

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

17989

August 24, 1958, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BROOMFIELD (at the request of Mr. MARTIN) indefinitely, on account of official business.

Mr. KITCHIN for Monday, August 25, 1958, on account of request by chairman of Armed Services Committee to represent him at ceremonies in New York City for crew of *Nautilus*.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MILLS to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD on H. R. 13580.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD on H. R. 13580.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD at the conclusion of the legislative business of today and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TALLE in six instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TABER and to include two tables prepared by him.

Mr. MACHROWICZ and include an article notwithstanding it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$425.25.

Mr. KEATING to extend his remarks prior to the adoption of the conference report on H. R. 11477.

Mr. WALTER and to include report of the Conference of Chief Justices, which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$405.

Mr. GROSS to revise and extend the remarks he made during the consideration of the conference report on H. R. 13247.

Mr. KEATING.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin and to include a table.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio in three instances.

Mr. GRAY in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LAIRD in five instances and to include tables and extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 109. An act to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans, U. S. A., National Memorial, Inc.;

H. R. 469. An act to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1061. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other laws;

H. R. 1494. An act for the relief of the Southwest Research Institute;

H. R. 1684. An act for the relief of William Franklin Rollins;

H. R. 1695. An act for the relief of Harry N. Duff;

H. R. 3366. An act to validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of the Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3368. An act to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants;

H. R. 3571. An act for the relief of Boris F. Navratil;

H. R. 4073. An act for the relief of Peter James O'Brien;

H. R. 4642. An act to establish a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure;

H. R. 6282. An act for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture note holders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation;

H. R. 7710. An act to provide for the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and current accrued annual leave of deceased employees;

H. R. 7860. An act to amend section 1 of the act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 625), entitled "To provide that payments be made to certain members of the Pine Ridge-Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as the result of the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range";

H. R. 8943. An act to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the code;

H. R. 9258. An act for the relief of Mrs. Minnie Perreira;

H. R. 9262. An act for the relief of the estate of A. A. Alexander;

H. R. 9370. An act to permit illustrations and films of United States and foreign obligations and securities under certain circumstances, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9700. An act to consolidate into one act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9817. An act relating to venue in tax refund suits by corporations;

H. R. 9950. An act for the relief of D. A. Whitaker and others;

H. R. 10473. An act for the relief of Hipolito C. DeBaca;

H. R. 10495. An act to amend that part of the act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313), relating to the establishment of postal stations and branch post offices, so as to permit them to be established within 10 miles of the boundary of the adjoining city;

H. R. 11668. An act to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended;

H. R. 11889. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition to be held at Saint Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12126. An act to provide further protection against the introduction and dissemination of livestock diseases, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12226. An act to amend the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (63 Stat. 350), and for other purposes;

H. R. 12808. An act to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 and 1958 by ad-

vancing the date for submission of the revised estimate of cost of computing the Interstate System and to extend the approval of such estimate for an additional year;

H. R. 12858. An act making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13247. An act to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs; and for other purposes;

H. R. 13450. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13475. An act to authorize an exchange of lands at the Rochester Fish-Cultural Station, Indiana;

H. R. 13580. An act to increase the public debt limit;

H. R. 13678. An act to provide in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf;

H. R. 13861. An act to repeal certain provisions of law relating to messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

H. J. Res. 635. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 648. Joint resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

H. R. 13861. An act to repeal certain provisions of law relating to messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

H. J. Res. 635. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 648. Joint resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

H. R. 13861. An act to repeal certain provisions of law relating to messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

H. J. Res. 635. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 648. Joint resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

H. R. 13861. An act to repeal certain provisions of law relating to messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

H. J. Res. 635. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 648. Joint resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 123, the Chair declares the 2d session of the 85th Congress adjourned sine die.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock a. m., Sunday, August 24, 1958) the House adjourned sine die.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2258. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management), transmitting a report of all claims for damage caused by naval vessels which have been paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, pursuant to section 7624 (b) of title 10, United States Code, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 49. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; with amendment (Rept. No. 2700). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York: Committee of conference. H. R. 12226. A bill to amend the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (63 Stat.

17990

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

August 23, 1958

350), and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2701). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WALTER: Committee of conference. H. R. 11477. A bill to amend chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for the admission of certain evidence, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2702). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANE: Committee of conference. H. R. 4059. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Scopettuolo (Rept. No. 2703). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PASSMAN: Committee of conference. H. R. 13192. A bill making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2704). 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. BROYHILL (by request):

H. R. 13867. A bill to define the status of retired officers of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 13868. A bill to amend section 1332 of title 10 of the United States Code to permit the transfer on a limited basis of points earned in 1 year to other years; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 13869. A bill to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 13870. A bill to amend section 7 of the act of August 18, 1941, to provide that 75 percent of all moneys derived by the

United States from certain recreational activities in connection with lands acquired for flood control and other purposes shall be paid to the State; to validate certain payment; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 13871. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 13872. A bill to provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on the same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 13873. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that amounts expended to acquire subsurface coal to protect the taxpayer's residence from damage by removal of the coal shall be treated as casualty losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 13874. A bill to provide for assistance to States in their efforts to promote, establish, and maintain safe workplaces and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 13875. A bill to increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and children of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. Con. Res. 381. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist im-

perialism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States requesting that the Organic Act of Guam be amended so as to provide that the legislature may override with finality, the veto of the Governor of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII:

Mr. COLLIER introduced a bill (H. R. 13876) for the relief of Mutsuko Miyaji, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

736. Mr. ROBISON of New York: Petition of Harold C. Bryant and others favoring passage of S. 582 and H. R. 4835; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

737. By Mr. MOULDER: Petition of the Missouri Department of the Veterans of World War I, U. S. A., Inc., urging passage of H. R. 2201; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Senate

[Senate proceedings continued from
p. 17899]

MUTUAL SECURITY

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Will the Senator yield for two insertions?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield, provided I do not lose the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, because of a House-Senate conference today, I was unable to speak upon the Mutual Security Appropriation bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that my statement may be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE UNITED STATES IS LIVING BEYOND ITS MEANS AND CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY SUPPORT THE WORLD ON DEFICIT SPENDING

The United States is living beyond its means. This solemn fact should be printed in red letters on the front page of every newspaper in the country. It should be broadcast every hour, on the hour, from every radio and television station in America.

For, if Congress allows these extraordinary expenditures to continue, the country will not only be unable to support the world, it may be unable to support itself.

DEBT LIMIT INCREASED TWICE THIS YEAR

I say the Nation is living beyond its means and I make this statement not as a critic of the administration but as a Senator of the United States who has read the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson before the Finance Committee on August 15 last. Twice within this year Secretary Anderson acknowledged that he has appeared before the committees of Congress to ask for an increase of the statutory limit on the public debt. These are his words: "I appeared before this committee last January to urge the enactment of a bill to provide a temporary increase of \$5 billion in the statutory limit on the public debt. The bill was enacted and approved on February 26, 1958 and provides a temporary increase from \$275 billion to \$280 billion until June 30, 1959."

Last night this Senate, in response to the President's second request on July 28, passed the bill increasing the permanent (not the temporary) debt limit to \$283 billion, so that the overall debt limit, now that this bill has been agreed to by the House, will be \$288 billion.

Although \$5 billion of this will be temporary through June 30, 1959, nevertheless at this moment the new debt limit for this fiscal year is fixed at the figure requested by the President, namely \$288 billion. Twice in 1 year, because we have been spending more money than we can raise by taxation, we have authorized the Treasury Department to borrow \$10 billion more than the \$275 billion ceiling of last January. Thus it is clear that we are living beyond our means.

Secretary Anderson has explained the reason so that nobody need be in doubt. He told the Finance Committee a week ago yesterday that the Treasury could "no longer operate with a \$5 billion temporary extension of the \$275 billion limit because we cannot look forward to a debt of \$275 billion or

less on June 30, 1959. The estimated deficit will result in the public debt outstanding on June 30, 1959, of nearly \$285 billion."

CUT IN MUTUAL-SECURITY FUNDS COULD REDUCE DEFICIT

The mutual-security program offers an opportunity for economy by which this deficit can be at least partially reduced. Condemned as it is by the General Accounting Office as wasteful and ineffective in many of its aspects, Congress must think twice, indeed should think a dozen times, before further risking the substance of this country in programs, particularly of military expenditure, in foreign countries over which Congress can and does exercise little, if any, control. If we would lead the world to freedom it must be by husbanding our own resources instead of wasting them in enterprises we cannot supervise. The appropriations in the mutual-security program are made to the President in name, but the expenditure of these moneys is made by subordinate employees here and abroad whose activities are actually beyond our control.

OUR INCOME LAGS BEHIND EXPENDITURES

Secretary Anderson made it clear that ever since 1954 public-debt obligations were being issued by the Treasury Department "in excess of the permanent debt limit." The Department was hoping that the "excess expenditures could be repaid from tax collections prior to the expiration of the temporary debt limit, Secretary Anderson said, but then added "in the situation we now face that is not the case." In other words, it is the testimony of Secretary of the Treasury Anderson to the committee, to the Congress, and to the country that tax collections now foreseeable are not enough to pay the expenditures we are currently making.

ANOTHER DEBT LIMIT INCREASE LOOMS

The country doesn't know it, but Secretary Anderson knows it, and he told the Finance Committee on August 15 that "we should bear in mind that at current rates of expenditure the Treasury is spending approximately \$1,500,000,000 on every 5 working days." Then he added, "With increased expenditures contemplated for next year these expenditures would increase. It would appear that the only sound course at the present time is to permanently increase the statutory limit to \$285 billion." Then he added that a further increase of \$3 billion was desirable to provide a margin for contingencies.

CONTINGENCIES ARE PROVIDED FOR IN FOREIGN SPENDING

Let it be remembered that in the mutual security bill before us there is a contingency fund for expenditure by the President of \$155 million, whereas there was no such appropriation in the mutual security appropriation bill for 1958. The only explanation of this contingency fund for mutual security contained in the President's request or the report of the committee is that it is intended to meet situations "which can be foreseen but without certainty as to the amount which may be necessary," as well as to contingencies which cannot be foreseen.

The contingencies which face the Treasury are more important to the people of America and to the people of the world than the contingencies for which provision is made in the mutual security bill. This I say, because it must be apparent to anybody who is willing to look at the facts, that the decline

in our revenues is actually a threat to our survival.

REVENUE IS DROPPING

Don't take it from me. Take it from Secretary Anderson. This is what he told the Finance Committee: "Now the deficit which has occurred at the end of this fiscal year is essentially brought about by a decline in revenues.

"In January we estimated there would be \$72.4 billion of revenue. The revenues which have been collected thus far are \$69.1 billion. * * * Now the deficit which is anticipated for fiscal 1959 is represented generally by a decline of \$7 billion in estimated revenue receipts, and about \$5 billion in increased expenditures over the budget estimates." All this was apparent last fall when the recession began. Profits were declining. The economic situation was worsening and yet, when the President's budget was submitted in January, despite all the warnings, an increase in revenues was predicted. Secretary Anderson has acknowledged that an increase of \$3 billion in tax receipts, as compared to the previous year, was predicted. And so the deficit of not less than \$2.8 billion was apparent at the end of fiscal 1958, and a deficit of \$12 billion is now predicted for the end of 1959.

WE PAY FOR FOREIGN AID WITH DEFICIT SPENDING

In the light of this huge deficit predicted by the Secretary of the Treasury, we are asked to support a mutual security bill which increases the appropriation for fiscal 1959 by more than \$749 million over the appropriation for fiscal 1958. Does anybody doubt that deficit spending is inflationary? Secretary Anderson acknowledges that it is. This is what he told the Finance Committee a week ago yesterday. "A deficit is certainly on the inflationary side, and a continuation of deficits would be more inflationary than a single deficit."

With clear insight into the gravity of the fiscal situation in which we find ourselves, Secretary Anderson then said: "I think what this country has got to realize is that it must pay its bills, and that whatever is required we must not allow either inflation or deflation in this country to run a ruinous course."

OUR EXPENSES CLIMB

Does anybody doubt that the effects of inflation are with us? Yesterday the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States Department of Labor, under Secretary Mitchell, issued a statement on the Consumer Price Index for July 1958. That's last month. "Consumer prices," it said, "in United States cities, increased 0.2 percent by the end of July 1958." This included higher prices for transportation, food, and medical care. This is acknowledged by the Department of Labor to be an increase of 2.6 percent above that of July last year. It is 23.9 percent above the average for the years 1947-49.

DEFENSE SUPPORT INCREASES

It is clear, therefore, that as we deal with this mutual security appropriation; namely, a total of \$3,518,092,500 as reported by the committee, we are dealing with an increased expenditure of almost three-fourths of a billion dollars, and an examination of the details of this expenditure reveals extraordinary and appalling facts. For example, we are asked to appropriate \$790 million for defense support. Although this is \$45 million under the estimates submitted by the President, it is \$65 million above the appropriations for 1958 and is \$90 million above the House appropriation. The money will be

17991

17992

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

expended in 12 different countries: Spain, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. The amounts which these countries will receive individually, however, is classified. The people of the United States are denied knowledge of where, when or how the money from an empty treasury will be expended for defense support abroad.

The last appropriation bill for mutual security provided \$300 million for the Development Loan Fund. The President asked for \$625 million, more than twice what was used a year ago. The House recommended \$300 million. The Senate committee has increased this by \$280 million.

WE GUARANTEE INVESTMENTS ABROAD

In appraising this appropriation we must take into consideration the fact that under the terms of the mutual assistance program this country, with its deficit of \$2.8 billion for fiscal 1958 and its estimated deficit of \$12 billion for fiscal 1959, will be guaranteeing to United States investors abroad that the currency they receive in foreign countries can be converted into dollars. More than that, the program is to guarantee that the United States will compensate these investors against any losses due to expropriation, and finally against losses due to war damage. As of September 30 last the total guarantees outstanding amounted to more than \$176 million.

CONGRESS IS BYPASSED IN LOAN PROGRAM

Let us not forget that the United States is living beyond its means. We have that on the word of the Secretary of the Treasury. How then can we undertake to extend these guaranties for payment in dollars for a program which Secretary Dulles himself testified would involve a great risk? His statement will be found on page 5 of the Foreign Relations Committee hearings of May 22, 1957, when Secretary Dulles explained the development loan program. He not only acknowledged that the Fund involves a great risk, but he said that the proposal to provide an initial appropriation and borrowing was a "new approach" which "we contemplate requires that we get away from annual authorizations or appropriations." Here is a plain assertion by the Secretary of State that he wants to be bothered no longer with securing authorizations or annual appropriations from the Congress of the United States which, under the Constitution, is the custodian of the funds belonging to the people. Mr. Dulles would like to spend these funds in lump sums without detailed explanation. As a matter of fact, when the mutual security law was passed a year ago, it was clearly provided that the report of the manager of the fund should be made only after the consummation of a transaction and not before the financing operation was undertaken.

SUCH SPENDING RESULTS IN INFLATION

Appropriating money to be expended in such a manner is only an invitation to continued inflation. It is easy to report from the testimony of the Department of Defense that the cost of building and operating the weapons of defense is constantly increasing. Only last March Assistant Secretary of Defense W. J. McNeil, addressing various business groups, described the expensive impact of technological progress on the defense budget. For example, he said: "With one or two exceptions there is hardly a production model aircraft on the Air Force's 1959 procurement list that was included in the 1955 program. All the fighters and bombers proposed for 1959 procurement will be capable of supersonic speeds and the employment of guided missiles and nuclear weapons. Of the \$1.5 billion of aircraft, engines, and aeronautical equipment the Navy expects to buy in 1959, about 80 percent will go for models which were not being bought in production quanti-

ties only 3 years ago. In 1959 over 40 percent of the Army procurement will be for missiles and related equipment, compared with approximately 10 percent in 1955."

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I had prepared with respect to the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended by H. R. 9020, may be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS OF SENATOR JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT, AS AMENDED BY
H. R. 9020, IS AN IMPROVEMENT OVER PRESENT
LAW

Yesterday, on my motion, the Senate considered and passed the bill H. R. 9020, which amended the Packers and Stockyards Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act. Time did not permit an extended debate on the important issues raised in this bill. However, I could not permit the 85th Congress to come to a close without making a more detailed explanation of the reasons which impelled us to adopt the meat-packing bill passed by the House on August 12, 1958.

HELD HEARINGS ON REASONS FOR PRODUCERS'
SHRINKING SHARE OF CONSUMER DOLLAR

This legislation is the culmination of hearings which I began in May 1956 when I was acting chairman of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee. At that time, the precarious economic condition of farmers and livestock producers made it abundantly clear that effective legislation was needed to curb practices which reduced their share of the national income. Farm income in the United States had been declining. During the period 1947 to 1956 farmers' cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products declined from \$16.5 billion to \$16.3 billion. In this same period farm animal slaughter increased significantly. While prices received by the livestock producer declined 29 percent from 1947 to 1956, the retail cost of meat and meat products to the consumer declined only 5 percent. It was apparent that the spread between the price received by the producer and the price received by the retailer had widened, with the processor receiving the benefits of lower livestock prices. The hearings which we conducted at that time to discover the reasons farmers and livestock producers were receiving an increasingly smaller share of the consumer dollar immediately disclosed the basic inadequacies of the Packers and Stockyards Act and the complete failure of the Department of Agriculture to enforce this act in such a way as to produce the maximum benefits to livestock producers, meatpackers and the consuming public.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED TO STRENGTHEN
PACKERS ACT

We quickly discovered that the large national food chains had found loopholes in the Packers and Stockyards Act whereby they were able, through various devices, to qualify as meatpackers and, thus, completely escape from the supervisory authority of the Federal Trade Commission. Senator WATKINS and I introduced separate bills in the 84th Congress, designed to plug this loophole in the law and to transfer jurisdiction over meatpackers from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission.

In the 85th Congress, Senator WATKINS and I joined in sponsoring the bill S. 1356, which, after long hearings and considerable study, and after some modification by the Committee on Agriculture, was ultimately adopted by this body on May 15 of this year.

From its inception, the bill has received the active and enthusiastic support of certain small independent meatpacking companies who were suffering from the monopolistic practices of their large meatpacking competitors. Substantial groups representing livestock producers came forward in support of the bill. The National Wool Growers Association, the National Milk Producers Association, and the National Farmers Union, which speak for producers in many States, were vocal in their support. A substantial number of State organizations rallied behind the bill, including the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Utah and Idaho Wool Growers Associations, and the Utah Cattlemen's Association. Similar strong support was voiced by important segments of the food industry, including wholesale grocers, milk producers, food brokers, independent businessmen, consumer, supply, and service cooperatives, candy wholesalers, dry goods distributors, and the fishing industry.

HOUSE BILL ACCEPTED BY SENATE

In my opinion, S. 1356 represented the best solution possible to the difficult problem of properly dividing jurisdiction over meatpacking activities between the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission. However, the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives reported out the bill H. R. 9020, subsequently passed by the House, which retained in the Department of Agriculture more jurisdiction over meatpackers than the bill adopted by the Senate. I have consistently expressed my preference for the meatpacking bill which was approved by the Senate. However, in the closing days of the Congress, it became apparent that because of the press of time it would not be possible to obtain a conference between the two Houses in an effort to obtain legislation similar to that endorsed by the Senate. Under the circumstances, I felt that we could not afford to lose the benefits of all our efforts in the past 2½ years by permitting the Congress to adjourn without obtaining some legislation in this vital area. Accordingly, I discussed this measure with the other sponsors and supporters of the bill in the Senate, and with the leaders on both sides of the aisle, and we concluded that we should ask the Senate to give favorable consideration to H. R. 9020.

BILL PLUGS TWO GAPING LOOPHOLES

It has long been my experience in the legislative field that we make progress one step at a time. While I am certainly not in complete sympathy with the House bill, I recognize full well that it accomplishes many of the important objectives we sought to achieve when we first began our study of this problem. I feel it is a long step forward in the direction of more effective antitrust enforcement. The bill completely closes the loophole in the Packers and Stockyards Act whereby large national food chains have successfully escaped Federal Trade Commission surveillance. This feature of the bill in itself is sufficient to justify its passage by the Congress at this time. With all the principal national food chains now qualifying as packers, and others rapidly gathering themselves under the protective umbrella of the Packers and Stockyards Act, the position of the independent retail and wholesale grocer throughout the United States was becoming increasingly perilous. The anguished cries of these independent business men asking the Congress to subject their bigger national competitors to uniform standards of trade practices oblige the Congress to act now.

The great number of groups and organizations who have worked so diligently with the Senate committees in their efforts to enact needed legislation can take much comfort in realizing that their efforts have not been in vain and that legislation has been adopted

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17993

which rectifies many of the grave situations about which they complained. Since the enactment of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, all activities of the meat packers, no matter how remote from their meat-packing activities, were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. H. R. 9020 carefully limits jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture over the activities of meat packers insofar as it relates to livestock, meats, meat food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, poultry or poultry products. The bill restores complete jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission to regulate the nonmeat activities of the large meat packers, such as the production and sale of pharmaceuticals, sporting goods, leather in various forms, and such unrelated items as salt, fertilizers, and ice cream confections.

The hearings conducted by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee laid bare the glaring inadequacies of the Packers and Stockyards Act and the failure of the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the act against meatpackers. Because of the threat by this subcommittee of more stringent regulation, the large meatpackers through the American Meat Institute, were forced to recommend changes in the existing law, and accordingly they agreed to the proposal permitting the Federal Trade Commission to have jurisdiction over their nonmeat activities.

The bill corrects another grievous defeat in the law which permitted manufacturers of oleomargarine to avoid Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction under the Oleomargarine Act. H. R. 9020 restores jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission over transactions in oleomargarine. In addition, the bill makes clear that retail sales of meat, meat-food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, and poultry products remain within the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission.

"HOT PURSUIT" PROVISION INCLUDED

The Department of Agriculture in testimony before the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee conceded that it had been lax in enforcing the unfair-trade practice provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act against meatpackers. The Department has now given its support to the so-called hot-pursuit provision contained in H. R. 9020, which permits the Federal Trade Commission, for the purpose of perfecting its jurisdiction at the retail level, to pursue its investigation against meatpackers back to the wholesale level, provided the Agriculture Department does not have pending an investigation of, or a proceeding for, the prevention of a violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act involving the same subject matter. Conversely, 9020 permits the Department of Agriculture to proceed in a similar manner against meatpackers down to the retail level if necessary to perfect its jurisdiction over wholesale transactions. In order to determine whether the enforcement activities of either agency are being frustrated by the other, the bill provides that both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission shall include in their respective annual reports information with respect to their administration of the hot-pursuit provisions.

PROCEDURE IS EXPERIMENT

It is apparent that this procedure has certain definite weaknesses. Nevertheless, support of this provision is an acknowledgment by the Department of Agriculture that there is an area in the meatpacking field where there is need for antitrust enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission. In approving this procedure we recognized that this was an experiment, the success of which could be determined only after a trial and error period. Senator DIRKSEN stated on the floor yesterday that after the bill is passed, if any weaknesses develop, or if under the

provisions of the bill a satisfactory job is not done, he will join with me next year in proposing improvements in the program.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT TO HAVE ENFORCEMENT UNIT

In an effort to ensure effective enforcement of the new law, the bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall maintain within the Department of Agriculture a separate enforcement unit to administer and enforce title II of this act. Small independent meatpackers can take much comfort from the fact that their testimony concerning the failure of Agriculture to police the activities of the large meatpackers has resulted in legislation which requires the Department of Agriculture to set up a separate enforcement unit for the enforcement of title II of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

AUTHORITY OF AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BROADENED

Furthermore, section 2 of the act, which has had active support in both the Senate and House committees, strengthens the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture over stockyards under title III of the Packers and Stockyards Act by permitting him to control livestock transactions at auction yards and county buying points and by removing from the definition of stockyards the 20,000 square feet requirement. In this and other ways the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to correct practices involving livestock transactions which now are escaping regulation.

By the passage of this act we have given the Department of Agriculture all the tools which it has requested and which it has felt necessary in order to police effectively the unfair trade practices of the large national meatpackers. With the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture the Federal Trade Commission too will have an area of responsibility for dealing with meatpacker problems. The Congress will maintain a careful scrutiny to determine whether the Agriculture Department has fulfilled its trust. The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee will continue its vigilant examination of meat-packing activities to ensure that large meatpackers comply with the same standards of trade practice required of all other industries.

REVIEW OF THE 85TH CONGRESS BY SENATOR THYE

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as the time for the adjournment of the 85th Congress draws near, I think we should take a look at our work to compare it with past performances and to have it serve as a guide for the future. In my estimation, this Congress has accomplished as much during the past 7 months as any session I can remember. It has been a constructive Congress. The record of its achievement will stand high for years to come.

The Senate has been very fortunate in having majority and minority leaders of extreme ability and distinction—Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON and Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. Senator JOHNSON has demonstrated a fine spirit of cooperation. He is a reasonable man. His course has been set by the principle of what is best for the country and not what is best for any one group or faction. He has been a great coordinator, showing a rare ability to bring together diverse interests and working out acceptable and positive agreements. In all my experience and contact with this great Texan, I have never felt that he had anything but the best interests of the Nation at heart.

Senator KNOWLAND has never failed to stand up for the little man—the small-

business man or the man who represents a minority interest or a little-recognized group. KNOWLAND has a vast comprehension of the legislative process. His knowledge is awe-inspiring, and he has worked honestly and four-square for our country. I sincerely believe that Senator KNOWLAND is one of the most dedicated men in the Senate today, a man who has brought honor and stature to a great State. The Senate will suffer a great loss when Senator KNOWLAND retires.

Both of these men represent the very finest in positive, brilliant leadership. It has been an honor to serve in the Senate if only because of the opportunity to associate and learn from these men.

I pay tribute to all members of the staff on the Senate floor, including the pages, and also the members of the staffs of the many committees who serve the Senate.

I would, of course, like to go on and commend each Senator who has been a part of the 85th Congress, but my purpose is merely to point to the highlights of this session in very short form. These include the admission of the Territory of Alaska as our 49th State, the creation of a new Space Agency, the creation of a Federal Aviation Agency to coordinate all air flight activities in the interest of air safety, the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the reorganization of the Defense Department, and the strengthening of mutual security.

A few of the other key legislative achievements include the increase of social-security benefits, tax relief for small business, salary increases for postal and classified Government employees and many other constructive and worthwhile laws.

