 8	H. R. 7179, to approve the conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Defense in the amount of \$47,200,000,000. (Passed 335 to 3.)	Yes.
168	Oct. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
169	Oct. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
170	Oct. 10	H. R. 8747, to recommit to committee the independent office appropriation bill in order to reduce by \$200,000,000 the research and development funds for NASA. (Defeated 145 to 192.)	Absent. ²
171	Oct. 11	H. R. 8747, to adopt the independent offices appropriation bill in the amount of \$13,000,000,000. (Passed 302 to 32.)	Absent. ²
172	Oct. 14	H. R. 6871, to modify the retirement benefits of judges of local District of Columbia courts. (Passed 149 to 86.)	Absent. ⁴
173	Oct. 15	Quorum call	Present.
174	Oct. 15	H. R. 6237, to authorize grants for the collection, reproduction, and publication of documentary source material of American history. (Passed 157 to 154.)	No.
175	Oct. 21	Quorum call	Absent. ³
176	Oct. 21	S. 1576, to adopt the conference report on the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Centers Construction Act of 1963. (Passed 296 to 14.)	Absent. ²
177	Oct. 22	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
178	Oct. 22	H. R. 8821, to revise the methods for repayment to the Treasury of funds advanced by the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act. (Passed 350 to 1.)	Absent. ²
179	Oct. 23	Quorum call	Present.
180	Oct. 23	H. R. 5945, to establish a United States-Puerto Rico commission to study relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. (Passed 320 to 44.)	Yes.
181	Oct. 24	Quorum call	Present.
182	Oct. 28	Quorum call	Absent. ³

See footnotes at end of table.