Legislation has been passed embodying the provisions of bills I introduced to continue the operations of Public Law 480, the extension of the school milk program, equity financing for small-business concerns, tax relief for small business, continuation of the brucellosis-control program, to provide citizenship for alien orphans adopted by missionaries, to provide for expanded research into the industrial uses of agricultural products, to facilitate prosecution of those who use the United States mails for distribution of obscene literature, to pay unemployment compensation to discharged servicemen.

I am particularly appreciative of the action taken to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency. I was the author of legislation which established this agency in 1953, and I have continued since that time to urge that the agency be made permanent.

Of particular interest to the State of Minnesota is the passage of my proposal to transfer certain Federal drainage lands to the State. Toward the end of this session we enacted a companion bill to my proposal to establish a Grand Portage National Monument in Minnesota, and Congress has consented to a compact between Minnesota and the province of Manitoba concerning an international highway to the Northwest Angle. During this session we have also provided funds for planning the Bethel Air base at Bethel, Minn. Flood-control funds have been provided for proj-

17994

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

• August 23

ects at Mankato, St. Paul, and Lost River. Funds also have been provided for commencing work on the Minnesota River navigation project. Provision has also been made for the settlement of the so-called Lake of the Woods flood damage claims. The dollar limitation on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to settle air-crash claims has been raised so that most claims arising out of last year's Memorial Day plane crash in Minneapolis can now be settled administratively.

There is so much more to say. Now we should let these achievements speak for themselves. We will let the record speak for itself. It is a good record. It has been a good Congress.

INCREASE IN DIVERSION OF WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN INTO THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test on a 3-year basis the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senate of the United States and the almost full galleries have been regaled and entertained by a magnificent speech delivered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Probably no one in America can give a more amusing speech than the great Senator from Oklahoma. However, I think any kind of analysis of the speech of the Senator from Oklahoma would make it necessary to classify the great speech as a diversion from the point. I think I can prove that statement.

I think I can prove that the bill under consideration is a bill which would do provable damage to the property of people who live in other States. The bill under consideration simply cannot be justified as a health measure, which is the only possible justification to be put forward for the bill.

Mr. President, before I discuss the merits of the bill I should like to point out the peculiar circumstances under which similar bills have always come before the Senate.

A bill similar to this was brought before the Senate in 1954. The date the bill was considered in 1954 was August 20. The bill was taken up by motion on adjournment night, about 30 minutes before adjournment. The bill was rushed through the Senate, and was passed by a voice vote. There was little opportunity for opponents to make a fight on the bill, because of course the Senate was about to adjourn.

This kind of bill is not the earth-shaking kind we usually consider at adjournment. Therefore, the bill moved along rapidly and was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. PASTOR in the chair). The Senator will suspend. Will those who desire to engage in conversation retire to the cloak-rooms? The Chair will insist that the speaker be heard. The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, a similar bill was again taken up for consideration in 1956. Again there was a motion to consider the bill on the very last night of the session. That is quite a coincidence. At that time the opponents made a strong fight and did the best they could. Of course, the opponents were overwhelmed, because of the fact that the Senate was about to adjourn. The opponents did not have a chance to put into the RECORD a real case against the bill, which they could have put into the RECORD if there had been more time. The result was that the bill was passed, by a fairly close vote. There was no opportunity to discuss the bill in detail.

This bill, I will say, has implications which are very complicated. It requires an extended discussion before the provisions of the bill can be fully understood and before one can prove the fact that the bill would do discernible damage and provable damage. It takes time to establish clearly the fact that the bill cannot be justified, based upon the purpose argued by the proponents of the bill.

Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to another point. There were hearings on the bill in the Senate. There were extensive hearings, the transcript of which covers 768 transcribed pages. I hold a copy of the hearings in my hand. These hearings have not been printed, although galley sheets have been run and are available for a few Senators who are on the committee or who have a special interest and have asked for them.

Contrary to the procedure with respect to most bills which come before the Senate, there is no opportunity for Senators to have copies of the hearings placed conveniently before them on their desks so that they can study the hearings.

Mr. President, any Senator who studies these 768 pages of hearings, who reads the hearings carefully in an objective way, having no personal reason on the basis of the interest of his State to support the bill, will come to the conclusion, I am convinced, that the bill should be opposed and should be defeated.

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

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Washington for 3 minutes without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate to the independent offices appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the

House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 13856, which was read as follows:

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

August 23, 1958.

Resolved, That the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 to the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate No. 8 to the bill, with the following amendments:

Strike out "\$53,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40,000,000."

Strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,000,000."

Strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$19,000,000."

Strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,350,000."

Strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,750,000."

Strike out "\$7,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,400,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to Senate amendment No. 8.

I will state briefly that the House accepted the independent offices appropriation bill in toto, with the exception of the one item for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Senate put in an item of \$53.3 million, and the House reduced it to \$40 million, with appropriate reductions down the line on the grants for science and mathematics and other sections of the bill. That was the only change.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the item cover an appropriation for the new defense education setup?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. What does the amendment do to the capability for operating under that provision?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Alabama has informed me that probably this amount will be sufficient for operations until the Congress reconvenes in January. In January or February we will have the program well underway. This should be a sufficient amount.

We would have liked to provide a little more, but I think the House was quite generous. The House had no opportunity to consider this item. The House had to take our word for the matter.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Alabama feels we can do the job until the Congress returns?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator feels we can live with this amount.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator feels we can live with this amount until Congress reconvenes?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13856 with appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959.

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

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17995

Comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13856 with appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959

TITLE I

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959 ¹	Recommended in H. R. 11574 for 1959 (vetoed) and finally approved H. R. 13856	Recommended in House and Senate bills for 1959
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses	\$18,300,000	\$18,420,000	\$18,200,000	\$18,200,000
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations	491,800	383,000	350,000	350,000
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund			589,000,000	
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows	2,391,000	2,328,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Administrative expenses, Federal employees life insurance fund	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)
Total, Civil Service Commission	21,182,800	21,131,000	609,850,000	20,850,000
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION				
Operations	17,000,000	² 22,315,000	18,500,000	18,500,000
Emergency supplies and equipment	3,300,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Research and development	2,000,000	4,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Federal contributions	17,000,000			
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration	39,300,000	44,715,000	38,500,000	38,500,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
Disaster relief	25,000,000			
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses	8,365,000	8,950,000	8,900,000	8,900,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses	5,666,000	6,385,000	6,385,000	6,385,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses	5,950,000	6,025,000	5,975,000	5,975,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
Salaries and expenses	36,050,000	38,300,000	37,000,000	37,000,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service	132,689,000	138,500,000	136,539,000	136,539,000
Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings	65,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects	20,000,000	20,000,000	39,915,000	39,915,000
Construction, public buildings projects	2,125,000		152,810,000	152,810,000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts	1,331,100	1,265,000	310,900	310,900
Construction, Federal office building numbered 6, Washington, D. C.			14,000,000	14,000,000
Construction, United States Court of Claims and Federal office building, Washington, D. C.		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Construction, United States Mission Building, New York, N. Y.		3,975,000	3,750,000	3,750,000
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia	2,000,000			
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service	³ 3,360,000	⁴ 3,615,000	⁴ 3,460,000	⁴ 3,460,000
Expenses, supply distribution	17,765,000	19,500,000	18,765,000	18,765,000
General supply fund	12,500,000	15,000,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service	7,293,000	7,650,000	7,443,000	7,443,000
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service	1,590,000	2,000,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
Strategic and critical materials		70,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator	260,000	200,000	200,000	300,000
Administrative operations fund (limitation)	(10,530,000)	(11,100,000)	(11,043,000)	(11,043,000)
Total, General Services Administration	265,913,100	332,905,000	464,492,900	464,592,900
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
Office of the Administrator:				
Salaries and expenses	7,380,000	8,850,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Urban planning grants	1,275,000	3,500,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
Farm housing research	75,000			
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund)	5,000,000	8,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal		50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total, Office of the Administrator	13,730,000	70,850,000	68,250,000	68,250,000
Public Housing Administration:				
Annual contributions	⁵ 98,900,000	114,000,000	107,500,000	107,500,000
Administrative expenses	11,440,000	12,200,000	11,800,000	11,800,000
Total, Public Housing Administration	110,340,000	126,200,000	119,300,000	119,300,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency	124,070,000	197,050,000	187,550,000	187,550,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses	16,750,000	17,500,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
Salaries and expenses	74,720,000	80,480,000	78,100,000	78,100,000
Construction and equipment	41,200,000	26,220,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	115,920,000	106,700,000	101,100,000	101,100,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY				
Operation and maintenance of properties	38,000	45,500	38,000	38,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION				
Salaries and expenses	49,750,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000
International Geophysical Year	2,000,000			
Total, National Science Foundation	51,750,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD				
Salaries and expenses	3,000,000	2,900,000	2,850,000	2,850,000

Footnotes at end of table.

17996

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

Comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13856 with appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959 ¹	Recommended in H. R. 11574 for 1959 (vetoed) and finally approved H. R. 13856	Recommended in House and Senate bills for 1959
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$6,700,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM				
Salaries and expenses.....	27,000,000	28,000,000	27,500,000	27,500,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
General operating expenses.....	161,374,000	149,582,000	147,500,000	147,500,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	21,763,400	21,481,000	26,000,000	26,000,000
Inpatient care.....	⁶ 710,378,000	⁷ 708,902,000	715,465,000	715,465,000
Outpatient care.....	79,000,000	75,788,000	75,399,000	75,399,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,827,800	2,136,000	2,055,000	2,055,000
Compensation and pensions.....	3,082,250,000	3,232,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000
Readjustment benefits.....	814,047,000	717,960,000	700,000,000	700,000,000
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....		51,100,000	51,100,000	51,100,000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	1,579,802	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	42,500,000	9,145,000	19,295,000	19,295,000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	2,028,000			
Military and naval insurance.....	4,275,000			
National service life insurance.....	7,609,000			
Servicemen's indemnities.....	32,127,500			
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1,500,000			
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,962,250,502	4,969,354,000	4,938,064,000	4,938,064,000
Total, title I.....	5,714,905,402	5,927,060,500	6,582,304,900	5,993,404,900

¹ Does not include supplemental amounts considered in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.
² Including \$2,915,000 in S. Doc. 89 for consolidation of delegated functions.
³ And \$1,600,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.

⁴ And \$1,865,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.
⁵ Includes \$3,900,000 pending in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.
⁶ And in addition \$6,656,000 from reimbursements.
⁷ Including \$1,802,000 in S. Doc. 94.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in bill for 1959
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$1,250,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	675,000	720,000	720,000	720,000
General Services Administration:				
Abaca fiber program.....	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Federal Facilities Corporation.....	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund.....	800,000	54,000	50,000	50,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
College housing loans.....	1,377,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000
Public facility loans.....	400,000	1,750,000	400,000	400,000
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	1,100,000	673,000	600,000	600,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	7,260,000	7,400,000	7,300,000	7,300,000
Public Housing Administration.....	² 12,420,000	² 12,700,000	² 12,258,000	² 12,258,000
Total, administrative expenses.....	17,709,000	17,719,000	17,167,000	17,167,000

¹ Includes \$200,000 in S. Doc. 94.

² Includes funds available by appropriation in title I and by transfer from the

revolving fund (liquidating programs), and is not included in totals to avoid duplication.

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate	Amounts approved by House and agreed to by Senate
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA AND TEXAS					
	Water Study Commissions.....			\$100,000	\$100,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
S. 94	Inpatient care.....			1,802,000	1,802,000
	Total, Independent Offices.....			1,902,000	1,902,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
	Salaries and expenses.....	\$500,000			
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
S. 117	Salaries and expenses.....	110,000			
S. 117	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administrative.....	4,300,000			
S. 117	Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees.....	¹ 66,000,000		Language	Language
	Total, Department of Labor.....	70,910,000			

Footnotes at end of table.

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17997

Comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13856 with appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959—Continued

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate	Amounts approved by House and agreed to by Senate
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
S. 117	Defense educational activities.....	\$117,200,000		\$53,300,000	\$40,000,000
S. 117	Salaries and expenses.....	2,100,000		750,000	750,000
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
	White House Conference on Aging.....			100,000	100,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	119,300,000		54,150,000	40,850,000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	BUREAU OF THE MINT				
	Salaries and expenses.....	(?)		(?)	(?)
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
	(Out of postal funds)				
S. 117	Transportation (1957 and 1958).....	54,000,000		54,000,000	54,000,000
	Total, title IV.....	244,210,000		110,052,000	96,752,000

RECAPITULATION

Title I.....	\$5,927,060,500	\$5,993,404,900	\$5,993,404,900	\$5,993,404,900
Title IV.....	244,210,000		110,052,000	96,752,000
Total, all titles.....	6,171,270,500	5,993,404,900	6,103,456,900	6,090,156,900

¹ And \$10,700,000 to be derived by transfer.

² Language authorizing use of \$2,500 for medal for Rear Admiral Rickover.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

INCREASE IN DIVERSION OF WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN INTO THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test on a 3-year basis the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, what is the purpose of the bill? I shall read a very brief part of the bill, which I think will establish the stated purpose of the bill. The bill states:

To authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

It is said a study is to be made. Let me read what the study is supposed to provide:

The effect of increased diversion of water from Lake Michigan upon the Illinois Waterway and the degree of improvement in such waterway caused thereby, the effect of such increased diversion upon commerce among the several States and navigation on the Great Lakes and the Illinois Waterway, and the extent to which such increased diversion may affect the level of Lake Michigan.

Mr. President, that latter phrase is simply window dressing. All anyone

has to do to establish that fact is to examine the hearings. The fact is that there is no intention whatsoever to study the effect of this diversion upon commerce among the several States and navigation on the Great Lakes. The only purpose is to study the effect of this diversion on sanitation, for the city of Chicago and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago.

Mr. President, I can establish that fact by reading from the hearings, on page 100 of the transcribed hearings, the statement prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which was put into the RECORD by the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, House of Representatives, as follows:

This investigation would accurately measure changes in sanitary water quality that would result from experimental increased diversion from Lake Michigan to the Illinois Waterway authorized in H. R. 2 and would indicate how these changes might affect uses of the waterway.

Using such indexes as dissolved oxygen, intestinal bacteria, fertilizing and other chemical values, and several forms of aquatic life, calculations may be made concerning the pollution assimilation capacities of critical reaches of the waterway. Various combinations of climatic conditions, pollution loads, and flow regimes will be used. The data obtained will be valuable in efficiently adjusting diversion flows to sanitary requirements.

This is the procedure:

In order to evaluate changes induced by increased diversion, it is necessary to have reliable information on water quality under past and current waterway operating conditions. Much valuable data are now available in the files of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago and have been reviewed by the Public Health Service. While these data are quite comprehensive insofar as showing certain chemical character-

istics of the water, they do not sufficiently portray important biological conditions of the stream and their effects upon necessary water uses. Such information, together with additional chemical and physical determinations, will have to be obtained by routine monitoring and special field studies to provide a thorough evaluation of water quality.

The study goes on to point out that samples will be taken for a distance of 169 miles in the Illinois Waterway between Peoria and Lake Michigan. There is no reference to a study of the effect of the diversion on commerce on the Great Lakes. That section of the bill is simply ignored in the study that will take place under the bill. I believe that is important, because the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] made the point earlier tonight that health was the real justification for the bill, the health of the people of Chicago, and I believe that a reading of the study would indicate that indeed health is the only justification for that kind of study.

Obviously by studying the chemical content of the water one can tell very little, probably nothing, about the navigation even in the Illinois Waterway, and I believe I can establish to the satisfaction of the Senate a little later that the diversion will in no way improve the navigational aspects of the Illinois Waterway.

Health is the only possible justification for the study. I believe I can establish that this study cannot be justified on the basis of improving or assisting the health of the people of Chicago.

Last night I engaged in a colloquy with my highly respected friend from Illinois, the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and in the course of that colloquy I asked the distinguished Senator from Illinois whether there was any

17998

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

study by the Chicago Board of Health, the Illinois Board of Health, the Public Health Service, or by any health agency or group of physicians of this problem, or whether the problem had even been established on the basis of any kind of health study, and the answers of the distinguished Senator from Illinois are in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I invite the attention of Senators to the answers. The answers were in the negative in every single case.

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

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] for a question without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct that the RECORD shows that the reply of the senior Senator from Illinois was that by the terms of the proposed legislation the Illinois Sanitary Water Control Board would have no authority whatsoever over the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, and therefore it could not make such a study?

Secondly, the city of Chicago is only one of the governmental bodies included in the Metropolitan Sanitary District, and therefore could not make such a study. The only body that could make such a study was the Metropolitan Sanitary District itself, and it is that body which is here asking for relief for the people and the industries of the Metropolitan District of Chicago.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The distinguished Senator from Illinois, as usual, makes the best possible situation out of a most unfortunate case. I have in my hand a volume of some 1,200 pages entitled "The Chicago, Cook County, Health Survey." This study was made by a group of eminent medical doctors, eminent health authorities. Let me read some of the names: K. E. Miller, M. D., Medical Director, United States Public Health Service; Robert H. Flinn, M. D., senior surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Acting Director of Survey; William F. Petersen, M. D., Chicago Medical Society, and a long list of prominent outstanding health authorities, including the nationally known Dr. Herman Bundesen, who has been a leader in the Chicago Board of Health for many years.

The revelations in this study with respect to the health aspects of Chicago's water supply, as far as the sanitation district is concerned, indicate that there is a great deal of work which the sanitation district should do before it comes to the Congress of the United States and asks for more diversion from Lake Michigan. Later tonight—I hope I shall have time tonight—I will call to the attention of the Senate the recommendations which have been made with regard to the action that the sanitary district should take before asking for additional diversion from Lake Michigan. I shall be delighted to give those recommendations to the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois was unable to give me—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Illinois for a question without losing my right to the floor.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct that the report to which the Senator refers was made in 1947?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The report was made in 1947. It was published in 1949. Since that time there have been some changes. However, since that time the efficiency of the metropolitan sanitary district first improved rather greatly, and then the efficiency deteriorated considerably. A number of the recommendations made by the eminent physicians who engaged in that study have not been carried out. They should be carried out before the Congress gives Chicago or the representatives of Chicago what they are asking for. I do not state that as my opinion as a Senator representing Wisconsin; I say that is the recommendation of the outstanding health authorities in Chicago itself.

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

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Illinois for a question without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator does not require unanimous consent to yield for a question.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to protect my right to the floor when I yield for a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator needs unanimous consent only when he yields for some other purpose.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand it is my responsibility to protect my rights. If no question is asked, it is my responsibility to protect my right to the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Illinois for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that in the 11 years which have passed since this report was made the metropolitan district of Chicago has grown greatly in population and in industry, and that the problems today are more difficult than the problems which we had to face then?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The answer is that since the report was made the health situation has improved greatly in Chicago. The health problem is not now as serious as it was. It is true that the population has increased. It is true that industry has increased. However, the fact is the sanitation district has helped to solve that problem, and while no health problem existed to an extent that would warrant Chicago in coming to the Congress of the United States and asking for assistance at that time, the situation is even less persuasive now.

I would like to point out that there are no figures available in the 768 pages of the hearings in 3 years of trying to secure passage of this bill from anyone, qualified or unqualified, to show that a single

death or even a single illness during the past 20 years was the result of inadequate diversion. There is no attempt to prove that.

I hold in my hand the report which I received today from the Public Health Service. This report shows illnesses from typhoid and amoebic dysentery in 1956 and 1957 in the 4 or 5 great cities of this country. I refer to the cities of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Detroit. On a per capita basis, the situation is better in Chicago than in any of the other four cities.

The situation is also established by the Metropolitan Sanitary District itself in a publication which has come out within the past several months, I believe, in which they say on page 7 of their publication:

The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago was destined to make the city one of the healthiest metropolises in the world.

Then they go on, at page 38 of the study to say:

Their work in the past has helped make this one of the healthiest major population centers in the world; their work in the future could help make this the largest, wealthiest and most productive community on earth.

I shall establish, furthermore, that there are reasons—good, solid, sensible, economic reasons—why Chicago wants this diversion. They have nothing to do with health. They relate to water power, rather than health considerations. It has everything to do with the fact that they can handle the sanitation problem more economically under the proposal before us, from their standpoint, although from the standpoint of the Nation, it would be far more expensive.

That is a serious charge, and I shall establish it to the satisfaction of any prudent and objective person.

Last night we established the fact that the sanitation facilities 20 years ago, 15 years ago, and 10 years ago discharged a far greater absolute amount of oxygen-deficient effluent, as well as 4 times the proportion of BOD without any established health menace. Since that time there has been a considerable improvement in the quality of the effluent which goes into the Illinois waterway. There has been an improvement to the point where the situation now is far better than it was 20 or 15 or 10 years ago. At that time there was no serious health problem in Chicago.

In 1941, when the BOD measure of pollution was more than four times greater than it is at the present time, the special master appointed by the Supreme Court found that there was no serious health problem. That is a matter which has been established and which has not been challenged in the hearings. Certainly, anyone has had ample opportunity to do so over the past 3 years.

I should like to come now to something which is even more serious. The fact is that equivalent purification—that is what Chicago and its representatives are seeking to secure—can be provided, according to the Public Health Service, in a memorandum dated April

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17999

8, 1957, by any 1 of 4 processes which would give similar water quality with respect to absorbed oxygen. The Public Health Service says that water characteristics other than low absorbed oxygen have not been a significant pollution problem in the Illinois Waterway.

These are the four choices which the Public Health Service has said Chicago has available to it, if it decides to use any of these measures, which would make diversion of Lake Michigan water unnecessary, and which would solve the sanitation problem which the city has confronting it.

The first is:

1. Measures to keep to an absolute minimum the amount of untreated sewage discharged to streams or into sewers during storms.

I have been talking with authorities in the Public Health Service, and they tell me that there is no question that this method would help immensely to reduce the pollution problem in Chicago. It is a matter of dollars and cents. Every community, and certainly every industrial city in America, has the problem of handling its sewage. It is a matter of doing the job and spending money to provide the facilities. It is a matter of dollars and cents. It is a matter of taxes.

I shall show in a moment that the city of Chicago is well able to pay these taxes, in fact far better than other cities, including the city I am proud to represent.

That is one choice.

The second choice, according to the Public Health Service is this:

2. Significant reduction of hydraulic and organic wasteload placed upon the treatment facilities by a program of industrial waste control at the source.

The State of Wisconsin has gone to a great deal of trouble to establish by statute the requirement that our industries treat their waste before it pollutes the streams of the State. That is something we have done at great risk, because it has discouraged industry from moving into Wisconsin. As a member of the State legislature I well recall the battle we had to keep the streams free of pollution and the battle we had when industries threatened to leave the State. I would not be surprised if some of the industries have located in other places than Wisconsin because of our determination to keep the streams free of pollution and to force industries to treat their waste before expelling it into the streams. I have a detailed study of the job that has been done by Wisconsin. I am very proud of it. It is one of the best jobs that has been done in the country. We are not the only State that has done it. It has been done elsewhere, and it could be done in Chicago.

I should like to read from a professional opinion on industrial waste treatment by Kenneth S. Watson, executive secretary-engineer of the West Virginia Water Commission, at the Fourth Industrial Waste Conference, at Purdue University in 1948.

Mr. Watson had this to say:

The water commission feels that the solution of industrial waste problems is the direct responsibility of each plant. This philosophy has been adopted because the technical men in the industries and the available consultants are completely familiar with plant processes and wastes and are better qualified to devise recovery and treatment methods than anyone else. The staff of the commission is available, however, to supply every aid possible in the form of effluent and stream specifications, orientation in the technique of sanitary-chemical analyses, counsel with reference to the general principles of treatment, and coordination of the statewide pollution control program to insure just interpretation of effluent requirements to all industries.

At this time, I do not wish to say more, because I believe I have established the point. At a later time, if it is desired, I shall establish it more clearly.

Chicago, itself, could solve this problem very easily and simply by adopting a city ordinance which would require industrial plants to do what industrial plants must do in Wisconsin and elsewhere, namely, treat their effluent before it is expelled, in a way which will give it enough oxygen so that it does not exhaust the regular amount of oxygen.

That was the second proposal that was made by the Public Health Service. It is a matter of dollars and cents. It can be done easily by the city of Chicago, just as it has been done by the people of Wisconsin and the people of other States.

The third choice is—and I know this is likely to be controversial, and I would expect an argument on it—

3. Use of chemicals, such as chlorine, to reduce the decomposable dissolved and suspended solids that remain even in well-treated effluents.

This is something that can be accomplished. Again it is a matter of cost. According to the cost estimates of the Public Health Service, it would cost in the neighborhood of a million and a half dollars, or less. With a budget of something like \$20 or \$22 million a year, it is obvious that this is not a large increase in the burden on the Metropolitan Sanitation District of Chicago. To nail this down, I should like to call attention to the fact that the people of Chicago must pay 30 cents a hundred in their taxes for sanitation. The proposal of the Public Health Service would increase this amount by a penny or two per hundred of valuation. It would be a modest increase, one that they could afford.

The most practical and most useful of all methods is the fourth method:

4. Treatment by aeration or other means of the sewage water in the waterway below the point of sewage discharge.

This method of aeration is one which is extremely promising because its process is so scientific, and, as I said before, it has been established by the Public Health Service that the real problem in the Illinois waterway is water-quality characteristics other than low absorbed oxygen.

This is a method of putting oxygen into the water precisely where it is

needed, by blowing it or diffusing it in. Engineers assure me that this can be done. They assure me that it can be done very economically. They can do it, as I understand, on the basis of about \$1,500,000 to \$2 million to begin with, and then at a cost of \$250,000 a year.

The city of Chicago itself could solve this problem. This fact is established in a memorandum issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, dated July 12, 1957, in which the Department discussed these alternatives very thoroughly. They point out the cost and emphasize that the first cost of the aeration would be \$2 million, and the annual cost \$250,000. It can be done by a very interesting method.

What happens is that after the effluent is put into the waterway, it begins to decompose and exhausts the oxygen of the waterway. When it reaches a point about a mile or 2 miles or 3 miles from where it goes in, the oxygen deficiency is at its greatest. Consequently, at this point oxygen can be put into the waterway, and the water cleansed. As has been established before, and as I have read several times, the primary problem of the Illinois waterway is low oxygen content.

In that connection, I shall make another spectacular point in just a minute. But before I make that point I should like to say that when a city asks to divert water, it seems to me that one of the questions which might be asked is whether that city is a provident user of water; to begin with.

I ask any Senator to mention any city in the country which uses as much water per person for domestic purposes as Chicago uses.

Chicago uses far more water per person than does Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York; 30 percent more than Los Angeles and Milwaukee; 100 percent more than San Francisco or Baltimore.

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

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Illinois for a question.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is not that true because the city of Chicago has higher standards of cleanliness than do the inhabitants of other cities?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I say to my good friend from Illinois that the city of Chicago certainly has high standards of cleanliness. I take my hat off to them. They have a clean-minded senior Senator and a clean-minded junior Senator. However, the people of Milwaukee and the people of New York are able to keep just as clean, and we have just as clean people, as the Senator knows, with the use of far less water.

I call the attention of my good friend from Illinois to a statement which has been prepared by his distinguished compatriots in Chicago, outstanding doctors and health authorities whom I mentioned earlier. I quote what they say:

18000

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

The average daily per capita consumption of water in Chicago in 1945 was 262.8 gallons. The 1930 average daily per capita consumption of 301.9 gallons was the highest value recorded in any year by the city of Chicago. Comparing the standing of Chicago with other large cities in the United States, it is seen that the daily per capita consumption is nearly twice that in the other cities. The average daily per capita consumption in communities outside of Chicago supplied by the Chicago Waterworks in 1945 was 151.3 gallons. The water users in these communities are 100 percent metered. Such differences are excessive and warrant careful engineering study.

In other words, if meters are installed in the stores and flats, the use of water is reduced. Without meters, the use of water is increased sixfold.

I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that Chicago has less metering than any other comparable city. I have the percentage of metering in other outstanding cities in the country.

Hackensack, N. J., with a population of about 30,000, has 100 percent metering. San Diego, Calif., has 100 percent metering. Miami, Fla., has 100 percent metering. Atlanta, Ga., has 100 percent metering. Indianapolis, Ind., has 100 percent metering. Minneapolis, Minn., has 100 percent metering. Cincinnati, Ohio, has 100 percent metering. Columbus, Ohio, has 100 percent metering.

How can Senators who represent States in which those cities are located vote for a diversion of water to Chicago, which does damage to other States, when their States have metering; which results in no inconvenience and a reduction in expense to their citizens; which results in a conservation of water; while Chicago is so extravagant that its people use twice as much water as other cities, and only 28.7 percent of its water users are metered?

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me, with the understanding that he will not thereby lose his right to the floor?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania for—

Mr. CLARK. For 3 minutes?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield for 3 minutes to the distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like to state briefly my reasons for opposing the pending bill.

First, the increased diversion will inevitably lower the level of all of the Great Lakes except Lake Superior; and even though this decrease would measure less than an inch on Pennsylvania's shore on Lake Erie, there would be measurable damage to the shipping interests of the Commonwealth which gage ship-bottom clearance at the Great Lakes locks and sills in fractions of inches.

Second, there is no sound reason why the Congress of the United States should

permit 1 State to take advantage of its unique natural position on the edge of 2 great watersheds, to process municipal sewage more cheaply by diverting waters of 1 watershed from their natural course and into the other, at the expense of the navigation and power interests in all other States on the same and all lower levels on the Great Lakes and in our great and friendly neighbor to the north, Canada. In this connection, I submit that it is idle to attempt to justify this bill in terms of the need for further studies of the effects of the increased diversion, as set forth in section 2 of the bill. In the 58 years in which this diversion has been flowing continuously, but at different rates of flow, its effects have been studied exhaustively, in all conceivable aspects; and no convincing proof has been submitted to indicate that further studies are needed.

Third, the sanctioning of this increased diversion without full Canadian approval would set an extremely bad precedent in international law, which would unquestionably be used against us in the sensitive and vital negotiations which our Government is engaged in with Canada concerning the development of the Columbia River Basin in our own Northwest.

Mr. President, I know that Canada has stated that she is not actively and formally objecting to the proposed diversion. However, it is my view—although I may be in error—that this is because, a little later, Canada hopes to be able to control the headwaters of rivers which flow from Canada into our Northwest, and to be able to control them in a way which, in my judgment, would be of considerable detriment to United States citizens on the United States side of the border.

Mr. President, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honorable George Leader, has written to me a letter in which he requests me to call these matters to the attention of my colleagues. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from Governor Leader to me be printed at this point in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania be so kind as to read the letter into the RECORD?

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, my friend, the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio, has requested that I read the letter to the Senate.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania may read the letter to the Senate, without my losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Hearing none, it is so ordered; and the Senator from Pennsylvania may proceed.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, let me say, parenthetically, to my good friend, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], that we in Pennsylvania do not object to a little informality in letters; and thus it is that the letter which I am about to

read is addressed "Dear JOE." [Laughter.]

The letter is dated June 6, 1958; and the text reads as follows:

I wish to call to your attention the very serious adverse effects upon Pennsylvania of Senate bill 1123.

That bill is practically identical with the bill now under consideration by this body.

I read further from the letter:

This bill would permit the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, Ill., to divert out of the Great Lakes 2,500 cubic feet per second of water for a period of 3 years. At the present time, the metropolitan sanitary district diverts 3,500 cubic feet per second from the Great Lakes Basin pursuant to a decree of the United States Supreme Court.

The additional diversion which would be authorized by this bill would lower the level of Lake Erie 1½ to 2 inches. While this may appear to be but a slight matter, it would affect adversely all riparian landowners and seriously interfere with the operations of the port of Erie. Much effort and funds have been expended to maintain a deep channel at this port. The lowering of the lake level vitates this work.

Moreover, the lowering of the lake level would result in a loss of 1 to 1½ million tons of shipping each year for each inch by which the lake level is lowered. The Great Lakes barges, which carry so much of the commerce of this region, are loaded to the nearest inch. Consequently, the maintenance of lake levels is of utmost importance to the shipping industry and the commerce of the Great Lakes area.

The lowering of the lake level also affects the power potential at Niagara. Since a large section of Pennsylvania will be among the preferred users when the hydroelectric power is developed, this potential loss of cheap power also affects Pennsylvania adversely.

The diversion of water, one of our most precious natural resources, out of its watershed area in order to benefit some other area constitutes a new and dangerous principle of law. The companion bill to Senate bill 1123 has already passed the House.

That is the bill the Senate is considering at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 3 minutes yielded to the Senator from Pennsylvania have expired.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield 1 additional minute to the Senator from Pennsylvania without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered, and the Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the remainder of the letter addressed to me by the Governor of Pennsylvania reads as follows:

No Representative from Pennsylvania appeared to protest the bill. I urge that you vote against this measure and protest its passage.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania will state it.

Mr. CLARK. Is the Senate operating under a unanimous-consent agreement?

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

JUNE 6, 1958.

Hon. JOSEPH S. CLARK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOE: I wish to call to your attention the very serious adverse effects upon Pennsylvania of Senate bill 1123. This bill would permit the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, Ill., to divert out of the Great Lakes, 2,500 cubic feet per second of water for a period of 3 years. At the present time, the Metropolitan Sanitary District diverts 3,500 cubic feet per second from the Great Lakes Basin pursuant to a decree of the United States Supreme Court.

The additional diversion which would be authorized by this bill would lower the level of Lake Erie 1½ to 2 inches. While this may appear to be but a slight matter, it would affect adversely all riparian landowners and seriously interfere with the operations of the Port of Erie. Much effort and funds have been expended to maintain a deep channel at this port. The lowering of the lake level vitiates this work.

Moreover, the lowering of the lake level would result in a loss of one to one and one-half million tons of shipping each year for each inch by which the lake level is lowered. The Great Lakes barges, which carry so much of the commerce of this region, are loaded to the nearest inch. Consequently, the maintenance of lake levels is of utmost importance to the shipping industry and the commerce of the Great Lakes area.

The lowering of the lake level also affects the power potential at Niagara. Since a large section of Pennsylvania will be among the preferred users when the hydroelectric power is developed, this potential loss of cheap power also affects Pennsylvania adversely.

The diversion of water, one of our most precious natural resources, out of its watershed area in order to benefit some other area constitutes a new and dangerous principle of law. The companion bill to Senate bill 1123 has already passed the House. No representative from Pennsylvania appeared to protest the bill. I urge that you vote against this measure and protest its passage.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like to say that we in Pennsylvania have had a rather unhappy experience with the diversion of our natural water rights. In Pennsylvania, we have the Delaware River. New York, with the approval of the Supreme Court, has taken an enormous gallonage out of the Delaware River, to provide water for the city of New York.

I see on the floor at this time my distinguished friend, the Senator from Oklahoma. Last year, he and I and our friend, the Senator from Ohio, had a rather spirited argument about how much of the power from the Niagara project should go to the electric cooperatives in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

I hope that, as a result, there will not follow—as seemed to me then to be likely; and, in all good humor, I say that it seems now to be likely—an unfortunate precedent in respect to preventing water from flowing where it

wants to flow, to the detriment of the owners of the riparian rights.

For that reason, I support my friend, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] in his opposition to the pending bill.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania for his excellent statement.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 3728) to incorporate the Big Brothers of America.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 to the bill (H. R. 13856), making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8 to the bill, with the following amendments:

Strike out "\$53,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40,000,000."

Strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,000,000."

Strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$19,000,000."

Strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,350,000."

Strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,750,000."

And strike out "\$7,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,400,000."

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4059) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Scoppettuolo.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 546) designating the week of November 21–27, 1958, as National Farm-City Week, 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 Vice President:

H. R. 469. An act to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1684. An act for the relief of William Franklin Rollins;

H. R. 3571. An act for the relief of Boris F. Navratil;

H. R. 4073. An act for the relief of Peter James O'Brien;

H. R. 8943. An act to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the code;

H. R. 9258. An act for the relief of Mrs. Minnie Pereira;

H. R. 10495. An act to amend that part of the act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313), relating to the establishment of postal sta-

tions and branch post offices, so as to permit them to be established within 10 miles of the boundary of the adjoining city; and

H. R. 13861. An act to repeal certain provisions of law relating to messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

CONVENING OF THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 86TH CONGRESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President—

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished majority leader, without losing my right to the floor.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk a joint resolution, for which I request immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 704) establishing that the 1st session of the 86th Congress convene at noon on Wednesday, January 7, 1959.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me ask whether this constitutes a motion for the adjournment of this session of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; the joint resolution provides only the convening date for the 1st session of the 86th Congress, next January.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is this an indication of how coming events cast their shadows before?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 704) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 21–27, 1958, AS NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield 2 minutes to me?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Louisiana, without losing my right to the floor.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House Joint Resolution 546.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 546) designating the week of November 21–27, 1958, as National Farm-City Week, which was read twice by its title.

18002

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

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

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have consulted the majority leader and the minority leader about taking up the resolution. A similar resolution has been adopted each year for the past 2 years. I move its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment, to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 546) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me, with the understanding that he does not lose the floor?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Alabama with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a summary of the work of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during this session of Congress.

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

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

INCREASE IN DIVERSION OF WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN INTO THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test on a 3-year basis the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the distinguished senior from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] my colleague, has been doing a wonderful job. He has procured from the Sanitary District of Greater Chicago a report that gives an answer to how Chicago can solve its problem without diversion. The report points out that between 1952 and 1957 the percentage of biochemical oxygen removed declined from 93.6 percent to 85.6 percent.

The best way to understand the matter, which admittedly is difficult to explain in terms of arithmetic, is that the remainder that was not removed in 1952 was 6.4. The remainder that was not removed in 1957 was 14.4.

In other words, there has been more than a doubling of the material. There has been about 110 percent increase in unpurified sewage between 1952 and 1957. Admittedly the problems of the sanitary district are very great. Undoubtedly the population has increased between 1952 and 1957.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Texas, if I may do so without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Wisconsin be permitted to yield to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] for the purpose of submitting the conference report on the military construction bill (H. R. 13489), with the understanding that at the conclusion of action on that conference report, the Senator from Wisconsin will be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I submit a 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. 13489) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of August 22, 1958, p. 17666, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief observation with respect to this report. I did not feel I could conscientiously, as a conferee, sign the report. That feeling grew out of the fact that in my opinion the Senate was compelled to yield on a number of items that are most vital to our defense effort. The Senate was able to secure only about \$130 million out of some \$500 million, nearly all of which were purchases by the Department of Defense, in the conference report.

It might not have been as sad as it was to yield no greater an amount than that if the items the Senate secured had been of the highest priority; but the

House conferees were adamant with respect to a large number of items not only for which there were budget estimates, but which the Department of Defense had stated were of the very highest priority.

I do not, of course, blame my colleagues on the conference for finally signing this report. I was present at enough of the conference to realize the atmosphere which obtained and the difficulties which confronted them. But I do wish to express my regret that the Senate was compelled to yield on items of the very highest priority, because I feel it will be detrimental to our overall efforts to secure this country against any contingency.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, with reference to what the Senator from Georgia has stated, I agree with him completely. I shall have a short statement inserted in the RECORD. The last paragraph is to the effect that the Senate conferees were not happy with the bill, but the House conferees were firm in opposition to nearly all requests for restoration.

That, in total, details the Senate conferees' position on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives with reference to certain amendments of the Senate to H. R. 13489.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 13489, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
August 23, 1958.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 to the bill (H. R. 13489) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$6,250,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$295,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 612. No part of the funds provided in this act shall be used for purchase of land or land easements in excess of 110 percent of the value as determined by the Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Yards and Docks, except: (a) where there is a determination of value by a Federal court, (b) purchases negotiated by the Attorney General or his designee, and (c) where the estimated value is less than \$25,000."

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18015

tion programs for public works for which appropriations have been made. Passed Senate March 12, 1958, and passed House March 19, 1958.

S. 4021: To authorize the establishment of a United States study commission which would be responsible for the preparation of integrated and cooperative investigations, studies, and surveys of land and water resources in the southeastern portion of the United States. The area encompassed by the study includes that portion of the southeast drainage basins which would be bounded on the northeast by the Savannah River Basin, on the south by the St. Marys-Nassau River Basin, and on the west by the Perdido-Escambia River Basin system. Passed Senate August 1, 1958.

S. 1985: Authorizing the preparation of plans and specifications for the National Air Museum under the Board of Regents for the Smithsonian Institution, to be located on the south side of the Mall opposite the National Gallery of Art, be in keeping with that building, and be prepared by the General Services Administration, the location approved by the National Capital Planning Commission, and the design approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. Passed Senate June 26, 1958.

Senate Resolution 248: Declaring the sense of the Senate that the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works continue the joint study of relationship of river and related water resource development programs of United States, Soviet Russia, and Red China, and submit their findings and recommendations of ways and means to accelerate the development and utilization of the natural resources of the United States. Agreed to by Senate July 28, 1958.

S. 3335: To establish in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, composed of 15 specified Federal officials, members ex officio, and 15 general trustees appointed by the President, to cause to be constructed for the Institution, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, a building to be designated as the National Cultural Center on a site in the District of Columbia, bounded by Rock Creek Parkway, New Hampshire Avenue, the proposed Inner Loop Freeway, and the approaches to the authorized Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. The Board would present programs of the performing arts, lectures, and provide facilities for other civic activities. The lands for the National Cultural Center and related activities would be acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission, with plans and specifications for the building approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. Passed Senate June 20, 1958.

S. 3712: Authorizes the appropriation of \$4 million to remain available until expended, for completion of the survey and construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua, under the provisions of section 5 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952. Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

S. 3975: To provide for the construction of a fireproof annex building for the use of the Government Printing Office adjacent to the present building, with heating, lighting, one floor air conditioned, for storage of paper and publications. Estimated cost \$6,500,000. Passed Senate June 26, 1958.

H. R. 12776: To revise, codify, and enact into law, title 23 of the United States Code entitled "Highways." A revision and re-statement of all highway laws since 1916 into one act, for simplification and easier use. Passed Senate August 5, 1958.

S. 4192: To authorize construction of the Bardwell Reservoir on Waxahachie Creek, Tex., for flood control and water conservation, at a total cost of \$6,992,000, with local contribution of \$1,888,000, leaving Federal cost of \$5,104,000. Benefit-cost ratio of 1.10. Passed Senate August 15, 1958.

S. 4179: To authorize construction of the Tahchevah Creek flood-control project, at Palm Springs, Calif., at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,658,000, and local contribution of 5.8 percent, or \$102,000. Benefit cost ratio 1.18. Passed Senate August 18, 1958.

S. 4266: To authorize the establishment of a United States study commission which would be responsible for the preparation of integrated and cooperative investigations, studies, and surveys of land and water resources in that part of the State of Texas which would be bounded on the northeast by the Neches River Basin and on the south and west by the Nueces and Colorado River Basins. Passed Senate August 15, 1958. Included as amendment to H. R. 12216 on August 18, 1958.

H. R. 11697: To amend the act of June 29, 1888, relating to the prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits in the harbor of New York, to extend the application of that act to the harbors of Hampton Roads and Baltimore. Estimated annual cost \$300,000. Passed Senate August 18, 1958.

H. R. 12808: To extend approval of the estimate of cost of completing the Interstate Highway System in each State, transmitted to Congress on January 7, 1958, by the Secretary of Commerce, as the basis for making apportionment of \$2.5 billion of the Federal funds for fiscal year 1961, and for advancing the date for submission of a revised estimate of cost for completing the Interstate System from January 12, 1962, to January 12, 1961. Passed Senate August 18, 1958.

H. R. 2: To authorize the diversion of an additional 1,000 cubic feet per second of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway through the Chicago Sanitary Canal. Reported to the Senate August 19, 1958.

S. 2883: To amend the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, to eliminate the requirement that the extension, reconstruction, and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol be in substantial accord with scheme B of the Architectural plan of March 3, 1905. Reported to Senate March 7, 1958. Defeated in Senate August 14, 1958.

S. 3560: Authorizing construction of a courthouse and a Federal office building at Memphis, Tenn., at an estimated cost of \$20 million. Reported to Senate June 4, 1958.

H. R. 12883: Providing for certain improvements relating to the Capitol powerplant and its distribution systems. Estimated cost \$6,550,000. Reported to Senate and passed August 18, 1958.

All in all, I believe that the Committee on Public Works has had one of the most constructive sessions ever. The committee has worked hard and diligently. I have received the utmost cooperation from the members and the subcommittee chairmen. Our programs have contributed much to the economy of the Nation and to the benefits of our citizens.

Sincerely yours,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works.

UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE
ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
August 18, 1958.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
Majority Leader, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: As the Congress again approaches adjournment, I desire to make this brief report on the work of the Committee on Rules and Administration. During this 2d session of the 85th Congress, 130 items of proposed legislation were referred to or originated in the Committee on Rules and Administration for consideration. Of that number, 109 measures were actually reported to the Senate, frequently accompanied by amendments reflecting modifications made pursuant to the committee's studies. Of the remaining 21 items—5 were

indefinitely postponed because of collateral action making their further consideration unnecessary, 1 was rejected, and 15 remain under review.

During the current session, and based on extensive prior hearings, the Committee on Rules and Administration reported Senate Resolution 17, to amend section 2 of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and filed a comprehensive statement on the proposed amendments, together with individual views. The committee also reported Senate Resolution 327, agreed to by the Senate on July 24, 1958, which established the new Standing Committee of the Senate, known as the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

By adjournment, it is expected that the Senate will have authorized additional funds for Senate committee activities in the amount of \$4,164,250. Of this amount, the Senate has already approved \$4,100,500; the balance of \$63,750, being represented by four resolutions pending on the Senate Calendar at this writing. The above total financial authorization represents many individual requests contained in resolutions which have been, in turn, analyzed and appraised by the committee before Senate consideration.

In addition to its plenary legislative agenda, the Committee on Rules and Administration also dealt with an unusually large number of policy problems and matters of general business which required more than cursory treatment and decision to effect efficient management of Senate administration. One of the committee's most challenging current projects is the utilization of space available to Senators and Senate activities attendant upon the occupancy of the New Senate Office Building and the extension of the east front of the Capitol.

As chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, I am indebted to my colleagues on the committee who have contributed generously of their time and talents to make the above record possible. I am also grateful to the committee's most competent staff on whom the committee has heavily relied for counsel and support.

Thanking you for the confidence and cooperation which you have always extended toward the endeavors of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and with kind regards, as always.

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.,
Chairman.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY IN THE 85TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy can list some solid accomplishments—legislative and otherwise—during the 2d session of the 85th Congress. The Joint Committee is unique in that it is the only committee in Congress comprised of representatives of both bodies which has legislative responsibilities.

Aside from its legislative and investigative work, the committee has traditionally carried on other major activities, including active participation in formulation of policies governing our atomic-energy program and informational activities designed to create better public understanding of this program.

The major accomplishments of the Joint Committee during the 2d session of the 85th Congress may be summarized as follows:

First, the committee, after lengthy hearings, reported out a bill to facilitate the exchange of information and materials with our allies in the field of nuclear weapons development. The bill was enacted into law on June 30, 1958, and approved by the President on July 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-479). Immediately thereafter the President submitted a proposed agreement for cooperation with the United Kingdom, and hearings

18016

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

have been held by the Joint Committee on it. The committee has submitted a report to Congress in support of the agreement.

Second, the committee has reported out an AEC facility authorization bill of some \$386,679,000 to provide new construction for the atomic-energy program. The bill also includes provisions concerning the atomic-power program and congressional review of proposed cooperative power projects with nongovernmental organizations. This bill passed the Senate on July 15, 1958, and was approved by the President on August 4, 1958 (Public Law 85-590).

In addition to the annual fiscal authorization legislation, increases in previous authorizations were approved by the Congress. AEC's fiscal 1958 authorization was increased in the amount of \$35 million for the construction of a land prototype destroyer nuclear propulsion plant to be constructed at West Milton, N. Y. The bill passed the Senate on May 7, 1958, and was approved May 16, 1958 (Public Law 85-412).

An increase in fiscal 1956 authorization in the amount of \$9,406,000 for the particle accelerator program, plus a further increase in fiscal 1958 authorization of the \$2,250,000 for project Sherwood passed the Senate on July 2, 1958, and was approved on July 15, 1958 (Public Law 85-519).

Third, the committee and its staff have held informal discussions with the AEC on the development of a long-term atomic-power program statement. A staff study, reflecting the substance of these informal discussions will be issued shortly by the committee as a basis for further discussions next session on the long-term aspects of the atomic-power program.

Fourth, the committee held extensive hearings last February on basic research in the atomic-energy field. Copies of these hearings, together with a report by the Research and Development Subcommittee, are being distributed to Members of Congress, the scientific community and the general public to provide detailed information on basic research work as it is actually being carried on in our laboratories and universities. These hearings are of great interest in the atomic-energy field and provided the basis for the committee's recommendations in the authorization bill to increase the present level of support of projects under the AEC physical research program.

Fifth, the committee has acted favorably upon two bills providing legislative authority for the United States to cooperate with the six nations of the European Atomic Energy Community in a joint program of atomic power development. The goal of this program is to produce 1 million kilowatts of electric power through nuclear energy in Europe by 1963. The Middle East crisis has given urgency to the need for providing atomic power assistance to Europe as a means of offsetting dependence on Middle East oil.

One measure approved by the committee is a brief statement of intent in the form of a concurrent resolution and the other is a bill to authorize American participation in the program, including funds for research and development and fuel element guarantees. These two measures were approved by the Senate on August 18, 1958.

Sixth, other bills reported out by the committee during the second session includes indemnity legislation exempting State universities and other educational institutions from provisions of last year's Indemnity Act providing for governmental indemnity against reactor hazards. This bill was passed by the Senate on August 5, 1958. Another bill was reported out providing indemnity for the atomic merchant ship *Savannah*. This measure was approved by the Senate on July 28, 1958, and by the

President on August 8, 1958 (Public Law 85-602).

Finally, the committee has reported out the AEC omnibus bill, containing certain provisions including long-term contract authority which the AEC considers to be necessary for its program. This bill was enacted on August 5, 1958, and approved by the President on August 19, 1958 (Public Law 85-681).

In addition, the committee held extensive hearings on the raw materials program concerned with the AEC announcement of the limitation of mill capacity. As a result of the committee's review of the subject, the Commission increased its requirements to the satisfaction of the raw materials industry.

PRINTING AS A SENATE DOCUMENT LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF 2D SESSION OF 85TH CONGRESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement and accompanying legislative review of the legislative record of the 2d session of the 85th Congress be printed in today's RECORD, and that the same material, with suitable revisions and extensions, be printed as a Senate document.

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

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

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD, 85TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, JANUARY 7, 1958, TO AUGUST 24, 1958

Statement by the Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON, United States Senator from Texas, together with digests of legislation passed by the Senate

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS 85TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION (PASSED BOTH HOUSES AS OF AUGUST 23, 1958)

National Defense and Internal Security

1. Reorganization of the Department of Defense.
2. Authorized \$54.6 million for expansion of missile bases and warning systems and created ARPA.
3. Authorized \$386 million for AEC construction and expansion.
4. Authorized atomic powered destroyer.
5. Military Compensation Act.

International Affairs

1. Authorized \$3.03 billion for mutual security program.
2. Reciprocal Trade Act.
3. Authorized exchange of mutually essential atomic information and materials with allies.
4. Increased lending authority of Export-Import Bank by \$2 billion.
5. Adjustment of status of 30,000 Hungarian escapees.
6. Resolution relating to the establishment of an international plan for the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Governmental Organization

1. National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.
2. Admitted Alaska as a State to the Union.
3. Classification Act employees increase.
4. Authorized training of Government employees in outside schools.
5. Increased the jurisdictional amount required for civil suits in Federal courts.
6. Passed Freedom of Information Act.
7. Adopted act providing for improved budgetary procedures.
8. Federal Aviation Act.

National economy

1. Emergency \$1.8 billion Housing Act.
2. Increased \$4 billion authorization for FHA mortgage insurance.
3. Authorized \$5.5 billion for highway construction, including \$1.8 billion additional to create jobs and expedite work.
4. Provided optionally to States, for repayment in 5 years, up to 15 weeks additional unemployment compensation.
5. Authorized Federal guarantee of railroad loans up to \$700 million.
6. Increased postal rates and postal pay.
7. Authorized advanced purchases of supplies and equipment from fiscal year 1959 appropriations to stimulate business.
8. Broadened lending authority of Small Business Administration.
9. Small Business Administration made permanent, its lending authority increased and interest rates reduced.
10. Authorized construction and sale by Maritime Board of two passenger superliners.
11. Small Business Investment Act.
12. Small Business tax relief.
13. Extend the Renegotiation Act.