Voting record of Representative GERALD R. FORD, 5th District of Michigan—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
183	Oct. 28	H. J. Res 782, to extend the continuing resolution for appropriations for fiscal year 1964 through Nov. 30, 1963. (Passed 279 to 11.)	Absent. ²
184	Oct. 28	H. Res. 314, to authorize a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor to visit Russia and other European countries for the purpose of inspecting scientific data processing arrangements. (Defeated 119 to 164.)	Absent. ²
185	Oct. 29	Quorum call	Absent. ²
186	Oct. 30	Quorum call	Absent. ²
187	Oct. 31	Quorum call	Present.
188	Oct. 31	H. R. 6500, to adopt the conference report on the military construction authorization bill. (Passed 356 to 1.)	Yes.
189	Oct. 31	H. R. 8195, to approve the bill extending for 1 year (to Dec. 31, 1964) the provisions of Public Law 78 relating to the use of Mexican nationals as agricultural laborers in United States. (Passed 173 to 158.)	Yes.
190	Nov. 6	Quorum call	Present.
191	Nov. 6	H. R. 6143, to adopt the conference report on the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. (Passed 258 to 92.)	Yes.
192	Nov. 6	H. R. 8920, to recommit to the Committee on the District of Columbia a bill to revise the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act for the District. (Passed 258 to 98.)	Yes.
193	Nov. 7	Quorum call	Present.
194	Nov. 7	H. Res. 564, on the adoption of a closed rule to take up for consideration H. R. 8969, a bill to raise the public debt limit. (Passed 212 to 149.)	No.
195	Nov. 7	H. R. 8969, to recommit to committee the bill to increase the public debt limit from \$309,000,000,000 to \$315,000,000,000 until June 29, 1964. (Defeated 172 to 197.)	Yes.
196	Nov. 8	H. R. 8969, to approve the bill to increase the public debt ceiling to \$315,000,000,000 until June 29, 1964. (Passed 187 to 179.)	No.
197	Nov. 13	Quorum call	Absent. ²
198	Nov. 14	Quorum call	Absent. ²
199	Nov. 14	Quorum call	Absent. ²
200	Nov. 14	H. R. 8864, on final passage of the bill to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962. (Passed 182 to 144.)	Absent. ²
201	Nov. 18	Quorum call	Present.
202	Nov. 18	H. R. 2988, to provide for participation by members of the Armed Forces in international sports activities. (Passed 282 to 30.)	Yes.
203	Nov. 18	H. R. 8135, to provide for the establishment and administration of public recreational facilities at the Sanford Reservoir area, Canadian River project, Texas. (Passed 283 to 30.)	No.
204	Nov. 18	Quorum call	Present.
205	Nov. 18	H. R. 9139, to approve the military construction appropriation bill for 1964 in the amount of \$1,500,000,000. (Passed 332 to 5.)	Yes.
206	Nov. 19	Quorum call	Present.
207	Nov. 19	H. R. 9140, to approve the public works appropriation bill for 1964 in the amount of \$4,200,000,000. (Passed 358 to 27.)	Yes.
208	Nov. 20	Quorum call	Present.
209	Nov. 20	S. 777, to amend and approve the bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act in order to increase the authorization and modify personnel security procedures for contractor employees. (Passed 252 to 133.)	Yes.
210	Dec. 2	Quorum call	Present.
211	Dec. 2	H. R. 9124, to suspend the rules and pass the bill relative to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps including expansion of junior ROTC and other changes. (Defeated 176 to 154; 2/3 vote required for passage.)	Yes.
212	Dec. 2	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
213	Dec. 2	H. R. 10, to extend the apportionment requirement relative to State residence and open competitive examinations to temporary summer positions with the Federal Government in Washington. (Passed 301 to 18.)	Absent. ²
214	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.
215	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.
216	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.
217	Dec. 4	Quorum call	Present.
218	Dec. 4	Quorum call	Present.
219	Dec. 4	H. R. 6196, to recommit to committee the bill entitled "A bill to revitalize the American cotton industry." (Defeated 179 to 224.)	Yes.
220	Dec. 4	H. R. 6196, on final passage of cotton bill. (Passed 216 to 182.)	No.
221	Dec. 5	Quorum call	Absent. ⁶
222	Dec. 6	Quorum call	Present.
223	Dec. 9	Quorum call	Present.
224	Dec. 9	H. R. 7885, to adopt the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963, authorizing \$3,600,000,000 for the mutual security program in fiscal 1964. (Passed 195 to 164.)	Yes.
225	Dec. 9	Quorum call	Present.
226	Dec. 9	H. R. 8929, to recommit to committee a bill authorizing construction of a 23-mile rapid transit system including a subway in Washington, D.C. (Passed 278 to 76.)	Yes.
227	Dec. 10	H. R. 8747, to approve the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill of \$13,200,000,000. (Passed 356 to 22.)	Absent. ²
228	Dec. 10	H. R. 8747, to adopt the amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill providing funds for site and planning expenses involved in construction of a VA hospital at Bay Pines, Fla. (Defeated 170 to 204.)	Absent. ²
229	Dec. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
230	Dec. 10	H. R. 6518, to approve the conference report on the Clean Air Act, a bill relative to the prevention and abatement of air pollution. (Passed 273 to 109.)	Absent. ¹
231	Dec. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
232	Dec. 10	Quorum call	Absent. ¹
233	Dec. 10	H. R. 7457, to adopt the rule for consideration of the bill to provide legal assistance for indigent defendants in criminal cases in U.S. courts. (Passed 345 to 12.)	Absent. ²
234	Dec. 11	On a motion to adjourn the House of Representatives at about 1 p.m. (Passed 214 to 166.)	No.
235	Dec. 12	H. R. 9140, to adopt the conference report on the public works appropriation bill in the amount of \$4,400,000,000. (Passed 328 to 47.)	No.
236	Dec. 12	Quorum call	Present.
237	Dec. 12	H. R. 4955, to recommit to committee the conference report on the Vocational Education Act of 1963. (Defeated 180 to 192.)	Yes.
238	Dec. 12	H. R. 4955, to approve the conference report on the Vocational Education Act of 1963. (Passed 300 to 63.)	No.
239	Dec. 13	Quorum call	Present.
240	Dec. 13	H. R. 9139, to adopt the conference report on the military construction appropriation bill in the amount of \$1,500,000,000. (Passed 300 to 4.)	Yes.
241	Dec. 16	Quorum call	Present.
242	Dec. 16	H. R. 9499, to recommit to committee the foreign operations appropriation bill with orders to report forthwith the bill amended to bar use of funds of Export-Import Bank to guarantee credit of Communist governments. (Passed 218 to 169.)	Yes.
243	Dec. 16	H. R. 9499, on final passage of the foreign operations appropriation bill in the amount of \$3,100,000,000. (Passed 249 to 133.)	Yes.
244	Dec. 17	Quorum call	Present.
245	Dec. 17	H. R. 8667, to insist on the disagreement of the House with the Senate amendment authorizing \$50,000,000 for construction of the Knowles Dam and Reservoir at Flathead, Mont. (Passed 329 to 41.)	Yes.
246	Dec. 17	H. R. 9413, to provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of John F. Kennedy. (Passed 352 to 6.)	Yes.
247	Dec. 19	Quorum call	Present.
248	Dec. 19	H. J. Res. 875, to pass a supplemental appropriation bill of \$41,800,000 for mental health activities in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (Passed 324 to 4.)	Yes.
249	Dec. 20	Quorum call	Present.
250	Dec. 21	Quorum call	Present.
251	Dec. 21	H. Res. 598, to adopt the rule waiving all points of order for consideration by the House of the foreign aid appropriation bill. (Passed 182 to 95.)	Yes.
252	Dec. 21	H. R. 9499, to recommit to the conference committee the foreign aid appropriation bill in order to strengthen the limitation on the Export-Import Bank relative to guarantee of credit to Communist governments. (Passed 141 to 136.)	Yes.
253	Dec. 21	Quorum call	Present.
254	Dec. 23	Quorum call	Absent. ²
255	Dec. 23	H. Res. 600, to suspend the rules and adopt the rule waiving points of order, etc., on the foreign aid appropriation bill. (Defeated 202 to 105; 2/3 vote required.)	Absent. ²
256	Dec. 24	H. R. 9499, to adopt an amendment to foreign aid appropriation bill barring use of funds of Export-Import Bank for guaranteeing credit to Communist governments unless President determines that such guarantees are in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House and Senate. (Passed 189 to 158.)	No.

¹ Speaking engagement away from Washington.² If present, would have voted "yes."³ In Michigan.⁴ Attending session of Interparliamentary Union as official delegate of the House of Representatives.⁵ If present, would have voted "no."⁶ Attending meeting of Presidential Commission on Assassination of Mr. Kennedy.