Agriculture

1. Barred reduction of 1958 farm price supports below 1957 level and barred cuts in acreage allotments for 2 years. (Vetoed.)
2. Extended soil conservation program for 4 years.
3. Extended Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for sales of surpluses abroad.
4. Agricultural Act of 1958.

Natural resources

1. Authorize \$1.5 billion for flood control, rivers and harbors.
2. Extended program for critical material exploration.

Social Security, Health and Welfare

1. Extended for 3 years special school milk program with authorization of \$75 million annual expenditure.
2. Authorized \$1 million grants-in-aid to train public health specialists, technicians and administrators.
3. Increased civil-service annuities.
4. Extended for 3 years the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act.
5. Authorized the largest expenditures in history for medical research—\$294,383,000, which exceeded the budget estimate of \$211,183,000 by \$83,200,000. The amounts provided for the various research activities as compared with the budget estimates are:

[In millions of dollars]

Activity	Appropriation Increase		
	Budget	1958	1959
General Re-			
search-----	\$17.742	\$28.974	\$11.232
Cancer-----	55.923	75.268	19.343
Mental Health--	37.697	52.419	14.712
Heart-----	34.712	45.613	10.901
Dental-----	6.293	7.420	1.127
Arthritis-----	20.592	31.215	10.623
Allergy-----	17.497	24.071	6.574
Neurology-----	20.727	29.403	8.676

6. Extended Federal assistance programs for school construction in areas affected by Federal activities.

7. Required reporting and full disclosure of employee welfare and pension funds.
8. National Defense Education bill.
9. Area Redevelopment Act.
10. Authorized grants to expand teaching in the education of mentally retarded children.
11. Authorized agencies of the United States to make grants to support scientific research.
12. Enacted Food Additives Act.

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18017

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE 2D SESSION OF THE 85TH CONGRESS (CONVENED JANUARY 7, 1958, ADJOURNED AUGUST 24, 1958)

Agriculture

Price Supports and Acreage Allotments

S. J. Res. 162:

This resolution would have barred reductions in price support for 1958 and in acreage allotments for 1958 and 1959 for all basic commodities except tobacco (which is covered by other legislation).

It was the intent of Congress to prevent the drop in price supports Secretary of Agriculture Benson scheduled for the 1958 crops, some effective on April 1, 1958. Presidential veto March 31, 1958.

Farmer Committeemen

S. 1436:

This measure amends section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide for the democratic election of farmer-committeemen to local and county committees. Members of State committees are to be appointed by the Secretary, but 1 member, if the State committee is composed of 3 farmers, or 2 members, if the State committee is composed of 5 farmers, are to be appointed from nominees chosen at an election by the members of the county committee.

P. L. 85- ———, approved ———, 1958.

Agriculture

Soil Bank—Equity for Producers

S. 2937:

This measure authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to compensate producers for hardships suffered under the 1956 Soil Bank program as a result of incorrect information furnished by county committees. The 1956 program was put into effect hurriedly after the Agricultural Act of 1956 was approved, and certain mistakes occurred.

As a result of these mistakes, some producers have suffered hardships due to being given erroneous information by county committees or due to the failure of county committees to properly inform them as to program requirements.

Public Law 85-413, approved May 16, 1958.

Insurance of Loans Under Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act

S. 3333:

This bill amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Water Facilities Act, so as to facilitate the making and insuring of loans by the Secretary of Agriculture for the acquisition, enlargement, or improvement of farms and the conservation of soil and water resources thereon, make such loans more attractive to investors, make the program self-supporting to a greater degree, facilitate the refinancing of such loans on an uninsured basis and make such insured loans eligible for investment for certain banks. It will accomplish these objectives by—

(1) Authorizing the conversion of direct loans into insured loans;

(2) Authorizing limited use of the mortgage insurance fund in making loans, if they can and will be converted to insured loans without undue delay;

(3) Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to receive a larger share of the interest payments on loans sold on an insured basis than he receives under existing law on insured loans;

(4) Authorizing the sale of any loan as an uninsured loan with the written consent of the borrower, or without such consent when the borrower has failed to comply with his agreement to refinance from another source when it is possible to do so at the prevailing rate;

(5) Giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to fix the interest rate on borrow-

ings from the Treasury for use of the mortgage insurance fund, taking into consideration the "current average market yields of outstanding marketable obligations of the United States" having comparable maturities (such interest rate is now fixed by law at "the average rate of interest * * * borne by all interest-bearing obligations of the United States * * *"; and

(6) Amending the National Bank Act to permit a national bank to loan as much as 25 percent (instead of 10 percent) of its capital and surplus to 1 individual in the case of loans insured by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act or the Water Facilities Act.

Public Law ———, approved ———, 1958.
Agriculture Armed Forces Dairy Products Program—Extension

S. 3341:

This measure extends the Armed Forces dairy products program for 3 years until December 31, 1961. In addition, it extends the benefits of this program to the Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine Academy.

The authority for the program is contained in section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which requires the Commodity Credit Corporation to make dairy products acquired through price-support operations available to (1) the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to supplement the ration in VA hospitals, and (2) the Secretary of the Army to supplement the ration of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and the ration of Defense Department hospitals. Similar provision is made for supplementing the ration of the Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine Academy.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 3, 1958.

Agriculture Special School Milk Program—Extension

S. 3342:

This measure extends the special school milk program for 3 years to June 30, 1961. The present authority for this program is contained in the Agricultural Act of 1949. In order to recognize the primary purpose of the program as improved nutrition for schoolchildren, the extension is by separate legislation and not amendatory of the 1949 act.

This measure specifies that amounts expended under either the original or the extended program shall not be considered as amount expended for price support purposes.

This program includes all schoolchildren, all nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children.

Public Law 85-478, approved July 1, 1958.

Brucellosis Eradication Program—Extension

S. 3343: This measure extends the accelerated brucellosis eradication program for 2 years until June 30, 1960. This program is provided for by the Agricultural Act of 1954, which authorizes the transfer of \$20 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds annually to the appropriation available for brucellosis eradication to accelerate the program through (1) increasing indemnities; (2) increasing the number of indemnities; and (3) defraying additional administrative expenses.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 3, 1958.

Agricultural Trade Development Act—Extension

S. 3420: This measure extends for 2 years, through June 30, 1960, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. Increases from \$4 billion to \$4.5 billion in fiscal 1958, to \$6 billion in fiscal 1959, and \$7.5 billion in fiscal 1960 the amount of surplus agricultural commodities which may be sold for foreign currencies to friendly nations.

Enlarges the uses which may be agreed upon for the foreign currencies acquired under title I to include the educational exchange of agricultural leaders, labor leaders, journalists, and civil leaders; and assistance to schools and workshops. Prohibits discriminatory treatment of extra long staple cotton under Public Law 480.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 20, 1958.

Noxious-Plant Control—Federal Lands

S. 3861:

This measure provides for the application of State weed-control plans to Federal lands. It authorizes the State commissioner of agriculture to destroy noxious plants on Federal lands if the agency having jurisdiction of the lands consent, and has not already complied with the requirements of the program. Requires the Federal Government to reimburse a State upon presentation of an itemized account of the expenses incurred as a result of complying with the program.

Passed Senate May 21, 1958.

S. 4071. Agricultural Act of 1958

This measure provides more effective price, production adjustment, and marketing programs for various agricultural commodities.

The bill provides for:

Cotton: 1. A program for upland cotton for 1959 and 1960 under which producers can elect to take a 40-percent increase in their acreage allotments coupled with a 15-percent-of-parity reduction in price support. Price support for those choosing higher support will be by purchase only, and Commodity Credit Corporation would be required to sell cotton at not less than 110 percent of the lower support.

2. Upland cotton price support after 1960 at 90 percent of the average market price of middling 1-inch cotton for the preceding 3 years, but not less than 30 cents per pound or 60 percent of parity, whichever is higher.

3. Minimum upland cotton marketing quotas after 1960 adequate to assure a stable supply to meet world needs, but not less than the larger of (a) domestic consumption and exports less 1 million bales or (b) 10 million bales.

4. A minimum national upland cotton-acreage allotment of 16 million acres.

5. A new formula for computing national marketing quotas for extra-long-staple cotton after 1960, designed to minimize the effect of carryover.

6. Use of a 3-year adjusted yield instead of a 5-year yield in converting the national marketing quota to a national acreage allotment.

7. Permanent extension of the small farm cotton-allotment provisions of existing law with amendments to (a) increase the national reserve to meet States' needs for acreage to establish minimum farm allotments to 310,000 acres; (b) increase the minimum farm allotment to 10 acres or the 1958 allotment, whichever is smaller; and (c) permit estimation of States' needs after 1959 to save the cost of making a trial allotment to determine such needs.

8. Allotment of such further acreage as may be necessary to increase each farm-acreage allotment to the prescribed minimum, with provision that no part of the additional acreage allotted to States, counties, or farms by reasons of provisions relating to minimum allotment shall be counted in computing their respective allotments.

9. Use of the previous year's allotment as a base in making allotments, if it will facilitate effective administration.

10. Retention of surrendered cotton acreage in the county so long as any cotton farm desires it.

11. Use of Middling 1-inch instead of Middling seven-eighths as the standard grade after 1960.

12. Effective August 1, 1961, increase of minimum prices for Commodity Credit

18018

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

Corporation sales of cotton for unrestricted use to 115 percent of the current support price plus reasonable carrying charge; and exemption from this requirements of a quantity equal to that by which the national marketing quota is less than domestic consumption and exports.

13. Express preservation of the cotton export sales program provided for by section 203 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

14. Purchase by Commodity Credit during 1959 and 1960 marketing years of an amount of cottonseed and soybean oil equal to the amount of increase in such oil production by reason of the production of cotton on increased acreage allotted to farmers; and the donation of oil so purchased for use to aid needy persons outside the United States.

Corn and Feed Grains: 1. Discontinuance of corn-acreage allotments and the commercial corn-producing area.

2. Price support for corn at 90 percent of the 3-year average price, but not less than \$1.10 per bushel or 60 percent of parity, whichever is higher.

3. Price supports for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums at fair and reasonable levels in relation to corn, but not less than 60 percent of parity.

4. Repeal of the provision for a different corn-support level in the noncommercial area.

Rice: 1. Permanent extension of the present minimum national and State acreage allotments.

2. Price support for 1959 and 1960 at between 75 and 90 percent of parity without regard to the supply percentage.

3. Price support, beginning in 1961, at 90 percent of the 3-year average price, but not less than \$4 per hundredweight or 60 percent of parity, whichever is higher.

4. Review of farm-acreage allotment for 1959 crop, if farmer dissatisfied.

Wool: 1. Extension of National Wool Act of 1954 to March 31, 1963.

2. Ceiling of 85 percent of parity on support price, beginning with 1959, if Secretary determines that expenditures by the Commodity Credit Corporation for payments to producers will exceed the 70 percent of gross receipts of specific duties specified in section 705 of the Wool Act as a limitation on appropriations.

Public Law 480: 1. Agreements for sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies in each fiscal year up to \$1.5 billion plus any amount by which agreements entered into in prior fiscal years, beginning with fiscal year 1958, will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than authorized.

2. Use of foreign currencies for financing interchange of persons programs, and for expanding and operating in foreign countries of schools to carry on vocational, professional, scientific, technological, or general education programs and to support workshops in American studies or educational techniques or chairs in American studies.

3. Extension of authority to enter into transactions until June 30, 1960.

4. Limitation of authority of Commodity Credit Corporation to acquire strategic or critical materials by barter or exchange to acquisitions for national and supplemental stockpiles, foreign assistance, and offshore construction programs.

5. Making available for sale of extra-long-staple cotton in same manner as any other surplus agricultural commodity is made available, and making available for sale of products from upland or long-staple cotton as long as cotton is in surplus supply.

(For complete information on S. 4071, see Vote Nos. 142-148.)

Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products

S. 4100: This measure:

1. Declares the need for developing new and improved uses for farm products and that public and private research agencies and others should be used for an all-out attack on the development of new and improved uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm products and byproducts.

2. Establishes in the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration with the duty to coordinate and expedite efforts to develop, through research, new industrial uses, and increased use under existing processes, of agricultural products; to develop new replacement crops; and to reduce the stock of commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

3. Authorizes the new agency to provide graduate scholarships and fellowships and for this purpose to make grants to individuals.

Public Law _____, approved _____, Uniform Provisions for Transfer of Acreage Allotments

S. 4151:

This measure amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to substitute a provision treating all commodities alike for the existing varying sections providing for the transfer of acreage allotments for cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat in cases where farms are acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain. A uniform provision will be more equitable, easier to administer, and better understood by farmers. It is particularly needed at this time in view of the lands being acquired under the highway program.

Passed the Senate August 11, 1958.

Mexican Farm Labor

S. 4232:

Extends the Mexican farm labor program for 1 year until June 30, 1960. Under that program the Secretary of Labor recruits agricultural workers from Mexico pursuant to an agreement with the Republic of Mexico and subject to conditions designed to protect the rights of both foreign and domestic workers.

Passed the Senate August 14, 1958.

Study of Tobacco Marketing Practices

Senate Resolution 334:

Authorizes the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to make a complete study of all matters pertaining to tobacco marketing practice related to loose and tied tobacco in order to determine why tobacco farmers receive a price differential for tying tobacco in some States and not in others, and requires a report by January 31, 1959.

Passed Senate, August 6, 1958.

Onion Futures

H. R. 376:

This measure provides that no contract for the sale of onions for future delivery shall be made on or subject to the rules of any board of trade. A violation is made a misdemeanor subject to fine.

Public Law _____, approved _____, 1958.

Cotton Acreage Reports

H. R. 6765:

This measure changes the existing law relating to cotton-acreage reports by—

Basing the July cotton-acreage report on planted acreage instead of acreage in cultivation;

Advancing the second cotton-acreage report from September 1 to August 1, the beginning of the marketing year; and

Permitting the Department of Agriculture to report on farmers' intentions to plant cotton by removing the present prohibition.

Public Law 85-430, approved May 29, 1958.

Forest Service Administration

H. R. 7953:

This measure is designed to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service by: Raising the limitation from \$50 to \$2,500 on reimbursement to owners of equipment rented under verbal agreement for damages occurring while in use by the Forest Service.

Authorizing contracts with private parties to train, work, and care for Government-owned pack stock held in reserve for fire-emergency purposes.

Permitting reimbursement to employees for casualty damages to personal effects occurring at places of temporary storage while the employees are engaged in connection with these casualties.

Authorizing the Government to pay for transporting employees' automobiles between points in Alaska, in connection with transfer of official stations.

Permitting the Government to pay the cost of notifying employees in isolated locations of serious illness or death of close relatives, and the cost of transporting these employees to the nearest public transportation.

Permitting the transfer to States of fire-lookout towers and other improvements for fire control no longer needed by the Forest Service.

Broadening existing authority to pay for telephone calls for official use in private residences.

Permitting money received from forfeitures, judgments, or settlements to be used to carry out the work made necessary by the action which led to the forfeiture, judgment, or settlement.

Permitting payment of costs of publishing technical articles in scientific publications.

Increasing the amount available for purchase of administrative sites from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year.

Public Law 85-464, approved June 20, 1958.

Humane Slaughter of Livestock and Poultry

H. R. 8308:

The measure:

1. Declares it to be the policy of the United States that the slaughtering of livestock and the handling of livestock in connection with slaughter shall be carried out only by humane methods.

2. Defines as humane slaughter, (a) the rendering of the animal insensible to pain by a single blow or gunshot or an electrical, chemical, or other means that is rapid and effective before being shackled, thrown, cast, or cut; or (b) slaughter in accordance with religious requirements of the Jewish faith or any other religious faith which prescribes a method where the animal loses consciousness by anemia of the brain through the simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument.

3. Forbids after June 30, 1960, except in period of national emergency, the procurement by any agency of the United States of livestock products produced in the plant of a slaughterer using methods not approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as humane.

4. Authorizes Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research into the development of humane methods.

5. Authorizes Secretary to designate, on or before March 1, 1959, methods conforming to the policy of the bill, but permits him to designate methods not in conformity with the policy if he deems it more effective.

6. Authorizes the establishment of an Advisory Committee.

7. Preserves the religious freedom of any person or group against abridgement and exempts from the terms of the bill retail slaughter of livestock and the handling and

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18019

preparation of livestock for slaughter. Retail slaughter is defined as slaughter in accordance with religious practices as set forth in section 2 (b).

Public Law —, approved —, 1958.

Rice Acreage Allotments

H. R. 8490:

This bill makes several technical changes in the rice acreage allotment law to improve the administration of the program by—

Restricting old producer allotments in any State to those with production history in that State;

Preventing a producer or a farm from becoming an old producer or farm by planting rice without an allotment;

Preventing a producer from becoming an old producer by reason of engaging in production jointly with another who was entitled to the allotment and received the entire production history on the allotment;

Permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to divide a State into two areas and make allotments on a producer basis in one area and on a farm basis in the other area;

Providing for pooling allotments of lands acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain, and using the pooled allotments to establish allotments for other farms owned or acquired by the former owners of the lands.

Increasing the marketing penalty to 65 percent of parity; and

Providing for terminating previous quotas whenever current quotas are terminated.

Public Law 85-443, approved June 4, 1958.

Soil Bank Contracts

H. R. 10843:

This measure permits farmers in 38 counties designated in 1958 as commercial corn areas to remain eligible for soil bank payments even if they did not comply with their new acreage allotment requirements.

It further provides that if there is an acreage reserve program in 1959, the same exemptions will apply for counties added in 1959, except to be eligible, participants must sign up for the acreage reserve before January 1, 1959.

Public Law 85-369, approved April 7, 1958.

Tobacco Acreage Allotments

H. R. 11058:

This measure amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide that in the event a second crop of tobacco is harvested for marketing from the same acreage, the allotment next established for the farm shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the acreage from which more than 1 crop of tobacco was grown and harvested.

Public Law 85-489, approved July 2, 1958.

Agriculture Wheat Acreage History

H. R. 11086:

This measure is designed to prevent any farm from losing acreage history by reason of overplanting its allotment in 1958. It will prevent any State, county, or farm from losing acreage history by reason of the overplanting of any farm allotment in 1959 or any subsequent year if the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid penalty.

Under Public Law 203, approved on August 28, 1957, Congress provided that acreage planted in excess allotments would not count as history toward future allotments; however, by the time this information was conveyed to farmers many had already planted their wheat crops. By changing the rules without adequate notice, the existing law imposed an excessive penalty or would compel the farmers to plow up acreage already planted which would result in loss to them.

Public Law 85-366, approved April 4, 1958.

Long Staple Cotton—Price Support

H. R. 11399:

This measure establishes the price support level for extra long staple cotton at

not more than 75 percent of parity nor less than 60 percent of parity. At present, this commodity is supported at 75 percent of parity.

Extra long staple cotton is a specialized commodity which is produced in this country in only relatively small quantities and in a limited area. Its natural competitors are similar cotton imported from a few foreign areas and certain synthetic fibers.

It is the belief of the producers that a support level of not more than 75 percent will provide them an adequate return, and will maintain the market position achieved through a highly successful promotion campaign.

Public Law 85-497, approved July 2, 1958.

Special Livestock Loans

H. R. 11424:

This measure extends for 2 years, through July 14, 1961, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to extend or make supplementary advances in connection with special livestock loans which have been made under existing law providing for various types of disaster and emergency loans.

This bill affects only the authority of the Secretary to make supplemental advances or renewals of existing loans in order to more effectively protect the Government's interest. It does not authorize new loans.

Public Law 85-516, approved July 11, 1958.

Poisonous Seed Wheat

H. R. 11581:

This measure seeks to plug a loophole in the import laws whereby foreign countries can treat wheat with poisonous substances to prevent diseases, label it "unfit for human consumption" and pay an import duty of 5 cents per bushel instead of 21. The bill requires that wheat for seed purposes which has been treated to make it unfit for human consumption be classified as "wheat" rather than "wheat unfit for human consumption."

Public Law —, approved —.

Nonprofit/Summer Camps—Surplus Foods

H. R. 12164:

This measure clarifies existing law relating to the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to donate surplus food commodities to nonprofit children's summer camps. Under existing provision of law, nonprofit school-lunch programs are eligible to receive surplus food commodities and the Department of Agriculture has been following the general policy that nonprofit summer camps are an extension of the school activity and should likewise be eligible to receive surplus foods.

This bill clarifies this provision of law so as to leave no doubt that summer camps for children, operated on a nonprofit basis, have the same eligibility to receive surplus foods as do nonprofit school-lunch programs.

Public Law 85-483, approved July 2, 1958.

Peanut Acreage Allotments

H. R. 12224:

This measure makes two minor changes in the peanut marketing quota law. Production of peanuts without an allotment will not affect the farm's status as new or old. Present provision permitting any farm to harvest up to 1 acre for nuts without penalty will not be applicable if the producers share in peanuts produced on any other farm.

Public Law —, approved —.

Farm Acreage Allotment

H. R. 12602:

This measure permits the transfer of 1958 cotton acreage allotments in disaster areas from farms, on which they cannot be timely planted or replanted, to farms in the same or adjoining counties on which the same producers are engaged in cotton production. It would be effective only in counties where a substantial number of farms were affected, and transfers could be made only if

authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Many cotton farms are now under water so they either cannot be planted, or having been planted, cannot be replanted. These farmers, as a result, will lose their principal cash crop for 1958. This bill provides a means whereby they might obtain some relief if they were able to make arrangements to plant their crops on lands not under water.

Public Law 85-456, approved June 11, 1958.

Tobacco Allotments

H. R. 12840:

Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to combine allotments for Virginia fire-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco on any farms having allotments for both types.

Public Law —, approved —.

Flour and Cornmeal

H. R. 13268:

Authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase flour and cornmeal and to donate it under flour and cornmeal donation programs.

Public Law —, approved —.

Hall of Fame for Agriculture

House Concurrent Resolution 295:

The purpose of this concurrent resolution is to encourage efforts which are being made by private citizens to establish a Hall of Fame for Agriculture. Some of the most distinguished agricultural leaders of the country have been enlisted in the efforts to establish a hall of fame to commemorate and keep alive the great contributions which agriculture has made to the greatness and prosperity of the United States.

Passed the Senate August 11, 1958.

District of Columbia

Heliport—Study

Senate Joint Resolution 167:

This resolution authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make a study of all factors involved in the construction of a heliport within the District, including recommendations of a site.

Passed Senate May 7, 1958.

District of Columbia—Fish and Game Laws

S. 532:

This measure authorizes the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to promulgate appropriate regulations to revise and modernize the fish and game laws of the District.

Public Law —, approved —.

District of Columbia—Commissioners—Additional Powers

S. 1706:

This measure grants additional powers to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to authorize them to:

Purchase, sell, and to give to certain persons, institutions, and governmental agencies, both municipal and Federal, at the discretion of the Commissioners or their designated agent, copies of various municipal regulations;

Make advance payments to Federal agencies for supplies to be furnished or work to be performed in accordance with agreements between the Commissioners and agencies;

Empower the Commissioners to authorize the several departments, establishments, bureaus, and offices of the government of the District of Columbia to place orders with other agencies of the District, and to make payment for such orders either in advance or on a reimbursement basis.

Public Law 85-491, approved July 2, 1958.

Substitute Teachers

S. 1841:

This measure authorizes the District of Columbia Board of Education to employ retired teachers as substitute teachers.

Difficulty has been experienced by the schools in maintaining a sufficient list of substitute teachers in the District. An average of 131 substitute teachers are used daily in the District of Columbia public schools.

18020

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

The act provides that the retirement annuities of such substitute teachers will not be interrupted by becoming employed in this capacity.

Public Law 85-385, approved April 24, 1958.

District of Columbia Recreational Board
S. 1843:

This measure permits the Recreation Board of the District of Columbia to prescribe rules and regulations governing the payment of night differential for nonregularly scheduled work of its employees who are subject to the Classification Act of 1949.

Public Law 85-383, approved April 23, 1958.

District of Columbia Compensation Act
Amendment

S. 2419:

This measure makes possible a variety of desired administrative changes in the application and operation of the Unemployment Compensation Act in the District of Columbia.

Among the changes accomplished are:
Exempts from the operation of the act persons employed by Members of Congress.

Wages unpaid solely because of a court order appointing a fiduciary would be considered paid when due.

Stops the running of interest upon unpaid contributions when these nonpayments result from bankruptcy receivership or probate court proceedings.

Permits a 15-day grace period before the invocation of penalty provisions for late filing of reports or payment of contributions.

Public Law 85-557, approved July 25, 1958.

District of Columbia—National Council of
Negro Women, Inc.

S. 2725:

This measure exempts from taxation property owned and occupied by the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., located at 1318 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. This exemption applies so long as the property is owned and occupied by the National Council and is not used for commercial purposes.

The National Council was incorporated in the District of Columbia on June 26, 1936, and is a charitable and volunteer organization. It is a coordinating body of 22 national affiliates and some 90 local and junior councils, having a total membership of 850,000 women throughout the United States. The headquarters serve both the national and local activities of the organization.

Private Law 85-388, approved April 23, 1958.

Civil Defense—District of Columbia

S. 2728:

This measure makes a number of clarifying amendments to the 1950 act setting up an Office of Civil Defense for the District of Columbia.

Passed the Senate August 14, 1958.

District of Columbia—Teachers' Salary Act,
Amendment

S. 3057:

This measure increases the salary of the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia to \$22,000 a year. A study of the salaries paid the superintendents of schools in 18 cities of the United States having a population of more than 500,000 currently places Washington, D. C. in 18th place in terms of salary paid to its Superintendent of Schools.

Public Law 85-552, approved July 25, 1958.
Damage Actions

S. 3058:

Under existing law there is no right of action against the District of Columbia for unliquidated damages to persons or property unless the claimant within 6 months after the injury or damage was sustained gives notice in writing to the Commissioners of the approximate time, place, cause, and circumstances of the injury or damage, ex-

cept that a report in writing by the Metropolitan Police Department is regarded as sufficient notice.

This measure changes the time for giving notice of unliquidated damages to person or property from 6 months to 60 days. This is similar to provisions in statutes of 15 of the States.

In the event injury or damage is caused by snow or ice, or both, the notice must be given within 10 days after the injury or damage was sustained, with a proviso that if by reason of physical or mental incapacity, the person injured fails to give such notice within such 10-day period, the claimant, under this measure, may give notice within 10 days after the incapacity has been removed.

This measure omits proviso in existing law, that a report in writing by the Metropolitan Police Department in regular course of duty shall be regarded as sufficient notice.

Provision is made that this act shall apply to all actions for unliquidated damages to person or property brought against the District of Columbia against unreasonable claims for damages and at the same time offer adequate protection to the rights of individuals.

Passed Senate June 9, 1958.

District of Columbia—Unsafe Buildings

S. 3059:

This measure amends the act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings. The Commissioners are authorized to require that unsafe structures be vacated under penalty of \$300 fine or imprisonment of not to exceed 30 days after 5 days' notice to repair or take corrective action has been given, or immediately if the danger is imminent.

Establishes time limits and changes the present method for assessment and collection of costs for repairs made by the District upon unsafe structures, including changes in the "grace period," during which interest does not run, from 90 days to 60 days, and changes the rate of interest from 10 percent a year to one-half of 1 percent a month.

Permits administrative changes in the methods of serving notice upon the owners of property to simplify and standardize the procedures.

Passed Senate March 17, 1958.

District of Columbia—Teachers College—
Foreign Students

S. 3243:

This measure permits a total of 25 foreign students who are in the United States on valid unexpired student visas to attend the District of Columbia Teachers College without the payment of tuition. By granting this permission, there is created a special exception from present law which prohibits the use of District of Columbia appropriations for the free tuition of pupils who are not residents of the District.

Public Law 85-384, approved April 23, 1958.

District of Columbia—Uniform Simultaneous
Death Act

H. R. 3486:

This measure is designed to enact for the District of Columbia the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act. It will provide the District with an orderly plan for the distribution of estates which are dependent upon survivorship, where there has been a common disaster and insufficient evidence as to survivorship. Similar acts have been adopted in 39 of the 48 States.

Public Law 85-356, approved March 28, 1958.

Levying and Collecting of Taxes and Assessments, District of Columbia

S. 3510:

The purpose of this measure is to enable the notice of special assessments for public improvements to be served either by regis-

tered mail or by personal service, and thereby give the Government of the District of Columbia an alternative method of service not present in existing legislation.

Passed the Senate, August 11, 1958.

Delivery of Sewage from Virginia to the
Sewerage System of the District of Colum-
bia

S. 4153:

This measure authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, from time to time, to enter into and renew agreements, for such periods as they deem advisable, with the proper authorities of the State of Virginia, to provide for the drainage of sewage originating in Virginia into the sewerage system of the District of Columbia for treatment and disposal. The bill provides further that the Virginia authorities shall pay all or part of the cost of construction and maintenance facilities necessary as determined in the individual agreements.

Public Law —, approved —.

Stream Valley Parks in Maryland

H. R. 3778:

The first section of the act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway outside of the District of Columbia, and authorizes \$1,500,000 for the extension of Rock Creek Park into Maryland. H. R. 3778 amends this section of the act so as to authorize the National Capital Planning Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, by agreement, to use funds authorized for the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the extension of Rock Creek Park.

Public Law —, approved —.

Potomac River Bridges

H. R. 6306:

This measure amends the act of 1946 which authorized the construction of two 4-lane bridges across the Potomac River to replace the bridge known as the 14th Street or Highway Bridge. The cost in 1946 was estimated to be approximately \$7 million; however, the extremely rapid inflationary cost of heavy construction has resulted in the final cost of the first of the two bridges amounting to about \$6,800,000, or substantially the amount authorized by Congress for both bridges.

Present plans call for the construction of the second of the two authorized spans, at a cost, together with approaches, of approximately \$9,200,000. To complete this work, this measure increases the authorization to \$16 million to take care of the second bridge.

Public Law 85-501, approved July 3, 1958.

Federal Probation Act

H. R. 7261:

This measure makes the Federal Probation Act applicable to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, as approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Public Law 85-463, approved June 20, 1958.

Criminal Cases—Executing Bonds

H. R. 7349:

This legislation amends the act of March 3, 1933, which regulates the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases in the District of Columbia to accomplish the following purposes:

To remove the obsolete and substitute the current name of the various courts.

To give the United States District Court for the District of Columbia jurisdiction to make rules prescribing the qualifications of persons engaged in the bonding business.

Public Law 85-537, approved July 8, 1958.

EXTENSION OF POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY ACT AMENDMENTS

H. R. 7450:

The purpose of this act is to extend to widows and children of policemen and fire-

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18021

men who were retired prior to the effective date contained in Public Law 85-157, which was October 1, 1956, the same survivorship benefits as accrue to the survivors of policemen and firemen who are covered under that act.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

H. R. 7452:

This measure permits the employees of the District Government to be placed on an equal footing with employees of the Federal Government so far as the designation of holidays for pay and leave purposes is concerned. The Commissioners are authorized to prescribe regulations similar to those which relate to Federal employees.

Public Law 85-533, approved July 18, 1958.

District of Columbia—Police and Firemen—Wages

H. R. 7568:

This measure amends the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act to provide that service as an inspector and a private in the Fire Department of the District of Columbia is to be considered as service in the same grade for the purpose of longevity increases.

Under existing law the pay of an inspector in the Fire Department is \$184 more than the pay of a private, and provides for longevity increases of \$129 for each 5-year period of continuous service completed in a grade. As a result of the narrow spread between the pay of a private and the pay of an inspector, a private who has completed one 5-year period of service entitling him to \$129 in longevity pay, upon promotion to inspector, receives an increase of \$55 a year but loses the credit he has toward his next 5-year longevity period.

This measure permits each private promoted to the grade of inspector to receive the \$184 increase and, in addition, he may include his time in the grade of private in determining his longevity pay as an inspector.

Public Law 85-421, approved May 19, 1958.

Juvenile Court—Additional Judge

H. R. 7785:

This measure provides for the appointment of an additional judge for the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia. The workload of the court has increased from a total number of 9,069 cases in 1951 to 17,916 cases in 1957. Up to the present, this workload has been carried on by one judge.

The new judge must be a member of the bar of the District of Columbia for at least 5 years immediately preceding appointment, a resident of the District of Columbia or of the metropolitan area surrounding the District, and must have a knowledge of social problems and procedures and an understanding of child psychology.

The salary will be \$18,000 a year.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

St. Thomas Literary Society

H. R. 9285:

This measure amends the charter of St. Thomas' Literary Society to:

Add the purpose of religion to the purposes of charity and education contained in the present law;

Remove from existing law the \$500,000 limitation on the value of the property that the society may hold at any one time; and

Remove from the charter that portion of the existing law which holds the individual corporators liable for all debts of the society.

Public Law 85-541, approved July 18, 1958.

Military Construction, Supplemental

H. R. 9739:

This measure provides a supplemental authorization for construction and related activities for the Department of the Air Force within and without the United States, to

support the acceleration of certain key offensive and defensive weapon systems. It will stimulate business activity and employment. The need for acceleration became increasingly apparent during formulation of the fiscal year 1959 budget, and was clarified by the dramatic evidence of Soviet capabilities in long-range missiles and satellites.

The precise subjects covered by this legislation are of a highly classified nature and, in the interest of national security, it is not possible to deal with all specific aspects. The overall authorization for the Air Force is \$549,670,000 to support the following programs:

Semiautomatic ground environment (SAGE)-----	\$29, 670, 000
Ballistic missile detection system-----	189, 000, 000
Ballistic missiles-----	112, 400, 000
Alert and dispersal of strategic forces-----	218, 600, 000
Total-----	549, 670, 000

Public Law, 85-325, approved February 12, 1958.

Additional Airport for the National Capital

H. R. 12311:

In 1950, Congress authorized the construction of an additional public airport in or near the District of Columbia. The 1950 act authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$14 million "for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act." The act further stated: "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated from year to year such sums as may be necessary for the proper development, improvement, maintenance," etc.

Recently a site has been selected and the Government is proceeding as rapidly as possible with plans for construction. However, a question has arisen whether the \$14 million mentioned in the 1950 act constitutes a limitation on the total expenditures authorized for the airport, or merely a limitation on the amount of funds to be initially expended.

This measure removes any possible doubt on the point involved and, should additional funds be needed, the request will not be subject to a point of order.

Public Law 85-511, approved July 11, 1958.

Potomac River Bridge

H. R. 12356:

This measure establishes a more satisfactory location for the bridge over the Potomac to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. From the location authorized by the act of August 30, 1954, this bill moves the bridge upstream some 800 feet from that point contemplated in the existing statute.

This six-lane low-level bridge is to be constructed from a point north of and in the vicinity of Constitution Avenue in the District of Columbia to the Virginia side of the Potomac River, and will cross the south end of Theodore Roosevelt Island, or the island known as Small Island, or portions of both.

Public Law 85-446, approved June 4, 1958.

District of Columbia Public Works

H. R. 12377:

This measure authorizes a program of construction to meet capital needs of the government of the District of Columbia. The program includes projects relating to education, health, welfare, public safety, recreation and other general government activities.

Two methods are provided to assist the District in financing the program. First, the bill authorizes loans to be made to the District by the United States Treasury in amounts up to \$75 million, such loans to bear interest at rates which are equivalent to the cost of money to the Treasury. The loans are to be repaid over a 30-year period, beginning with the second fiscal year after the loans are received by the District. Ex-

penditures of funds raised by such loans would be authorized on an appropriation basis from year to year. Secondly the bill amends the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1947 so that the annual payment by the Federal Government toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia would be increased by \$9 million from the present authorization of \$23 million, payable to the general fund.

Public Law 85-451, approved June 6, 1958.

Transportation of Schoolchildren

H. R. 13218:

The purpose of the measure is to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit District-owned vehicles to be used for the transportation of the children of District employees residing at the Children's Center, between the reservation and Laurel, Md., in order that the children may attend school.

Public Law 85-670, approved August 18, 1958.

Increased the Insurance Coverage for Cabs in the District of Columbia

H. R. 13531:

This measure makes the following major changes in existing law with respect to insurance on cabs in the District of Columbia:

(1) The required amount of liability insurance is increased from the present \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$1,000 to \$10,000, \$20,000 and \$5,000.

(2) The scope of the coverage is increased to cover any use of the vehicle, by any person, any place within the United States, if the person required by the act to be insured, is liable under the law of the place where the cause of action arose.

(3) Sections 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the Safety Responsibility Act are made applicable to taxicabs to establish with certainty that taxi drivers are subject to the same penalties for not reporting accidents that are applicable to other drivers and to the same service of process requirements.

(4) Authority is given the Public Utilities Commission to inquire into and to revoke the authority of anyone to operate as a self-insurer if it finds such self-insurer does not have sufficient financial capacity.

(5) The legislation provides that the liability of the insurance carrier shall be absolute whenever injury or damage covered by such insurance occurs. The effect of this is to deprive the insurance company of any policy defenses.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Education

Merchant Marine Officers—Education

S. 1728:

This measure provides assistance to State and Territorial maritime academies or colleges by:

1. Authorizing the Department of Commerce to make contracts for annual payments with each academy or college for periods up to 4 years, but keeping the actual appropriations on an annual basis.

2. Providing an increase in the level of assistance up to \$75,000 a year, or \$25,000 if the institution does not meet the requirement regarding admission of out-of-state students.

3. Providing subsistence allowances for cadets at a rate not in excess of \$600 per academic year per student.

4. Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to loan and keep in repair suitable vessels for training purposes.

Public Law 85-672, approved August 18, 1958.

Educational television

S. 2119: To expedite the use of television in our public schools, colleges, and adult training programs, this measure authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make small grants-in-aid to organizations or States that

qualify under the provisions of the Federal Communications Act.

To qualify the State or organization must:

1. Pay the operation and maintenance expense of these facilities.

2. Agree that the operation of these facilities will be under the control of:

(a) State agencies or officers primarily responsible for State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools; or

(b) A nonprofit foundation, corporation, or association organized primarily to engage in, or encourage educational television broadcasting;

(c) The State educational television commission appointed by the governor; or

(d) A State college, university or teachers' college.

3. Agree that these facilities will be used only for educational purposes.

Grants may be made to more than one organization but the total of the grants in one State cannot exceed \$1 million. Grants will cover acquisition and installation of apparatus necessary for television broadcasting, including closed circuit television, or the improvement of television broadcasting but does not include construction or repair of structures to house the apparatus.

Passed Senate May 29, 1958.

Education—NACA—Graduate School

H. R. 6744:

This measure increases the limitation on the amount that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics may spend in continuing the salaries of its professional employees while they attend graduate schools in order to increase the value of their services to the Government. The limitation is now \$100,000 a year and this act changes the dollar limitation to 2 percent of the total annual salaries of the NACA professional personnel.

During the past 8 years the NACA has granted leave for university graduate study and research in science and engineering to more than 600 different professional employees. Most of the grants of leave were for cumulative periods of a few weeks each, a few were for longer periods, and in half of the cases the employees supplemented their official leave with leave without pay for 50 percent of the period involved. Eighty percent of the persons under the program now are granted graduate leave of a few hours a day to take specialized graduate study at universities near NACA laboratories. This practice has made it possible to increase the number of trained employees with a minimum of interruption to research work.

Public Law 85-349, approved March 17, 1958.

School Construction

H. R. 11378:

This measure amends Public Law 815 and Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to make permanent the programs for financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities insofar as such programs relate to children of persons who reside and work on Federal property, and to extend such programs until June 30, 1961, insofar as they relate to other children.

Public Law 85-620, approved August 12, 1958.

Federal employees Employee Training

S. 385:

This measure, in recognition of the Hoover recommendations as well as Congress' own interest, authorizes the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities. Training is an essential element in all personnel programs, so Congress, for the first time, has passed legislation to:

Provide general statutory authority for employee training required to further Federal programs;

Make it possible for all agencies to use

whatever facilities can best and most economically serve their training needs;

Provide the President a management tool essential to efficient operation of the departments and agencies;

Establish a central point of responsibility for and control of employee training programs; and

Consolidate a variety of existing training authorities of limited scope and applicability.

The Government departments are enthusiastic in support of the measure and have agreed that the small cost could be absorbed by each agency and department.

Public Law 85-507, approved July 7, 1958.

Annuity Increase

S. 72:

This measure provides a 10 percent increase to each retired employee or Member of Congress, who, on August 1, 1958, is receiving or is entitled to receive an annuity based on service which terminated prior to October 1, 1956. No retiree, by reason of the 10 percent increase, may receive a total increase in excess of \$500 a year.

Gives a survivor a 10 percent increase, but the total increase may not exceed \$250 a year.

Provides a limited annuity, not to exceed \$750 a year, to certain unmarried widows and widowers of employees and retired employees who died prior to February 29, 1948, either while still in the service or after having retired from the service after having performed at least 10 years of creditable service. To qualify for an annuity the unmarried widow or widower must have been married to the former employee for not less than 5 years. In addition, the widow or widower must not be entitled to any other annuity under the Retirement Act based on the service of the deceased employee. The amount of the annuity for a widow or widower of an employee with at least 10 years' service who died prior to February 29, 1948, either in service or after retirement, will be equal to one-half of the annuity which the employee was receiving on the date of his death if retired, or if he died in service will be one-half of the rate he would have been receiving if retired for disability on such date after making full deposit to the retirement fund. The annuity will cease on the death or remarriage of the widow or widower.

Fixes the effective date of the increase as August 1, 1958, or on the first day of the month in which the application for such annuity is received in the Civil Service Commission, whichever occurs later.

Provides that the increases shall be paid out of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund until June 30, 1960, after which they will not be paid unless financed by appropriations.

Gives a limited number of former employees, who were automatically separated by reason of age prior to October 1, 1956, but who had a sufficient amount of annual leave to their credit to keep them on the rolls until that date, an election as to whether they receive the increase provided by this bill or an increase provided by the October 1, 1956 amendments.

Public Law 85-465, approved June 25, 1958.

Classified Employees Pay Act

S. 734:

This measure provides an across-the-board increase of 10 percent for all employees whose pay is fixed under the Classification Act, or is related thereto. Thus, in addition to the classified employees, this measure includes the Division of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration, the Foreign Service and related functions of the Department of State, agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority whose rates of pay are fixed by administration action, employees in the judicial branch, and legislative employees.

The across-the-board 10 percent applies to all grades through GS-18, including postal inspectors, and scientific and professional positions.

Provides for 292 additional supergrades and 307 additional scientific and professional positions, thus making a total of 599 new positions.

Provides 10 percent for legislative and judicial employees. The 10-percent legislative raise as applied to personal offices is at the discretion of the Members of Congress. Raises the ceiling of the administrative assistant and top committee position to \$16,300 and provides for 1 such position in each committee and 2 at \$15,700.

Insurance increase deemed effective on date of enactment.

Retroactive to first pay period following January 1, 1958.

Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958.

Readjustment of Retirement Benefits

S. 1732:

Authorizes equitable readjustment of the retirement benefits of certain individuals on the emergency officers' retired list.

Public Law 85-587, approved August 1, 1958.

Group Life Insurance

S. 2127:

This measure amends the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to modify both the rate and the extent of the reduction that is made in the face value of a policy when the insured reaches 65.

Present law provides for a monthly reduction of 2 percent commencing with the first month after age 65 until the policy has been reduced to 25 percent of its face value. This amendment cuts the rate of reduction to 1 percent a month and, also, ceases reducing entirely when the value of the policy has been reduced to 50 percent.

To meet the additional costs, the bill raises the premiums by 10½ cents per thousand each pay period. Seven cents of this amount will be passed on to the employees and 3½ cents to the Government.

Existing law provides that an employee's insurance is continued upon retirement provided the employee has 15 years or more service. This requirement is reduced to 12 years in order to extend the benefit on a more realistic basis.

Passed Senate April 22, 1958.

Foreign Service Annuities

S. 3379:

This measure gives Foreign Service annuitants the same 10 percent increase in their retirement benefits which was recently given to civil service annuitants.

Passed the Senate, August 11, 1958.

Foreign Department of Defense Schools

S. 3460:

This measure withdraws positions of teachers in schools operated by the Department of Defense in foreign countries from coverage under the Classification Act, and authorizes the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations governing such positions and fixing the rates of compensation.

Passed the Senate August 4, 1958.

Post Office Employees

S. 3564:

This measure grants Civil Service Retirement credit for certain post office rural carrier service by employees whom the Post Office Department intended to convert to war service indefinite status pursuant to executive order but who were not converted because of administrative error.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Federal Employees International Organizations

S. 4004:

This measure encourages and authorizes details and transfers of Federal employees for service with international organizations.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18023

Board of Parole

S. 4096:

Increase salary of members of the Board of Parole to \$17,500 per year.
Passed the Senate, August 11, 1958.

Retirement Benefits for Reserve Components

H. R. 781:

Extends to certain persons in Reserve components who performed active Federal service during Korean hostilities Reserve retirement benefits.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Chief Judge of Federal Courts—Retirement

H. R. 985:

This legislation is designed to relieve chief judges of the circuit and district courts from their administrative duties upon reaching the age of 70 so they may devote their entire time to the lawwork of the courts instead of administrative details.

The act also provides that a person must have served in a judicial capacity in either a circuit or district court for a year before he can become a chief judge. The act exempts from the provisions of the act any district having two judges in regular active service so long as the incumbent chief judge on the date of enactment continues to hold the position.

Public Law 85-593, approved August 6, 1958.

Clarification of Downgrading Provisions

H. R. 1168:

The purpose of the measure is to remove inequities that have been found to exist in a limited number of instances wherein employees' positions are reduced in grade through no fault of theirs, but who, because of the restrictive language of the law, have been denied the protection and benefits intended to be provided under the law.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Coast Guard Personnel

H. R. 3820:

This measure confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the settlement of claims of members of the Coast Guard the same authority which the Secretary of Defense has with respect to military and civilian personnel in that Department.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Civil Service Retirement

H. R. 4640:

This measure amends the Civil Service Retirement Act by authorizing any present or former employee or member to be paid his voluntary contribution account provided application is made to the Commission before receipt of any additional annuity. A withdrawer may deposit additional amount if he becomes subject to the act after a separation from service of more than 3 calendar days.

Public Law 85-661, approved August 14, 1958.

Postal Employees Pay Raise

H. R. 5836:

This measure grants a permanent increase of 7½ percent for all employees under the Postal Field Service Schedule, except those in PFS-20. In addition to the permanent increase, employees in salary levels PFS-1 through PFS-6 will receive a 3-year temporary cost-of-living increase of 2½ percent, and 1½ percent for those in PFS-7. Comparable increases are provided for rural carriers and fourth-class postmasters.

Increases are retroactive to January 1, 1958.

Public Law 85-426, approved May 27, 1958.

Accumulated Annual Leave

H. R. 7710:

The measure authorizes the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and current accrued annual leave of deceased employees.

It also provides that a legislative employee who has completed 2 or more years of service as an employee and who takes employment in a position governed by the

Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, may receive compensation at any step of the basic salary schedule applicable to the position which does not exceed the highest previous rate of compensation received by him in the legislative branch.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Panama Canal Teachers

H. R. 7734:

Exempts certain teachers in the Canal Zone public schools from prohibitions against the holding of dual offices and the receipt of double salaries.

Public Law 85-613, approved August 8, 1958.

Uniformed Services Transportation Allowances

H. R. 7902:

This measure provides authority to pay to members of the uniformed services, who could not select a home of record within the required 1-year period because of hospitalization and medical treatment, travel and transportation allowances.

Public Law 85-576, approved July 31, 1958.

Postal Employees—Longevity Step Increases

H. R. 7930:

To correct certain inequities, this measure provides that all new appointments in the postal field service be made at the minimum rate of the appropriate grade. In the case of a transfer from one position to another, however, the basic compensation of the employee is to be governed by regulations of the Civil Service Commission. It also provides that when employees move to the executive branch from the legislative or judicial branches, their service will be treated the same as other Federal employees under the Civil Service Commission's regulations.

Public Law 85-432, approved May 29, 1958.

Retirement Benefits of Members of Congress

H. R. 8606:

This measure amends the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to annuities of survivors of employees who are elected Members of Congress so as to make the survivor provisions applicable in the event the Member dies after completing at least 5 years of civilian service. Under previous legislation the provisions became applicable only after 5 years of Member service.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Retired Pay

H. R. 9673:

The purpose of this act is to restore the retirement pay of persons dropped from the retired rolls pursuant to section 1161 of title 10, United States Code, after December 31, 1954, and before the date of enactment of this act.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Civilian Employees, Compensation Claims

H. R. 10504:

This bill provides a solution to a problem that exists in connection with adjudicating claims for death or disability benefits by employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of the Armed Forces.

Existing law requires nonappropriated fund instrumentalities to provide their employees with insurance covering death and disability suffered while engaged in the performance of official duties. The law, however, provides that these employees shall not be considered as employees of the United States for purposes of the Federal Employees Compensation Act. Ordinarily in these circumstances, these claims would be adjudicated by the State compensation commissions but the State commissions have declined jurisdiction on the ground that these are Federal employees.

Under this measure, the problem is solved by providing for adjudication of the claims of these employees by judicial tribunals established by the Secretary of Labor under

the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Public Law 85-578, approved July 18, 1958.

Federal Employees, Travel Costs

H. R. 11133:

This measure provides authority to the Federal Government to pay travel and moving expenses of prospective employees reporting to their first duty station for employment in positions determined to be in shortage categories on the same basis as payments to regular civilian employees upon transfer of official station or on original appointment to an overseas post.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Federal Employees, Military Pay Increase

H. R. 11470:

This measure increases the military pay by \$576.4 million for approximately 2,592,000 persons. Included are 1,682,000 active duty personnel; 700,000 reserve personnel on inactive duty; and 210,000 retired personnel. Also included are officers of the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The raise is a minimum increase of 6 percent in basic pay for most personnel with over 2 years' service.

The basic objective of this act is to establish a career force for the military service. To achieve this objective, the bill makes the following changes in existing law:

Establishes 2 new officer grades, O-9 and O-10, and 2 new enlisted grades, E-8 and E-9, and provides graduated increases which result in the highest increases being granted to those in the upper officer and enlisted grades.

Provides two new alternative proficiency pay systems designed to attract and retain highly qualified enlisted members.

Establishes for the first time on a permissive basis a special responsibility pay for a limited percentage of officers who hold critical positions:

Provides an added incentive for achievement by eliminating longevity increases beyond normal promotion points.

Establishes a special longevity pay scale for officers who had 4 or more active duty years as an enlisted man.

Sets basic pay at \$1,875 a month for:

(a) Chiefs of Staff of Army and Air Force;

(b) Chief of Naval Operations;

(c) Commandant of Marine Corps;

(d) Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

For retired personnel: Provides an increase of 6 percent for most personnel retired prior to effective date of this bill. Authorizes vice admirals and lieutenant generals, now retired, to compute their pay on basis of an additional \$100 a month basic pay plus the approved 6 percent increase. Authorizes 4-star generals and admirals to compute their retirement pay on an additional \$200 a month plus the 6 percent increase.

Effective date of act: June 1, 1958.

Public Law 85-422. Approved May 20, 1958.

Naval and Marine Corps Transfers

H. R. 11504:

This measure extends to Naval and Marine Corps enlisted career reservists, who complete at least 20 years of active service, the same retirement benefits for which regular enlisted personnel of these services are eligible.

Public Law 85-583, approved August 1, 1958.

Naval Aviation Cadets

H. R. 11626:

This measure changes service requirements so as to require a naval aviation cadet to agree to serve as a commissioned officer for at least 3 years after completion of aviation training.

Public Law 85-578, approved July 31, 1958.

18024

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

Employment of Regular Navy Officers on Shore Duty

H. R. 11636:

This measure repeals the requirement that the determination by the Secretary of the Navy that the employment of an officer of the regular Navy on shore duty is required by the public interest be stated in the officer's order to shore duty.

Public Law 85-588, approved August 1, 1958.

Firearms Permits

H. R. 11700:

This measure authorizes the carrying of firearms or other weapons by civilian personnel of the Department of Defense engaged in investigative or law-enforcement work in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Public Law 85-577, approved July 31, 1958.

District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary

H. R. 13088:

This measure provides for an overall increase in salaries of 13.8 percent for the members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia. It provides for a starting salary of \$4,800 per annum for a private; 2 annual increases of \$200 each and 1 of \$240; a biennial increase of \$280 each; 3 longevity increases of \$280 each at 4-year intervals; and a maximum salary of \$6,840 after 19 years of service.

Public Law 85-584, approved August 1, 1958.

District of Columbia Teachers' Salaries

H. R. 13132:

This measure provides for an increase in teachers' salaries of 14 percent.

Public Law —, approved —, —, —.

Longevity Credit for Service in the Panama Canal Zone Postal Service

H. R. 13404:

The purpose of this measure is to correct an inequity in the postal field service by granting longevity credit to employees in the postal field service in the States for service performed by them in the Panama Canal Zone postal service.

Public Law —, approved —, —, —.

Antirecession—Advance Procurement

House Joint Resolution 588:

This measure is designed to stimulate business activity and employment by permitting civilian agencies of the Government to advance their procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment budgeted for the next fiscal year.

This action will not increase Government purchases but will accelerate them and make funds available in 1958 for items which normally would not be ordered until after the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1 next.

This resolution authorizes, during the remainder of fiscal year 1958, the use of up to 50 percent of the amounts included in the 1959 budget estimates for supplies and materials and equipment for the departments and agencies in the executive branch, including the District of Columbia, except those for military functions of the Department of Defense and the mutual-security program.

It is estimated that a total of \$195 million will be obligated and a total of \$54,300,000 will be expended during the next 90 days.

Public Law 85-386, approved April 24, 1958.

Finance, commerce, industry**Unfair Trade Practices in Meatpacking Industry**

S. 1356:

This measure is designed to prevent unfair trade practices, and other lawful restraints in interstate commerce by persons engaged in wholesaling or distributing meats, meat products, and nonmeat food and nonfood products.

The unfair trade practices it is designed to prevent are those which fall short of a Sherman Act violation, and thus do not come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

To accomplish this objective, it amends the Packers and Stockyards Act and the acts administered by the Federal Trade Commission to give:

Department of Agriculture exclusive jurisdiction over all livestock and poultry in interstate commerce, including transactions at posted yards and elsewhere.

Federal Trade Commission exclusive jurisdiction over retail sales of meat and nonmeat products in interstate commerce; and over wholesale operations of nonmeat products.

Joint jurisdiction (to both agencies for a 3-year period) over meats, meat food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, and poultry products after they have been prepared in form for distribution.

Passed Senate May 15, 1958.

Small Business Disaster Loans

S. 2920:

This measure is designed to enable the Small Business Administration to make disaster loans to small businesses in areas which are affected by excessive rainfall. Existing law authorizes disaster loans in areas where homes and businesses have been damaged or destroyed by floods or other natural disasters. The law also authorizes loans to small businesses suffering economic injury in areas where a drought is occurring.

This legislation changes existing laws in two ways. The first change recognizes that existing law is too restrictive in its treatment of disasters resulting from drought. Present language limits eligibility to an area where a drought is occurring. This amendment permits disaster loans in areas affected by a drought regardless of whether the drought has been broken.

The second change adds the situation of excessive rainfall to the disastrous conditions which may create a need for disaster loans to small businesses.

Public Law 85-335, approved February 22, 1958.

Fishery Extension Service

S. 2973:

This measure authorizes the Secretary of Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, to inaugurate a fishing extension service in connection with public and non-profit private universities or with agencies of the States, Territories, and possessions. Cooperative work will consist of giving instruction to persons interested in commercial fishing, giving information through demonstrations and publications, and aiding the printing, preparation, and distribution of information.

Passed the Senate August 4, 1958.

Export Control Act—Extension

S. 3093:

This measure extends the Export Control Act of 1949 for a period of 2 years from its present termination date of June 30, 1958. This act, which is administered by the Secretary of Commerce by delegation from the President, authorizes regulation of exports on the basis of standards relating to national security, foreign policy, and domestic shortages.

The act of 1949 authorizes the President to prohibit or curtail the exportation from the United States, its Territories, or possessions of any articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data. Rules and regulations may be issued, which may apply to financing, transporting, or other servicing of exports, to the extent necessary to achieve effective enforcement.

The act directs the agency exercising the authority to seek information and advice from executive departments and independ-

ent agencies concerned in the exports; to use private competitive trade channels as far as practicable; and to consult with all branches of the trade concerned. A fine and imprisonment are provided for violations of the act, or of any regulations, orders, or licenses under it.

Public Law 85-466, approved June 25, 1958.

Export-Import Bank—Increased Lending Authority

S. 3149:

This measure increases the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington from the present \$5 billion to \$7 billion; it makes a corresponding increase in the bank's authority to borrow from the United States Treasury. The principal function of the bank is to aid in financing and facilitating exports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and foreign countries.

Public Law 85-424, approved May 22, 1958.

Tungsten Production Extension

S. 3186:

This measure extends for 1 year, or until December 31, 1959, the Department of Interior's production and purchase program of asbestos and fluorspar.

Public Law 733 of the 84th Congress authorized the purchase of certain materials, in specified quantities and at specified prices, to maintain the production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the United States.

Purchases under the act were to cease whenever specified quantities had been delivered. The program was late in getting underway and, as a result, producers of asbestos and fluorspar were unable to complete deliveries by December 31, 1958. This extension will permit those deliveries to be made.

Vetoed August 12, 1958.

Opportunities for Small Business Concerns To Obtain Government Contracts

S-3224:

The purpose of this measure is to further amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; the codified Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947; and the Copeland (Anti-Kickback) Act, which contain the basic authority of law with respect to the procurement of supplies and services by the departments and agencies of the Government. The bill increases from \$1,000 (in some agencies \$500) to \$2,500 the present open-market limitations for procurement without formal advertising by the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government.

The bill would improve several aspects of procurement procedure of Government agencies through the promotion of greater uniformity and simplicity, in the interest of the Government and of business particularly of small business.

Public Law —, approved —, —, —.

Small Business Investment Act of 1958

S. 3651:

The purpose of this measure is to provide assistance in an area where neither Government nor private institutions can now offer assistance. Commercial banks are not in the business of providing equity capital to small businesses nor are they prepared, in most instances, to offer long-term credit to these businesses. And while the Small Business Administration is authorized to make loans of a maximum 10-year duration, with a possible 10-year extension, it cannot under law go further toward meeting the real long-term requirements of small businesses, and it cannot provide equity capital in any case.

This measure establishes in the Small Business Administration an Investment Division. The Division to be separated from Small Business Administration's other operations, will have a three-fold function:

First. To charter (unless charter can be obtained under State law), regulate, and examine small-business investment companies.

Second. To lend funds to those companies.

Third. To lend funds to State and local development companies.

The investment companies will be organized by 10 or more persons, under charters granted by either the States or the SBA. They must have, as capital and surplus, \$300,000 before they commence business; half of that may be invested by the SBA. The SBA may also loan these companies funds up to one-half of their capital and surplus, as an encouragement to their speedy and effective growth. The companies will then be in a position to provide equity capital through the purchase of convertible debenture bonds, to small businesses, and to make 30-year loans. The small businesses receiving equity capital from investment companies will be required to purchase stock in the companies, in an amount equaling from 2 percent to 5 percent of the capital received. In this way, private ownership of the companies will be realized.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Civil Construction Acceleration

Senate Concurrent Resolution 68:

This resolution, introduced by 66 Senators, declared as the sense of Congress that all civil construction programs for which funds have been appropriated should be accelerated to the greatest extent practicable. The resolution has three major objectives:

1. To reduce unemployment;
2. To place our productive facilities into more usefulness;
3. To permit earlier completion of these projects.

The resolution also expresses to the President and the executive agencies the commendation of Congress for such action as they have taken to accelerate these programs.

This resolution is one of a series of legislative measures that Congress enacted in an effort to stem the tide of an economic recession. In the field of public works, there is a large backlog of authorized projects available. At the time of enactment of this resolution, there was an unexpended balance of approximately \$4 billion in appropriations that have been made for these projects.

Senate adopted March 12, 1958, by vote of 93 to 1; passed House March 19, 1958.

Military Construction Acceleration

Senate Concurrent Resolution 69:

This resolution, another in a series of anti-recession measures, declares as the sense of Congress that all military construction projects needed to support the Nation's Armed Forces, and for which funds have been appropriated, should be accelerated to the greatest practicable extent.

The acceleration of these projects has a threefold objective:

1. To reduce unemployment;
2. To strengthen our national defense posture;
3. To provide fuller use of our productive facilities.

The resolution also expressed to the President and the executive agencies the commendation of Congress for any action they have taken to accelerate these programs.

Senate adopted by vote of 76 to 1 on March 14, 1958; passed House March 19, 1958.

Reclamation Acceleration

Senate Resolution 299:

This resolution calls for accelerated Federal reclamation spending by adding 20 new projects and increasing funds for 20 projects already underway. The resolution recommends an appropriation of \$330 million for fiscal 1959, which is about a 50 percent increase over the estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

The primary objective of the resolution is to alleviate acute unemployment in the West

and in industrial areas where materials and equipment are manufactured. Another objective is to provide urgently needed water supplies required for the western population and economy. Acceleration will also help in permanently strengthening the Nation's economy.

Senate adopted May 6, 1958.

Amendment of Bankruptcy Act

H. R. 18:

This measure amends chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act to permit a permission for an arrangement to be filed without being accompanied by a plan of arrangement. It also allows the court to modify a plan after it has been confirmed if it becomes unworkable.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Automobile Imports

H. R. 776:

This measure provides that foreign automobiles imported for show purposes may enter the United States duty-free if they are to be used only for show purposes. Cars or parts remaining longer than 6 months will be subject to duty and cars, even for show purposes, imported on a temporary basis will be required to pay duty unless the country of origin provides similar free treatment for cars made in the United States which are sent abroad for show purposes.

Public Law 85-379, approved April 16, 1958.

Bankruptcy Act—Amendment

H. R. 982:

This measure amends paragraph (6) of section 77 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act to afford a former lessor, whose properties are being operated for its account under the provisions of that paragraph, a remedy under the Interstate Commerce Act. Paragraph 6 now provides that if a lease of a line of railroad is rejected, and the lessee, with the judge's approval, elects no longer to operate the leased line, the lessor shall begin operation of the line at a time to be fixed by the judge. However, if the judge finds, after hearing, that operation by the lessor would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest, it then becomes the lessee's duty to continue operation of the line until abandonment is authorized by the Commission but, in such event, the operations are conducted by the lessee for the account of the lessor.

Thus, under this measure, the Interstate Commerce Commission may fix a reasonable and equitable division of rates where a railroad lease is rejected under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act and one of the parties to the lease is ordered by the judge to operate the line.

Public Law 85-515, approved July 11, 1958.

Chicory—Import Duty Suspension

H. R. 5005:

This measure suspends for a period of 2 years the duty on crude chicory, except endive, and provides for a new rate of 2 cents a pound for the same temporary period. At the end of the suspension the duty on ground or prepared chicory will be restored to 2½ cents a pound.

Public Law 85-378, approved April 16, 1958.

Pistols and Revolvers

H. R. 1126:

This measure adds pistols and revolvers (and parts thereof) to the list of articles in a duty-free status.

Public Law 85-410, approved May 16, 1958.

Import Duties on Wool

H. R. 2151:

This measure suspends until June 30, 1960, the import duties on coarse wool used in the manufacture of rugs and carpets. It is believed this suspension will enable the domestic producers to obtain these wools at competitive world prices.

Public Law 85-418, approved May 19, 1958.

Duty on Harpsichords and Clavichords

H. R. 5208:

This measure provides that harpsichords and clavichords (and parts thereof) are to pay the same rates of duty applicable to pianos.

Public Law 85-417, approved May 16, 1958.

Estate Tax Amendment

H. R. 5938:

Under the 1939 Internal Revenue Code, a marital deduction is available for estate-tax purposes relating to interests in property passing to a surviving husband or wife; however, where the spouse's interest in the property may terminate, or where the interest may fail to pass to the spouse, the marital deduction is available only if the termination of the interest or the failure of the interest in property to pass to the surviving spouse may occur only within the 6 months immediately after the decedent's death, or as the result of a common disaster resulting in the death of both the husband and wife.

This measure adds another exception whereby another type of terminable interest will be eligible for marital deduction. It provides that marital deduction will be available in the case of terminable interests passing to a surviving spouse where the event which could terminate the interest becomes impossible of occurrence within 6 months of the decedent's death. This exception will be available under the bill only in the case of decedents adjudged incompetent before April 2, 1948, the effective date of the act providing the marital deduction, who were not restored to competency before their death. This provision is effective relating to decedents dying after April 2, 1948.

Public Law 85-318, approved February 11, 1958.

Imports—Antidumping

H. R. 6006:

This measure is designed to speed and tighten administrative procedures of the antidumping law protecting American producers from unfair foreign competition. The bill provides that if the Tariff Commission fails to act within 3 months after a complaint against certain imports, or if the Commission's vote was evenly divided, import duties will be imposed.

Public Law 85-630, approved August 14, 1958.

Tariffs

H. R. 7004:

Makes handles made wholly or in chief value of wood imported for use in the manufacture of paint rollers dutiable at the rate applicable to wooden paintbrush handles.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Sound Recording and Film

H. R. 7454:

This measure provides that sound recordings, slides, and transparencies may enter the United States duty-free if imported by societies or institutions established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes.

Provides for a 2-year suspension of duties on exposed or developed picture film imported for the arts, science, or education through broadcasting on a nonprofit basis over a television station owned or operated by the importing organization.

Public Law 85-458, approved June 13, 1958.

Religious Regalia—Importation

H. R. 7516:

Permits duty-free entry of religious investments and regalia for presentation without charge to a church or to certain religious, educational, or charitable organizations.

Public Law 85-408, approved May 16, 1958.

Small Business—Permanent Agency

H. R. 7693:

This measure amends the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended and makes the following major changes in existing law:

It removes the time limit on the life of the Small Business Administration, and makes the agency a permanent part of the Federal establishment;

It increases the revolving fund for business loans by \$295 million;

It raises the maximum loan limit for business loans from \$250,000 to \$350,000;

It directs the Small Business Administration to assist small firms in obtaining Government research and development contracts; and

It lowers the maximum interest rate to 5½ percent from 6.

The measure declares as the policy of Congress to insure that a fair proportion of the total sales of Government property be made to small-business concerns. Liberalizes the provisions calling for assistance to small businesses in the field of procurement to make them applicable on a peacetime basis. Establishes procedures for keeping small businesses informed of proposed disposals of Government property, and for arranging such disposals, wherever practicable, in a way which will enable small businesses to engage effectively in bidding for the property.

It also provides that the Treasury may extend its RFC loans up to 10 years, and subordinates Small Business Administration claims against small businesses to State and local tax liens when the law of the State so provides.

Public Law 85-536, approved July 18, 1958.

Refunds—Alcohol and Tobacco Taxes

H. R. 8216:

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prevent unjust enrichment by precluding refunds of alcohol and tobacco taxes to persons who have not borne the ultimate burden of the tax.

The new section (6423)- added by this measure provides that 1 of 2 basic conditions must be met before any refund (or other allowance of a claim) of an alcohol (except occupational taxes) or tobacco tax can be made. This provision will not apply to claims for drawbacks; for credits or refunds where a commodity is withdrawn from the market, returned to bond, or lost or destroyed; or for amounts claimed where a commodity has been lost where a suit has been filed before June 15, 1957.

This provision is to be effective with respect to credits or refunds allowed or made on or after May 1, 1958.

Public Law 85-323, approved February 11, 1958.

Unrelated Business Taxable Income

H. R. 8268:

This measure revises the definition of the term "unrelated business taxable income" contained in the 1954 code. The general effect of this revision is to provide the same tax treatment for income distributed relating to limited-partnership interests held by certain testamentary charitable trusts that is presently given income derived from dividends received by these trusts.

This excludes from the definition of unrelated business taxable income the income derived from a limited-partnership interest only to the extent that the income attributable to such interest is actually distributed. Provision to be effective with respect to taxable years of trusts beginning after December 31, 1955.

Public Law 85-367, approved April 7, 1958.

Admissions Tax—Exemption

H. R. 8794:

This measure provides exemptions from the admissions tax for athletic games between teams composed of students from elementary or secondary schools or colleges where (1) the gross proceeds are divided between the schools and colleges involved and hospitals for crippled children and (2) the proceeds inure to an exempt educational, charitable, or religious organization oper-

ated exclusively for the purpose of aiding and advancing retarded children.

Public Law 85-380, approved April 16, 1958.

Administration of Certain Collected Taxes

H. R. 8865:

This measure secures greater compliance with present law on the part of employers and others in paying over to the Government trust fund moneys withheld from employees or collected from customers. It provides that where an employer in the future is required to collect and pay over income or social-security taxes withheld from an employee, or where a person in the future is required to collect and pay over excise taxes on facilities or services (admissions, club dues, communications, transportation), and he fails to do so, he can by a notification from the Internal Revenue Service be instructed to collect such taxes and deposit them in a special trust account for the United States Government.

Persons failing to comply with this provision (unless excepted) will be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, will be fined not more than \$5,000; or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

The exceptions apply to those cases where the failure was due to reasonable doubt as to the requirements under law, or where the lack of compliance was due to factors beyond the individual's control.

Public Law 85-321, approved February 11, 1958.

Restricted Stock Options

H. R. 9035:

This measure amends the restricted stock option provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In general, it provides substantially the same treatment where one of these options is held by an employee at the time of his death and is exercised by his estate as is presently available where the option is exercised prior to the employee's death. Where an option is held by an employee at the time of his death, it receives a new basis for purposes of determining gain or loss with respect to the income tax. This new basis reflects the spread between the option price and the value of the stock at the date of death (or optional valuation date).

Any amount presently taxable as ordinary income at the time of the sale of the stock by the estate or heir, however, still is to be taxable and, as under present law, a deduction is to be allowed at the time of reporting of this income for any estate tax paid with respect to the decedent which is attributable to this income. The principal change made is that any appreciation in value of the stock in which the option is granted, between the time of the granting of the option and the death of the employee (or optional valuation date), no longer is to result in a taxable gain at the time of the sale of the stock by the estate or heir.

The changes are effective with respect to employees dying after December 31, 1956, in the case of taxable years ending after that date.

Public Law 85-320, approved February 11, 1958.

Footwear—Imports

H. R. 9291:

This measure closes certain loopholes in the tariff laws through which foreign producers have continued to avoid an import duty imposed specifically for the protection of domestic rubber-soled footwear industry.

H. R. 6465 of the 83d Congress, which became Public Law 479, was an effort to prevent avoidance of the tariff duties on certain footwear products by foreign producers by redefining the footwear products concerned. Since enactment of this law, foreign producers have devised still further means of avoiding the duties intended to be imposed.

This bill adds an alternative test to the present chief value of rubber. It adds to the chief value of the entire upper test, the test of composed in greater area of the outer surface. Thus, if the outer surface of the upper predominantly rubber, the shoe will be classified for purpose of tariff as having an upper made of rubber.

The effective date of the amendment is delayed to give the President a period during which to negotiate such trade agreements as may be necessary as a result of the amendment. The amendment will go into force on a date to be specified by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, and in any event not later than September 1, 1958.

Public Law 85-454, approved June 11, 1958.

Alumina and Bauxite Duty

H. R. 9917:

This measure continues for 2 years, until July 16, 1960, the suspension of duty on alumina when imported for use in producing aluminum, crude bauxite (not refined or otherwise advanced in condition in any manner), and calcined bauxite.

Alumina is a product used to produce aluminum, and the bulk of the alumina consumed in the United States is used for that purpose. Bauxite is a mineral used in producing alumina, abrasives, chemicals, refractory and miscellaneous products, and is vital to the domestic industries such as the aluminum, steel, and chemical industries.

Domestic sources of bauxite are inadequate for our aluminum industry, and Canada, our principal competitor in the production of primary aluminum, allows bauxite ore and concentrates to enter duty-free. Consequently, the reimposition of a United States duty on crude and concentrated bauxite and alumina would put the United States aluminum producers at a competitive disadvantage.

Public Law 85-415, approved May 16, 1958.

Tariffs

H. R. 9919:

This measure amends the custom drawback law by making applicable the substitute provision, which is now applicable to drawback on certain items, to all items. Under existing law the refund of duties may be obtained in certain cases not only where the imported material is used in the manufacture of goods exported from the United States but also where domestic materials of the same kind and quality have been substituted for imported materials in the goods manufactured for export. The substitution privilege for drawback purposes is made applicable to all classes of merchandise.

Public Law 85-673, approved August 18, 1958.

Imported Articles—Processing

H. R. 9923:

Provides for free entry of articles to be repaired or altered or processed including processes resulting in articles manufactured in the United States except alcoholic beverages.

It is believed this will prove advantageous by increasing the opportunity for a producer to bring in foreign materials for embodiment in goods being prepared solely for export, inasmuch as it would make unnecessary the payment of duty and later filing for drawback. Without changing the tariff position, it simply eliminates the attendant tieup of money and delays involved in such procedures.

Public Law 85-414, approved May 16, 1958.

Finance, Commerce, Industry Public Debt Limit—Temporary Increase

H. R. 9955:

This measure provides for a temporary increase of \$5 billion in the Federal debt limit, thus raising the ceiling from \$275 billion to \$280 billion from the date of enactment to June 30, 1959. The need for the

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18027

temporary increase was based on (1) the fact that cash balances have been running distressingly low; (2) that there is need for more flexibility for more efficient and economical management of the debt; and (3) that even if the budget were balanced, there would still be large seasonal fluctuations in receipts which make operations under the \$275 billion limitation most difficult.

Public Law 85-336, approved February 26, 1958.

Metal Scrap—Duty Suspension

H. R. 10015:

This measure continues for 1 year the suspension of duties on metal scrap. The bill provides, however, that primary or virgin nonferrous metal in pig, ingot, or billet form, which is commercially usable in direct manufacturing without modification, is not included in the duty-free provisions.

Public Law 85-453, approved June 11, 1958.

Finance, Commerce, Industry Life-Insurance Tax

H. R. 10021:

This measure provides that the 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies shall also apply to the taxable years beginning in 1957 until permanent legislation can be enacted.

Under the 1955 formula, a life insurance company is taxed at regular corporate rates on a portion of its net investment income. Net investment income is the gross income from investments, less investment expenses, including such items as taxes and depreciation on rented real estate. Investment income includes not only interest, dividends, and rents, but also royalties, income from negotiation or termination of leases and mortgages and other income from the operation of a business, such as a farm acquired after foreclosure of a mortgage. Under this formula (1955) the net investment income is reduced by a deduction equal to, first, 87½ percent of the first \$1 million and, second, 85 percent of any remaining balance.

Enactment of this stopgap measure was required, otherwise a formula adopted in 1942 (and not in effect since 1948) would have come into operation. This 1942 formula was abandoned because it was found to be inequitable and, in some years, yielded no revenue from the life insurance operations of the companies.

Public Law 85-345, approved March 17, 1958.

Guar Seed—Free Duty

H. R. 10112:

Makes permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed. This seed, which is not produced in any quantity in the United States, is used to produce a gum which is utilized by the paper and textile industries, certain food and pharmaceutical industries, any other industries, including uranium mining.

Public Law 85-397, approved May 9, 1958.

Newsprint Paper

H. R. 10277:

Reduces from 15 to 13 inches the minimum width of paper in rolls which may be imported into the United States free of duty as standard newsprint paper.

Public Law 85-645, approved August 14, 1958.

Suspension of Duty on Shoe Lathes

H. R. 10792:

This measure extends to August 7, 1960, the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used to make rough or finished lasts from models capable of producing more than one size shoe from a single size model.

Public Law 85-416, approved May 16, 1958.

Defense Production Act Extension

H. R. 10969:

This measure provides for extending the remaining powers of the Defense Production

Act for an additional 2 years, through June 30, 1960.

There are only three titles of the Defense Production Act still having the force of law.

The first has to do with priorities and allocations. They are designed to insure prompt performance of procurement contracts let by the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission through the use of preference ratings for orders.

Title III of the act provides financial devices to increase productive capacity and supply. This includes authority for the Federal Reserve Board V-loan program under which private bank loans to defense contractors are guaranteed in whole or in part by contracting agencies. This title also contains the authority for loans and procurement contracts for essential productive facilities and materials, making use of a revolving fund of \$2.1 billion. Few new loans and new purchase programs are being undertaken at present, but there is considerable activity under earlier commitments. These provisions may, however, become important in connection with defense measures resulting from nuclear and space programs.

Title 7, which is extended by this measure, contains a number of administrative provisions, the most important of which deals with the authority for voluntary agreements providing for antitrust immunity and for the use of W. O. C.'s (with compensation) and the new executive reserve, with exemptions from the conflict-of-interest-statutes.

Public Law 85-471, approved June 28, 1958.

Household Effects—Importation

H. R. 11407:

This measure extends to July 1, 1960, the free entry of personal and household effects of any person returning to the United States under Government orders.

This duty-free privilege avoids undue administrative burdens upon persons evacuated to the United States, and is an important morale and inducement factor in overseas service.

Public Law 85-398, approved May 9, 1958.

The Virgin Islands Corporation Act (63 Stat. 350)

H. R. 12226:

The Virgin Islands Corporation is a wholly owned Government corporation, created by the act of June 30, 1949 (48 U. S. C. 1407), as successor to the Virgin Islands Company incorporated in 1934. The Corporation has succession until June 30, 1959, unless dissolved sooner by act of Congress. The major revenue-producing activities during the fiscal year 1957 were the growing of sugarcane, the manufacturing of raw sugar, the management of certain Navy property in the islands, the generation and distribution of electric power, and the operation of a loan program. In addition, the Corporation is engaged in non-revenue-producing activities to promote, through economic development, the general welfare of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands.

Failure to extend the corporate life of the Corporation would cause a relief problem in the Virgin Islands and would imperil a substantial investment of the Federal Government. This measure extends the life of the Corporation to June 30, 1969.

Public Law _____, approved _____

Federal Reserve Banks

H. R. 12586:

This measure extends for 2 years, until June 30, 1960, the present authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury in amounts up to \$5 billion outstanding at any one time.

This authority supplies a two-way street in that within the same limitations, the Federal Reserve banks may sell these obligations directly to the United States.

Under the statute, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System must include

in its annual report to Congress detailed information about these direct purchases from or sales to the United States by Federal Reserve banks.

This direct purchase authority of the Federal Reserve banks is important to the Treasury because it can be used to smooth out the effects on the money market of short-run peaks in the Government's cash receipts and disbursements.

Public Law 85-476, approved June 30, 1958.

Corporate and Excise Tax Extension

H. R. 12695:

This measure provides for 1-year extension (to July 1, 1959) of the present corporate income-tax rate of 52 percent, and also provides for 1-year extension (to July 1, 1959) of the existing excise-tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarette, passenger automobiles, and automobile parts and accessories.

It repeals, effective August 1, 1958, the tax on the transportation of property, including the tax on coal and on the transportation of oil by pipeline.

Public Law 85-475, approved June 30, 1958.

International Development Association Study

S. Res. 264:

Expresses the sense of the Senate that a prompt study should be made.

Recommends that the objectives of the study should include:

1. Providing long-term loans available at a reasonable interest rate and repayable in whole or in part in local currencies to supplement the International Bank.

2. Facilitating as to such loans, the use of local and other foreign currencies, including those available to the United States from sale of agricultural surpluses and other programs.

3. Insuring that development funds can be made available by a process which would encourage multilateral contributions.

Passed the Senate, July 23, 1958.

Tax Protocol with United Kingdom

Executive A:

The protocol amends the convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed April 16, 1945, as twice previously modified, in the following particulars:

1. Royalties paid from the use of copyrights, patents, designs, secret processes and formulas, trademarks and like property, and derived from sources within the United States by a resident of the United Kingdom, who is subject to the United Kingdom tax on such royalties, shall be exempt from United States tax if the United Kingdom resident is not engaged in business in the United States through a permanent establishment, or if he is so engaged, the royalties are not directly associated with the business or carried on through the permanent establishment. An identical exemption is provided for a United States resident with respect to royalties from sources within the United Kingdom.

2. Subject to sections 901 to 905 of the Internal Revenue Code as of January 1, 1956, the United Kingdom tax will be allowed as a credit against the United States tax. If the recipient of a dividend from a United Kingdom corporation includes in his gross income for United States income-tax purposes the amount of the United Kingdom tax, he will be deemed to have paid the United Kingdom tax on the dividend. Likewise, if a recipient of a royalty includes in his gross income for United States income-tax purposes the amount of the United Kingdom tax, he will be deemed to have paid the United Kingdom tax legally deducted from the royalties by or through the person who paid the tax.

Ratified by the Senate, August 13, 1958.

Foreign Relations

Glacier National Park Loop Road

Senate Resolution 293:

This resolution requests that the Secretary of State bring to the attention of the appropriate officials of the Government of Canada the deep interest of the Senate in the completion of the loop road linking the Glacier National Park in the United States and the Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada.

Glacier National Park in the United States adjoins Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada. Construction of 3 missing links, totaling approximately 34 miles, will provide a loop road approximately 130 miles long joining the 2 parks. Traffic between them now moves over a single road on their eastern side. Completion of the loop will join them, also, on the west.

Senate adopted unanimously July 1, 1958.

Study of Relations With American Republics

Senate Resolution 330:

Authorizes the Committee on Foreign Relations to make a full and complete study of United States relation with the American Republics.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

Study of Relations With American Republics

Senate Resolution 330:

This resolution authorizes the Committee on Foreign Relations to make a full and complete study of United States relations with the American Republics.

Passed the Senate July 31, 1958.

Study of Problems of World Disarmament

Senate Resolution 335:

Authorizes the Committee on Foreign Relations to make a full and continuing study of the problems of world disarmament.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

Foreign Policy Study

Senate Resolution 336:

This resolution authorizes the Committee on Foreign Relations to make a full and complete study of United States foreign policy. The committee is directed to address its attention to:

(a) The concepts which govern United States foreign relations and the policies by which these concepts are pursued.

(b) The present state of the relations of the United States with principal nations and geographic areas.

(c) The administration and coordination of policies and programs by the State Department and other governmental agencies engaged in activities abroad.

(d) The relationship of other Government policies and activities and private activity which influence United States relations with the rest of the world.

Passed Senate July 31, 1958.

Mutual Security Authorization Act

H. R. 12181.

This measure authorizes a total appropriation of \$3.03 billion to continue for another year the programs under mutual security. Of this amount, \$1.6 billion is for military assistance and \$810,000 for defense support.

It incorporates the Development Loan Fund under a Board of Directors consisting of the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs as Chairman, the Director of the International Cooperation Administration, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank, the Managing Director of the Fund, and the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

This measures also:

Authorizes \$20 million for contributions to the United Nations fund for special projects and technical assistance program.

Prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of either dollars or counterpart funds to retire debts of foreign governments.

Covers certain employees of the mutual security program, with disability, and death benefits and compensation during internment by an enemy, and compensation for injury or death resulting from war-risk hazards.

Requires review of Western Hemisphere defense plans annually.

Provides for a study, under the direction of the President, by certain Government agencies of the relation of the program to American private enterprise and the American economy, to make recommendations to prevent any possible adverse effects, with special reference to areas of substantial

labor surplus, and to further the role of American private enterprise in promoting our foreign policy.

Prohibits officers and employees of United States from accepting compensation or other benefits from foreign governments; except an officer may accept an office from a foreign government.

Creates post of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Following is a complete breakdown of the authorization for fiscal 1959:

Public Law 85-477.

Approved June 30, 1958.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Administration request	House amounts	Senate amendment	Conference agreement
Sec. 103 (a). Military assistance.....	1,800,000	1,640,000	2,400,000	1,605,000
Sec. 131 (b). Defense support.....	835,000	775,000		
Sec. 304. Bilateral technical cooperation.....	142,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Sec. 306 (a). United Nations technical cooperation.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Sec. 306 (b). OAS technical cooperation.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Sec. 400 (a). Special assistance.....	212,000	185,000	212,000	202,500
Sec. 405 (a). U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Sec. 405 (d). Escapees.....	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600
Sec. 406. U. N. Children's Fund.....	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Sec. 407. Palestine refugees.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Sec. 408. NATO civilian expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sec. 409 (c). Ocean freight.....	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Sec. 410. Control Act expenses.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sec. 411 (b). ICA administrative expenses.....	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
Sec. 419 (a). Atoms for Peace.....	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Sec. 451 (b). Contingency fund.....	200,000	100,000	200,000	155,000
Total.....	3,297,900	2,958,900	3,068,900	3,031,400

Public Law 85-477; approved June 30, 1958.
Foreign Relations Protection of Alaskan Red Salmon Fisheries

S. Res. 263:

The Senate, by unanimous vote, adopted this resolution urging the Secretary of State and other appropriate officials of the United States to initiate negotiations immediately with the Government of Japan for the purpose of further effectuating the 1952 treaty between the United States, Canada, and Japan, in which the Japanese Government agreed to abstain from fishing stocks of salmon in the North Pacific east of a line tentatively set at longitude 175° W. This undertaking was accompanied by an obligation assumed by the United States and Canada to carry out necessary conservation measures for the salmon stocks in specified areas east of this line.

Indications are that there is a depletion of Alaskan salmon resources resulting from intensified Japanese fishing activity upon red-salmon stocks of North American origin in the North Pacific fisheries area.

Senate adopted March 6, 1958 by voice vote.

International Development Association

S. Res. 264:

This resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that prompt study should be given by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems with respect to the establishment of an International Development Association in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Passed Senate July 23, 1958.

Greetings to Israel

S. Res. 294:

The Senate unanimously adopted Senate Resolution 294 extending the greetings of the Senate to the State of Israel upon its 10th anniversary as an independent nation on April 24.

Adopted April 23, 1958.

United States-Canada Relations

Senate Resolution 359:

Authorizes the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to establish a subcommittee to explore, with appropriate officials of the United States Government and with mem-

bers of the Canadian Parliament the desirability and feasibility of increased systematic discussion between legislators of the two countries on problems of common concern.

Adopted in Senate, August 8, 1958.

West Indies—Greetings

Senate Concurrent Resolution 77:

This resolution, adopted unanimously by Congress, extends the greetings of the Congress of the United States to the Federal Legislature of the West Indies on the occasion of its first convening.

The Federation of the West Indies, made up of British possessions, came into being on January 3, 1958, with the investiture of Governor General Lord Hales. Elections for the lower house of the Federal Legislature were held on March 25, 1958, in Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anquilla, and Montserrat. Members of the upper house were appointed by the Governor General in consultation with political leaders in the islands. The Federal legislature will be officially convened for the first time at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on April 22, 1958, under the auspices of Princess Margaret of Great Britain.

Senate adopted April 16; House, April 17, 1958.

Hungarian Revolt—Executions

House Concurrent Resolution 343:

This resolution expresses indignation at the secret trial and execution in Rumania of Imre Nagy, former Prime Minister of Hungary, and his colleagues, Pal Maleter, Miklos Gimes, and Jozsef Sziagyi.

In the fall of 1956, Premier Nagy, led a Government which, supported by uprisings of the Hungarian people, sought to lighten the oppressive Communist dictatorship which had been clamped upon Hungary by the Soviet Union. During the uprisings, Soviet military forces were sent into Budapest and other strategic locations and, as a result, thousands of Hungarian patriots perished and tens of thousands were forced to flee the country.

On November 8, 1956, the U. N. General Assembly, by a vote of 50 to 8, condemned the Soviet intervention in Hungary. The

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18029

Soviet military command in Hungary, ignored the U. N. resolution, forced the Nagy government out of office and replaced it with a puppet regime under James Kadar. Premier Nagy sought refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest. Lured by promises of sanctuary, Premier Nagy was seized by agents of the Kadar government, and held incommunicado in Rumania. It has now become known that Premier Nagy and his colleagues were tried and executed in secret.

This resolution calls upon the President to join with other nations in expressing revulsion of this atrocious act of political reprisal, and again expresses the sympathy of the American people for the people of Hungary still under Soviet repression.

Adopted by a unanimous vote of the Senate June 24, 1958; adopted by House, June 19, 1958.

United States-Canada Relations

Senate Concurrent Resolution 108:

Authorizes the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to establish a subcommittee to jointly explore with appropriate officials of the United States Government and with members of the Canadian Parliament the desirability and feasibility of increased systematic discussion between legislators of the two countries on problems of common concern.

Adopted in Senate, August 8, 1958.

United Nations Forces

Senate Concurrent Resolution 109:

This resolution expresses that it is the sense of the Congress that a force similar to the United Nations emergency force should be set up as a permanent arm of the United Nations, to be composed of units and volunteers from members of the Security Council, with its equipment and expenses to be provided for in the regular budget of the United Nations.

Passed Senate July 23, 1958.

Exploration of Outer Space

House Concurrent Resolution 332:

This resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should strive for an international agreement banning the use of outer space for military purposes; that it should seek an international agreement providing for joint exploration of outer space and establishing a method by which disputes as to outer space will be solved by legal, peaceful methods; and that the United States should press for an international agreement for joint cooperation in the advancement of scientific developments flowing from the exploration of outer space.

Passed Senate July 23, 1958.

World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition
S. 3680:

This measure provides for United States participation in the World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition to be held at Seattle, Wash., in 1961. It establishes a United States World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition Commission, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners, and authorizes the necessary appropriations for effective participation by the United States.

The exposition is to commemorate the centennial of the physical fixing of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, to depict the role of science in modern civilization, and to exhibit the varied cultures of the nations of the Pacific rim.

The Commission is to be composed of 16 persons: the heads of 10 departments and agencies—State, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education, and Welfare; Smithsonian Institute, National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development, National Academy of Sciences;

and 3 Members of the House appointed by the Speaker and 3 Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate.

Passed Senate June 20, 1958.

Export-Import Bank—Increased Lending Authority

S. 3149:

This measure increases the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington from the present \$5 billion to \$7 billion; it makes a corresponding increase in the bank's authority to borrow from the United States Treasury.

The bank has broad general powers to engage in banking in order to aid in financing and facilitating exports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and foreign countries.

This bank is the principal instrument of the Federal Government which assists foreign trade on a business basis. Under congressional mandate, the bank supplements and encourages private capital and does not compete with it; the bank's loans must offer reasonable assurance of repayment; and the bank makes no grants. The bank cooperates with private capital, sometimes through joint lending to individual ventures, sometimes through guaranties of part or all of private loans, sometimes through sales of loans from its portfolio.

The bank makes development loans to private companies in foreign countries, including both American and foreign firms. It makes development loans to other governments, or to official institutions, sometimes for the purpose of building needed basic public facilities, such as highways or port improvements, sometimes for the purpose of relending to private enterprise.

Public Law 85-424, approved May 22, 1958.

Olympic Winter Games

S. 3262:

This act authorizes the Department of Defense to support the VIII Olympic Winter Games to be held in California in February 1960 with personnel and equipment, and authorizes a Federal grant of \$4 million for the construction of a sports arena for use in connection with these games.

These games are to be held in Squaw Valley, and the State of California is to bear most of the expenses of preparing for the games. The State has appropriated \$7,990,000 directly for this purpose, of which \$2,990,000 was appropriated to make the Olympic site a permanent State park. In addition, the State of California is spending \$43 million to widen the major highways that lead to Squaw Valley to 4 lanes. The State of Nevada has appropriated \$200,000 to assist in staging the games.

The competitors in the games will come from approximately 37 countries and, as host for this event, the United States has an opportunity to promote international understanding and to give the visitors a favorable impression of this country.

Public Law 85-365, approved April 3, 1958.

Naval Vessels—Transfer

S. 3506:

This measure authorizes the President to loan to various foreign countries not more than 43 ships from the reserve fleet. The ship types involved are destroyers, destroyer escorts, and submarines. The bill also authorized a 2-year extension of an existing loan of a small aircraft carrier to France.

Recipients and number of ships involved are:

1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European area (the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, and Turkey), not to exceed 19 ships.
2. Latin American area (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Peru, and Uruguay), not to exceed 17 ships.
3. Far Eastern area (Japan, Taiwan, Thailand), not to exceed 4 ships.

4. A pool of not to exceed 3 ships to be loans to friendly foreign nations in an emergency.

The ships will be used by the recipient countries to discharge naval responsibilities assumed by them in their areas. Use of these ships will contribute to the total antisubmarine capability of the free world.

This loan program is valuable to the United States for many reasons. It will assist in the mutual defense of the free nations. It will result in having ships in operation at critical points in the event of an emergency. The United States Navy reserve fleet will become more effectively dispersed; ships in operation are of greater value to us than ships in the inactive reserve fleet.

Another advantage is that these loans will offer the opportunity for extending United States influence throughout the world.

Public Law 85-532; approved July 18, 1958.

Inter-American Highway

H. R. 7870:

This measure authorizes an additional \$10 million to complete construction of the Inter-American Highway.

The Inter-American Highway is an international highway extending from the United States-Mexican border at Laredo, Tex., to the Panama Canal, about 3,200 miles in length. The portion in Mexico, about 1,627 miles, has been completed entirely by Mexico with its own funds. The remaining 1,573 miles lies in the 6 independent Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Public Law 85-452, approved June 6, 1958.
The Mutual Security Authorization Act of 1958

H. R. 12181:

This measure authorizes a total appropriation of \$3.03 billion to continue for another year the programs under mutual security. Of this amount, \$1.6 billion is for military assistance and \$810,000 for defense support.

Incorporates the Development Loan Fund under a Board of Directors consisting of the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs as Chairman, the Director of the International Cooperation Administration, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank, the Managing Director of the Fund, and the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Puts a ceiling of 40 percent on United States contributions to the United Nations technical assistance program and related projects.

Prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of either dollars or counterpart funds to retire debts of foreign governments.

Covers certain employees of the mutual security program, with disability and death benefits and compensation during internment by an enemy, and compensation for injury or death resulting from war-risk hazards.

Requires review of Western Hemisphere defense plans annually by the President and rules out internal security as a normal basis for military assistance to Latin America.

Provides for a study, under the direction of the President, by certain Government agencies of the relation of the program to American private enterprise and the American economy, to make recommendations to prevent any possible adverse effects, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and to further the role of American private enterprise in promoting our foreign policy.

Prohibits officers and employees of the United States, performing functions under the act, from accepting compensation or other benefits from foreign governments; except an officer may accept an office from a foreign government.

Creates post of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

18030

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

Earmarks 15 percent of appropriations for United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees for repatriation and resettlement.

Prohibits return to the United States for commercial sale of American made firearms or ammunition furnished under any foreign assistance program.

Requires publication of itemized expenditures of foreign currencies by congressional committees.

Provides new standards for obligation of defense support, bilateral technical cooperation, and special assistance funds for certain types of projects.

Revises method of financing informational media guaranty program.

Authorizes use of Public Law 480 foreign currencies for scientific purposes.

Public Law 85-477. Approved June 30, 1958.

AEC Exchange With Friendly Nations

H. R. 12716:

This measure amends the Atomic Energy Act to permit the following military cooperation when the President determines that the actions concerned will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security.

In the field of information: Communications to friendly nations or defense organizations of additional design information to permit essential training and planning by our allies.

Communications to friendly nations or defense organizations of additional atomic weapons design information necessary to make any delivery systems manufactured by our allies fully compatible with our atomic weapons.

Exchange with friendly nations of information that will improve the receiving nation's atomic weapon design, development, or production capability.

Communications to friendly nations or defense organizations of information necessary to military applications of atomic energy in addition to weapons or military reactors.

In the field of materials and equipment: Transfer of special nuclear material for manufacture into atomic weapons or for other military uses by the receiving nation.

Transfer for military applications of utilization facilities, such as nuclear propulsion and powerplants, and necessary nuclear fuels.

Transfer of nonnuclear parts of atomic weapons to improve the receiving nation's state of training and operational readiness, provided the receiving nation has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons, and other nonnuclear parts of atomic weapons system involving restricted data, and if such transfer will not contribute significantly to that nation's atomic weapon design, development, or fabrication capability.

Public Law 85-479; approved July 2, 1958.

General Government

Federal Civil Defense—Reorganization

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958:

This reorganization plan provides new arrangements for the conduct of Federal defense mobilization and civil defense functions.

It transfers to the President the functions vested by law in the Federal Civil Defense Administration and those so vested in the Office of Defense Mobilization. This will result in establishing a single pattern with respect to the vesting of defense mobilization and civil defense functions. Under the plan, the broad program responsibilities for coordinating and conducting the interrelated defense mobilization and civil defense functions will be vested in the President for appropriate delegation as the rapidly changing character of the nonmilitary preparedness program warrants.

The plan consolidates the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration to form a new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization in the Executive Office of the President.

The membership of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization on the National Security Council is transferred to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. The Civil Defense Advisory Council is transferred to the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

Initially, the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization will perform the civil defense and defense mobilization functions now performed by the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. After these actions are taken, the direction and coordination of the civil defense and defense mobilization activities assigned to the departments and agencies will comprise a principal remaining responsibility of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. Effective June 23, 1958.

Free Citizenship Day

Senate Joint Resolution 159:

This resolution authorizes and requests the President of the United States to proclaim July 4, 1958, as a day of rededication to the responsibilities of free citizenship in order that America may continue to hold high the torch of freedom as a beacon for all freedom-loving nations.

The Fourth of July commemorates the greatest single event in American history, the achievement of independence. No day of patriotic observance which this Nation celebrates is more replete with inspiration for opposition to the forces of oppression than the day on which the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

The Congress, in adopting this resolution, expressed the belief that this Nation, in celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, should rededicate itself to the ideals which are so well expressed in that basic charter of our freedom.

Public Law 85-498; approved July 3, 1958.

Local Tax Immunity

S. 6:

This measure is designed to prevent the constitutional immunity of the United States from State and local taxes from being extended to cover purchases made by private, independent contractors doing work for the United States. It seeks to accomplish this objective by providing for the elimination of claims of immunity from such taxes by any person on the ground that he is a contractor performing work for and, at the same time, acting as the agent of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, in the procurement of tangible property of any kind for use in the performance of the contract.

The basic objective of this measure is to overcome the effect of a court decision holding that since a (certain) contract with the Navy Department specifically provided that the contractor was to act as purchasing agent for the Government, the real purchaser, the State was actually levying a tax on an instrumentality of the Federal Government which it could not constitutionally do in the absence of consent by the Congress. This act will prevent the immunity of the Federal Government from attaching to what is essentially a tax levied on a private contractor or his supplier through the purchasing agency provision.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 3, 1958.

United States Marshals—Bonds

S. 1438:

This measure permits the Government to purchase a single bond to cover all United States marshals by repealing the requirement that the bond of a United States marshal be approved by a judge of the district court of the district for which the marshal is appointed and filed and recorded in the office

of the clerk. In substitution for the existing requirement that a United States marshal give a bond before entering on the duties of his office, the only requirement under this act is that the marshal be bonded.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 6, 1958.

Marshals' Fees

S. 1439:

This measure amends section 1921, title 28, United States Code, so as to change the fees to be collected by United States marshals.

Passed the Senate July 23, 1958.

Patent Office

S. 1864:

This measure authorizes the increase in the membership of the Board of Appeals in the Patent Office from 9 to 15, and increases the compensation of the Commissioner and each Assistant Commissioner.

Passed Senate July 23, 1958.

National Air Museum

S. 1985:

This measure authorizes the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of a building for use by Smithsonian as a National Air Museum. The building is to be opposite the National Gallery of Art, and of a scale and design to conform with the gallery.

The building is to be large enough to show the great "firsts" of aviation and the technical and scientific devices that have advanced the science and art of aviation.

Passed Senate June 26, 1958.

Surplus Property—Advertised and Negotiated Disposal

S. 2224:

This measure is designed to prescribe the situations in which the disposal of surplus Federal property, real and personal, must be accomplished by public advertising, and those in which disposals of such property may be accomplished by negotiation.

Requires that surplus property be disposed of by public advertising, unless disposal is made by abandonment, destruction, or donation; through contract realty brokers; on a negotiated basis in certain situations; or, in the case of personal property, by sales at fixed prices.

Sales may be negotiated in the following instances:

Particular lots of property during a national emergency;

To further the public health, safety, or national security;

Where public exigency will not permit delay of advertising;

To prevent dislocation of the national economy from disruptive impacts of disposals on an industry;

Where value of property is less than \$1,000;

Where bid prices after advertising are not reasonable or have not been independently arrived at in open competition;

Where character or condition of real property or unusual circumstances make it impractical to advertise publicly for competitive bids;

To State and local governments at fair market value; and

Where otherwise authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or other law.

Public Law 85-486; approved July 2, 1958.

Government Property Leases—Options

S. 2231:

This measure clarifies the authority of the Administrator of General Services to review or extend the term of leases of Government property for one or more additional periods, and to permit the exercise of options to purchase pursuant to the practice commonly followed by private business.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 3, 1958.

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18031

GSA—Administrative Operations Fund
S. 2283:

This measure authorizes the establishment of an administrative operations fund on a permanent basis. It permits the Administrator of General Services Administration to transfer up to 5 percent of the amount included in each annual appropriation, but not more than the amount included in the respective program appropriations, to an administrative operations fund, from which the cost of legal, financial, administrative, compliance, information and business services are to be charged.

This procedure will make possible some savings to the Government and will simplify the General Services Administration's internal budgeting and accounting systems.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 3, 1958.

Federal Agencies—Leasing Space

S. 2533:

This measure authorizes the Administrator of General Services to enter into leases for periods not in excess of 10 years for the accommodation of Federal agencies in buildings which are in existence or may be erected by lessors, within or without the District of Columbia, and to assign and reassign space to Federal agencies.

The essential purpose of the bill is to improve the economy and the efficiency of GSA's space-leasing program by authorizing the Administrator to use leasing techniques similar to those employed by private enterprise in acquiring space by lease to meet its needs.

Public Law 85-493; approved July 2, 1958.

Surplus Property—Disposals

S. 2752:

This measure is designed to clarify, modify, and improve certain phases of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and procedures relative to the disposal of surplus property by executive agencies. To accomplish this, it modifies the requirement in section 207 of the act that executive agencies, at the beginning of negotiations, seek the advice of the Attorney General as to whether a proposed surplus property disposal would tend to create or maintain a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws. It would require, instead, that notification to the Attorney General be made whenever such disposal is contemplated by any executive agency, thus leaving it to the agency to determine the appropriate time for submission.

It also requires that when such notice is transmitted to the Attorney General by any executive agency, other than the General Services Administration, a copy of the notification must be transmitted simultaneously to the Administrator of General Services. It exempts from the requirements of section 207 proposed disposals of any surplus property if the aggregate amount of the original acquisition cost to the Government, plus capital expenditures is less than \$1 million. It also permits an exemption of proposed disposal of salvage and scrap where the acquisition cost is less than \$3 million.

Public Law 85 ———; approved ———.

Department of State

S. 3112:

This measure establishes in the Department of State a new position of Assistant for International Cultural Relations. The Assistant, who is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, will have the duty to coordinate the international exchange programs of the Department under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Security Act of 1954, the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 and other legislation relating to exchange of persons, in order to assure joint policy and planning, equitable budgeting and administrative cooperation.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

Federal Building Sites—Leases

S. 3142:

This measure extends the authority of the Administrator of General Services to lease out Federal building sites until needed for construction purposes.

Authorizes the General Services Administration to negotiate leases with former owners or tenants in possession of property immediately after the Government acquired the property. It also permits the GSA to deposit the rent received from lessors into a single building management fund instead of being held in separate special accounts.

It authorizes the General Services Administration to use rental funds for demolition and improvement of property.

Passed Senate June 23, 1958.

National Cultural Center

S. 3335:

This measure establishes in the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, composed of 15 Federal officials, members ex officio, and 15 general trustees appointed by the President, to arrange for the construction of the National Cultural Center, with funds raised by voluntary contributions.

The Cultural Center is to be located on a site in the District of Columbia bounded by Rock Creek Parkway, New Hampshire Avenue, the proposed Inner Loop Freeway, and the approaches to the authorized Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

The Board is to maintain and administer the National Center, present programs of the performing arts, lectures and other programs, and provide facilities for other civic activities.

The measure also establishes an Advisory Committee on the Arts, designated by the President, to advise and consult with the Board and make recommendations regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the center.

Passed Senate June 20, 1958.

Immigration

S. 3653:

This measure authorizes the acquisition of sites and the construction of buildings for a training school for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

Property Payments in Lieu of Taxes

S. 3677:

This measure extends for 2 years, from December 31, 1958, the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made to State and local taxing authorities by the Federal Government relating to certain real property on which payments were authorized by Public Law 388, 84th Congress.

Public Law 388 was designed to furnish temporary relief for local taxing authorities under an undue and unexpected burden as the result of transfer of taxable real property from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or its subsidiaries to another Federal agency or department, and which transfer operated to take the property out of taxation. It authorized payments in lieu of taxes only if the property was transferred by RFC, or one of its subsidiaries, to another Federal agency or department on or after January 1, 1946, and only if title to this property had been held continuously by the United States since the transfer. The Government department having custody or control of real property meeting these conditions is required to pay the local taxing authority for the period commencing on January 1, 1955, and terminating on December 31, 1958; an amount equal to the real property tax.

This measure extends this payment period to December 31, 1960.

Public Law 85-579; approved August 1, 1958.

Functions of the Surgeon General

S. 3727:

The purpose of this legislation has but a single objective, namely, to enable the Surgeon General more effectively to promote the cause of peace through promoting the cause of health throughout the world. This is accomplished by amending the Public Health Service Act so as to clarify the functions and responsibilities of the Surgeon General with respect to international health activities and to encourage and facilitate international cooperation in the conquest of disease and the promotion of health.

Passed Senate August 14, 1958.

Penitentiary Imprisonment

S. 3874:

This measure amends section 4083, title 18, United States Code, and provides that persons sentenced for more than 1 year may be confined in any United States penitentiary but that a sentence for an offense punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or less shall not be served in a penitentiary without the defendant's consent.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

Taxation of Costs

S. 3875:

This measure provides for the allowance of costs for witnesses and fees paid to the clerk to the prevailing party in suits against the United States or against Internal Revenue officials if the defendant puts in issue plaintiff's right to recover.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

National Training School for Boys

S. 3876:

This measure authorizes the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings for the National Training School for Boys at a site to be selected by the Attorney General, and authorizes for sale the Training School real estate in the District of Columbia.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

Government Printing Office

S. 4010:

Authorizes the Public Printer to designate deputy disbursing officers to act for a limited period in the case of death, resignation or separation of the disbursing officer.

Passed Senate August 4, 1958.

District Courts—Guam

H. R. 4215:

This measure increases the salary of the Guam United States District Court judge from \$19,000 to \$22,500 a year. It lengthens the Guam District Court judgeship of the District Courts of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands.

Provides the District Court of Guam with jurisdiction of a district court of the United States in all causes arising under Federal laws regardless of the amount involved.

Public Law 85-444; approved June 4, 1958.

Scientific Research

S. 4039:

Authorizes Government departments and agencies which make contracts for basic scientific research with nonprofit universities or research organizations, to make grants to those institutions for the support of basic research and to vest in those institutions title to equipment provided with grant or contract funds.

Passed Senate August 4, 1958.

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

S. 4059:

Changes name of "Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization" to "Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization" so as to avoid confusion of this organization with the Department of Defense.

Public Law ———, approved ———.

Administrative Office of the Courts

S. 4142:

This measure changes the title of the

"Assistant Director" of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to "Deputy Director" and creates two positions in grade 18 under the Classification Act.

Passed Senate August 4, 1958.

Withholding of Information

H. R. 2767:

This measure amends section 22, title 5, United States Code, which authorizes the head of an executive department to prescribe regulations for, inter alia, the custody, use and preservation of the records and papers of his department to indicate the congressional intent that the section does not authorize withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public.

Public Law 85-619; approved August 12, 1958.

Additional Peremptory Challenges in Civil Cases

H. R. 3368:

The present law now permits three peremptory challenges in civil cases to each party, and states that for the purpose of making challenges several plaintiffs or several defendants shall be considered as a single party. However, the law permits an exception to this general rule, where there is more than one defendant. In such an instance the courts may allow the defendants additional peremptory challenges and permit them to be exercised separately or jointly. It is the intention of this legislation to extend the same privilege to multiple plaintiffs.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Alaska Public Lands

H. R. 4635:

This measure provides for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas by permitting entry on such lands for homesites, headquarters sites, or trade and manufacturing sites under the act of May 14, 1958, or for purposes of a soldier's additional homestead entry.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Pearl Harbor Memorial

H. R. 5809:

This measure authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cooperate with the Pacific War Memorial Commission of Hawaii, in the development of a design for a proposed U. S. S. *Arizona* memorial and museum at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

The hulk of the U. S. S. *Arizona* lies in Pearl Harbor, where the vessel was sunk during the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941. The memorial and museum is proposed as an appropriate tribute to the 1,102 American servicemen who died during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Public Law 85-344, approved March 15, 1958.

Hawaiian Organic Act

H. R. 5865:

The purpose of H. R. 5865 is to amend section 80 of the Hawaiian Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 546) with reference to election of members of the board of trustees of the Territorial employees' retirement system.

Under an act of the Territorial legislature, 3 of the 7 members are elected by members of the system. The Territorial attorney general, however, has advised that the election of these members is in conflict with provisions of the organic act which require the Governor to nominate and appoint, with the consent of the Territorial senate, members of any board of a public character created by law.

H. R. 5865 ratifies the existing Territorial statute and confirms the service on the board of present employee members.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Pioneer Airplane Events—Commemorate

H. R. 6078:

This measure authorizes, at Fort Myer, Va., the erection of a marker to commemorate the

first flight of an airplane at an Army installation and a bronze plaque to mark the site of the first crash of an airplane on an Army installation.

September 3, 1958, marks the 50th anniversary of the first airplane flight on an Army installation. The flight, by Orville Wright, was the first in a series of tests to be made before Government acceptance of the airplane. The flight lasted for 1 minute and 11 seconds. The first crash of an aircraft on an Army installation occurred on September 17, 1908. Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge accompanied Wright on a flight to comply with specifications requiring that the plane be airborne for a specified period with a pilot and one passenger aboard. The plane crashed and Lieutenant Selfridge died as a result of injuries.

Public Law 85-330, approved February 15, 1958.

Abbreviated Records in Reviewing Administrative Agency Proceedings

H. R. 6788:

The purpose of the legislation is to save time and expense by permitting the several courts of appeals to adopt rules authorizing the abbreviation of the transcript and other parts of the record made before Federal administrative agencies when the orders of those agencies are to be reviewed by the courts of appeals. If review proceedings have been instituted in two or more courts with respect to the same order, the bill requires the Federal administrative agency involved to file the record in that court in which the proceeding was first instituted, but in the interest of justice and for the convenience of the parties, such court may thereafter transfer the proceedings to another court of appeals.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Lis Pendens in Federal Courts

H. R. 7306:

This act requires that an action with respect to real property pending before a United States district court, must be recorded, if State law so provides, in order to be considered constructive notice that the action is pending.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Probation

H. R. 7260:

This measure corrects existing law which limits courts in convictions on a one count indictment to either the imposition of a jail sentence or placement on probation. The measure would permit confinement in a jail type or treatment institution for a period not exceeding 6 months in connection with the grant of probation.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Meetings of Hawaiian Legislature

H. R. 7564:

Authorizes the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to meet annually in regular session. Sessions in odd years, designated as a regular session are limited to 60 days, and sessions in even years designated budget sessions are limited to 30 days. The Governor may extend any session 30 days. The measure also authorizes special sessions.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

H. R. 7866:

The purpose of the legislation is to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to make the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals to be a court established under article III of the Constitution of the United States.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Alaska Statehood

H. R. 7999:

This measure provides for the admission of Alaska into the Union without further congressional action, as a full and equal sovereign State; and for confirmation of the

constitution and admission of the State on completion of a State election and ministerial actions necessary to the transition.

Property grant provisions: Allows the State to select within 25 years a total of 103,350,000 acres from Federal lands in Alaska, land area of Alaska is 365.6 million acres; 400,000 acres of this total amount may be selected from national forests to be used for community expansion and recreation sites. After transfer of the total selected amount, the United States will still own about 70 percent of the land in Alaska as opposed to the present figure of 98 percent.

Financial provisions: The new State is granted 70 percent of the net proceeds from sales of fur seals and sea-otter skins from the Pribilof Islands, which will be approximately \$1 million a year.

Provisions of Public Law 88 of the 85th Congress is extended to the State and, under this act, the Territory will receive a total of 90 percent of the profits from Government coal mines and 90 percent of the profits from operations under the Mineral Leasing Act. Thirty-seven and one-half percent of the proceeds from mineral operations is earmarked for roads and educational purposes, and the remainder will be available for distribution as the legislature directs.

Grants to the State 5 percent of the net proceeds from sales of public lands in Alaska to be used for public-school purposes:

Grants to the State 37½ percent of the proceeds from its national forests, which is 12½ percent more than is received by other States. Payment of the additional 12½ percent continues only until otherwise directed by Congress and ceases in 10 years without further congressional action.

Title to the submerged lands is vested in the new State.

The bill also authorizes a Federal appropriation of \$15 million to be used for land surveys.

Special nation-defense withdrawals: Provides an area in northern and western Alaska from which the President may make future withdrawals of land for national defense purposes. The area subject to withdrawals contains about 276,000 square miles and 24,000 people. The population includes 15,000 Indians or other natives, and 5,000 persons in military service or in the civilian employ of the Department of Defense. In general, the withdrawal provisions allow the President to place any part or parts of the withdrawable area under exclusive Federal jurisdiction and control if and when it considers it necessary in the interest of national defense.

Judicial system: The present Territorial court, together with its officers, will continue its functions relating to Federal matters until 3 years after admission of the State or until the President proclaims that the new Federal court is ready to operate, whichever is sooner. The Territorial court, together with its officers, will continue its consideration of State matters until the Governor of Alaska certifies to the President that the State courts are ready to operate.

Public Law 85-508, approved July 7, 1958.

Income Tax Offenses

H. R. 8252:

This measure permits persons charged with certain offenses against the income tax laws to elect to be tried in the judicial district in which he was residing at the time the alleged offense was committed if prosecution is begun in a judicial district other than the one in which he resides.

Public Law 85-595, approved August 6, 1958.

Hawaii

H. R. 8478:

Authorizes the Hawaiian Homes Commission to grant licenses for lots under its juris-

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

18033

diction on which United States post offices and other public improvements may be operated.

Public Law _____, approved _____.
General Government—Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

H. R. 8795:

This measure permits the Administrator of General Services to maintain and operate the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library under the terms of the General Presidential Libraries Act.

It would also accomplish the following:
Abolish the Board of Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Establish the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library fund as a separate account within the National Archives trust fund.

Eliminate the present limitations on the purposes for which the Franklin D. Roosevelt trust funds may be used.

Eliminate the 25-cent ceiling on admission fees.

Give statutory recognition to the validity of restrictions placed by donors on the use of papers accepted for deposit.

Public Law 85-341, approved March 15, 1958.

Trial and Appeal Trademark Board

H. R. 8826:

This measure abolishes in contested trademark application cases decisions by examiners with the right of appeal to the Commissioner, and substitutes therefor a single decision by a 3 man panel selected from the members of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. The same Board also hears appeals from an examiner's refusal to register. Members of the Board are the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, and Patent Office employees selected by the Commissioner from those whose qualifications have been approved by the Civil Service Commission as qualified for appointment as examiner in charge of interferences.

Public Law 85-609, approved August 8, 1958.

Hawaiian Land Laws

H. R. 9445:

The principal purpose of H. R. 9445 is to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act (48 U. S. C. 665) to permit leasing of public lands of Hawaii on a 65-year basis. At present leases may not exceed 15 years for agricultural purposes and 21 years for general purposes.

Public Law _____, approved _____.
Sales and Exchanges of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii

H. R. 9500:

The purpose of H. R. 9500 is to assist persons who suffered losses in the tidal wave which swept the coast of Hawaii in 1957 by providing for the sale of public lands to them and the exchange of such lands for damaged lands. The measure requires that proposed sales and exchanges be approved by the Governor of the Territory and at least two-thirds of its board of public lands, that sales be at fair market value, and that the value of the private lands taken in exchange, reckoned as of immediately prior to the tidal wave and without regard to improvements, be equal to that of the public lands given in exchange.

Public Law _____, approved _____.
Hawaii

H. R. 9502:

Permits certain exchanges of public lands in the Territory of Hawaii where the area does not exceed 40 acres and the value is not in excess of \$15,000.

Public Law _____, approved _____.
Reconveying the Lands Acquired for Burke Airport

H. R. 10045:

The principal purpose of H. R. 10045 is to prescribe a special procedure for disposing of federally owned real property at Burke,

Va. This land was acquired under the act of September 7, 1950, to be used for constructing a second airport for the Washington area. As a result of the recent selection of a site at Chantilly, Va., for the airport, the Burke property is no longer needed and has been declared surplus to Federal needs by the General Services Administration, the governmental agency for surplus property sales.

Section (a) of the bill would require that during the 90 days immediately following enactment, no Burke property could be disposed of except pursuant to section 13 (h) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 App. U. S. C. 1622 (h)) or section 203 (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U. S. C. 484 (k)).

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Judicial Conference

H. R. 10154:

This measure authorizes the Judicial Conference to study the operation and effect of the general rules of practice and procedure now or hereafter in use in the United States Federal courts and to recommend such changes as the Conference believes desirable to the Supreme Court for consideration.

This legislation does not change the responsibility of the Supreme Court for prescribing rules of practice and procedure in Federal courts nor the responsibility for submitting some of them for congressional review. It does, however, by statute, permit the Supreme Court to secure the advice and assistance of an existing group which is uniquely qualified to give advice on these matters.

The Judicial Conference is a permanent organization which brings together in one body representatives of the Federal judiciary from all of the geographical areas of the United States. The Conference is under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the United States, and is composed of the chief judge of each circuit court of appeals, a district judge from each of the 11 circuits, and the chief judge of the Court of Claims.

Public Law 85-513, approved July 11, 1958.

Hawaiian Indebtedness

H. R. 11954:

This measure gives additional flexibility to the management of finances by the Territory of Hawaii by excluding from the computation of indebtedness which the Territory may incur bonds issued to finance veterans' homes and farm mortgages, and by deleting the limitation on the amount of indebtedness which the Territory and its subdivisions may incur in 1 year.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands

H. R. 12303:

The purpose of H. R. 12303 is to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (68 Stat. 497) in many respects in order to remove ambiguities and imperfections which now exist in the statute.

Public Law _____, approved _____.
Guam

H. R. 12569:

This measure seeks to clarify the Organic Act of Guam with respect to income taxes and authorizes suits against the government of Guam to recover taxes erroneously or illegally collected or assessed.

Public Law _____, approved _____.
National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958

H. R. 12575:

This measure provides that all aeronautical and space activities of the United States be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind and be conducted to contribute materially to the following objectives:

To expand human knowledge in the phenomena of atmosphere and space;

To improve the usefulness, performance, safety, and efficiency of aircraft;

To develop and operate vehicles capable of carrying instruments, equipment, and living organisms through space;

To establish long-range studies of potential benefits to be gained from using aeronautical and space activities for peaceful and scientific purposes;

To preserve the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology;

To make available discoveries of military value to defense agencies;

To provide for cooperation with other nations in this field;

To effectively utilize United States scientific and engineering resources.

The act imposes upon the President the duty to develop after survey a comprehensive program of aeronautical and space activities to be conducted by agencies of the United States, to designate responsibility for major activities, to provide for effective cooperation between those agencies having responsibility for space activities and to resolve differences arising among Government agencies with respect to such activities.

To advise the President, the act establishes the National Aeronautics and Space Council, composed of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, one additional Government member appointed by the President and not more than 3 non-Government members appointed by the President.

The act creates the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to be headed by an Administrator and a Deputy Administrator to be appointed from civilian life by the President.

Responsibility for space activities are divided between the Department of Defense and the new Space Administration. Space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems, military operations, or the defense of the United States are made the responsibility of the Department of Defense. All other space activities are made the responsibility of the Space Administration.

Public Law 85-568, approved July 29, 1958.

Federal Sentencing

House Joint Resolution 424:

This measure authorizes the Judicial Conference to establish institutes and joint councils on sentencing to study, discuss, and formulate the objectives, policies, standards, and criteria for sentencing.

It also authorizes the court when it imposes a sentence exceeding 1 year either to designate a minimum term at the expiration of which the prisoner shall become eligible for parole, which shall not be more than one-third of the maximum sentence imposed, or to fix a maximum sentence and specify that the prisoner may become eligible for parole at such time as the Board of Parole determines.

The measure also authorizes the court, when it desires more information, to commit the prisoner to custody of the Attorney General for the maximum sentence prescribed by law for study by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons. The Director is required to report his study and recommendations within 3 months, or within 6 months if the court grants additional study time. On receipt of the report the court may place the prisoner on probation, affirm the original sentence or reduce the sentence.

The measure also permits the court to treat defendants between the ages of 22 and 26 under the Federal Youth Corrections Act if it believes the defendant will benefit from such treatment.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Code of Ethics**House Concurrent Resolution 175:**

This resolution establishes basic standards of conduct as a guide to all privileged to be a part of the Government service; however, it does not create new law, impose penalties, identify types of crime, nor establish legal restraints. It does, however, etch out a charter of conduct against which those in public service may measure their own actions.

It provides that any person in Government service should:

Place loyalty to the highest moral principles and to country above loyalty to persons, party, or Government department;

Uphold the Constitution, laws, and legal regulations of the United States and never be a party to their evasion;

Give a full day's labor for a full day's pay; Seek to find and employ more efficient and economical means of getting tasks accomplished;

Never discriminate unfairly by dispensing special favors or privileges to anyone; and never accept favors or benefits which might be construed as influence;

Make no private promises binding upon the duties of office;

Engage in no business with the Government, either directly or indirectly, inconsistent with his governmental duties;

Never use confidential information as a means for making private profit;

Expose corruption; and Uphold these principles, ever conscious that public office is a public trust.

Passed the Senate July 11, 1958.

Health**Dental Health****Senate Joint Resolution 178:**

Authorizes the President to proclaim February 8-14, 1959, as National Children's Dental Health Week to stress the necessity of a continuous program for the protection and development of the dental health of the Nation's children.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

International Health and Medical Research Year

Senate Resolution 361 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 99:

This resolution requests the President to invite the other nations of the world, through the World Health Organization to designate representatives to meet and discuss the feasibility of designating an International Health and Medical Research Year, or of other methods of developing intensive international cooperation in the field of health to cope with major killing and crippling diseases.

Passed the Senate August 11, 1958.

Increase in Funds for Construction of Hospital Facilities**S. 3259:**

The measure amends the act to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia, so as to increase the authorization for funds to be granted for the construction of hospital facilities in the District of Columbia by \$1,020,000. Previous authorization totals \$39,710,000. Total authorization for this purpose under this measure would be \$40,730,000.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Hospital Survey and Construction**H. R. 12628:**

This measure extends the Hospital Survey and Construction Act for an additional period of 3 years.

Public Law 85-664, approved August 14, 1958.

Hospital Construction Loans**H. R. 12694:**

This measure authorizes loans for the construction of hospitals and other facilities under the Public Health Services Act.

Public Law 85-589, approved August 1, 1958.

Housing**Housing Emergency—Antirecession****S. 3418:**

This measure is designed to encourage and expedite the construction and financing of a substantial number of new housing units. Primary emphasis has been placed on expanding and amending existing programs which can best provide immediate economic relief by:

1. Reducing the minimum downpayment requirements under the FHA sales-type housing program from 3 percent of the first \$10,000 to 3 percent of the first \$13,500.

2. Increasing by \$500,000 the authorization for funds subject to Presidential allocation for purchasing home mortgages.

3. Increasing from \$450 million to \$550 million FNMA funds for purchasing mortgages on military housing.

4. Creating a new FNMA special assistance revolving fund of \$1 billion for purchasing FHA and GI mortgage loans up to \$13,500.

5. Increasing to \$13,500 (from \$10,000) the maximum GI mortgages the Government could purchase directly.

6. Extending the VA direct loan program and authorizing \$150 million for each of the next 2 fiscal years.

7. Extending the loan guaranty program for 2 years and authorizing an interest rate ceiling of 4½ percent.

8. Authorizing an interest-rate ceiling of 4½ percent for military housing mortgages.

9. Eliminating regulation of discounts charged by lenders to increase the yield on FHA insured and VA guaranteed loans.

This measure was considered as the first antirecession measure to be passed by the Senate.

Public Law 85-364, approved April 1, 1958.

FHA Mortgage Insurance—Increase**Senate Joint Resolution 171:**

This measure increases the mortgage insurance authority of FHA by \$4 billion to a grand total of \$29.8 billion. These additional funds will replenish the authority of FHA to insure mortgages and continue the 24-year history of helping millions of families buy homes.

Public Law 85-442, approved June 4, 1958.

Immigration and Naturalization**Immigration****S. 3942:**

Makes available 1,500 special nonquota immigrant visas for issuance to certain aliens in the Azores who are distressed as a result of a natural calamity.

Passed Senate August 6, 1958.

Immigration Bonds—Cancellation**H. R. 8439:**

This measure permits the Attorney General, on receiving a properly executed application, to cancel departure bonds posted under the Immigration Act of 1924 or the Immigration and Nationality Act, on behalf of any refugee who entered the United States as a nonimmigrant after May 6, 1945 but prior to July 1, 1953, and has since had his status adjusted to that of an alien admitted for permanent residence under any public or private law.

In those cases where the individual is a refugee and qualifies under the bill but the proceeds of the bond have been paid into the Treasury, the person, organization, or corporation entitled to the refund will be paid the refund.

Public Law 85-531, approved July 18, 1958.

Naturalization**H. R. 13378:**

This measure provides a means for the expeditious naturalization of alien spouses and adopted children of United States citizens who are missionaries or performing

religious duties, and are stationed abroad in pursuance of their religious calling.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Immigration**H. R. 13451:**

This measure permits the Attorney General in worthy cases to adjust the status of certain aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence without the necessity of requiring the alien to go to Canada and reenter. The act also permits the Attorney General to admit aliens whose services are urgently needed in the United States because of their ability and qualifications if a petition has been approved prior to July 1, 1958.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

War Claims**S. 163:**

This measure extends the time for filing claims under the War Claims Act of 1948 for a period of 1 year from the date of enactment.

Passed Senate, July 29, 1958.

Czechoslovakian Claims Fund**S. 3557:**

This measure provides a Czechoslovakian Claims Fund from which United States citizens may be compensated for property nationalized or otherwise taken subsequent to World War II by the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Funds for these claims will be derived from the disposal of certain Czech assets held by the United States Government. Preliminary estimates indicate there are about 1,000 claims to be met. Claimants will probably receive, on the average, a compensation equal to from 30 to 50 percent of their losses.

Public Law 85-604, approved August 8, 1958.

General Grant National Memorial**H. R. 6274:**

Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to acquire title to Grant's Tomb in New York and maintain it as the General Grant National Memorial.

Public Law 85-659, approved August 14, 1958.

Oregon-Washington Compact**H. R. 7153:**

Approves compact between the States of Oregon and Washington resolving boundary dispute.

Public Law 85-575, approved July 31, 1958.

Outer Space Investigation**Senate Resolution 256:**

The Senate, on February 6, adopted with one dissenting vote a resolution establishing a Special Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. The Senate, in almost unanimity, authorized the committee to conduct a thorough and complete study and investigation into all the aspects and problems relating to the exploration of outer space; the control, development and use of astronomical resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

The committee, consisting of thirteen members, seven from the majority and six from the minority Members of the Senate, appointed by the Vice President from the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Relations, Armed Services, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Government Operations and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy are: JOHNSON of Texas, RUSSELL, ANDERSON, GREEN, MCCLELLAN, MAGNUSON, SYMINGTON, BRIDGES, SALTONSTALL, HICKENLOOPER, WILEY, MUNDT, and BRICKER.

The committee is empowered to receive and consider all bills and resolutions introduced in the Senate and all bills and resolutions from the House of Representatives proposing legislation in the field of astronautics and space exploration; if necessary, pending legislation to be rereferred to the Special Committee.

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18035

A primary function of the committee is to provide an adequate forum for the consideration of a national policy toward the age of space.

The committee to report its findings and recommendations to the Senate before June 1, 1958, or soon thereafter.

Passed Senate February 6, 1958.

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences

S. Res. 327:

This resolution creates a new standing Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, to consist of 15 Senators, to have jurisdiction over all legislation and other matters relating primarily to aeronautical and space activities and matters relating to the scientific aspects of such activities except such activities as are assigned to the Department of Defense, and over the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Committee is also given jurisdiction to survey and review, and to prepare reports upon, the space activities of all agencies of the United States.

Passed Senate July 24, 1958.

Dorchester Chaplains

S. 1225:

This measure authorizes the posthumous award of appropriate medals and certificates to Chaplain George L. Fox, of Cambridge, Vt.; Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, of Washington, D. C.; Chaplain Clark V. Poling, of Schenectady, N. Y.; and Chaplain John P. Washington, of Arlington, N. J.

The United States troop ship *Dorchester* was proceeding through Arctic seas during the early morning of February 3, 1943, when an enemy torpedo burst in the ship's engine room. Wounded men, shocked by the explosion, fought their way up through the holds of the disintegrating ship; many of these men had left their lifejackets below. When there were no more lifejackets available, the four chaplains removed their own and gave them to the soldiers. The chaplains knew they were giving up any chance for survival. They were the last men left on the deck. Their conspicuous gallantry was one of the epic examples of heroism during World War II.

Passed Senate May 1, 1958.

Congressional Medal of Honor Society

S. 1857:

This measure confers a congressional charter on the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States.

This society was organized in 1948 in the State of New York by a group of recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor to provide a common ground on which all recipients of the medal may meet to preserve the dignity of the Nation's highest award.

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States. It is bestowed on those members of the armed services by a high official of our Government in the name of the Congress of the United States for a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty while a member of the American Armed Forces in actual combat with an enemy of this Nation.

Public Law 85-642, approved August 14, 1958.

Government Headstones and Markers

S. 3882:

Authorizes the Secretary of the Army, when requested, to furnish appropriate markers for the unmarked graves of soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies of the Civil War, members of the Armed Forces of the United States dying in service, former honorably discharged members of such forces, persons buried in post and national cemeteries, and certain members of Reserve and National Guard components.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Nuclear Ship Indemnity

S. 4165:

This measure extends the provisions of the AEC Indemnity Act to the operations of the nuclear ship *Savannah*.

Public Law 85-602, approved August 8, 1958.

Space Projects

S. 4208:

Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of \$24,500,000 for expansion of existing facilities at Wallops Island, Va.; of \$3,750,000 for a space-project center in the vicinity of Washington, D. C.; and \$19,550,000 for equipment and instrumentation at various installations now operated by NACA.

Public Law 85-657, approved August 14, 1958.

Military Damages

H. R. 1061:

This measure grants authority to the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military departments to settle claims for damages to, or the loss of, private property caused by a member of the armed services acting outside the scope of his employment, or in excess of his authority.

Expands the settlement power to include claims for personal injury and death.

Permits congressional review, amendment, or rejection of the regulations authorized by this act.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Government Headstones and Markers

H. R. 4381:

Authorizes the furnishing of headstones and markers in memory of members of the Armed Forces dying in service whose remains have not been recovered or identified, or were burned at sea.

Public Law 85-644, approved August 14, 1958.

Supplies to Foreign Vessels and Aircraft

H. R. 5237:

This measure broadens the existing authority of the Secretary of Navy and authorizes him to furnish supplies and services, except ammunition, to naval vessels and aircraft of friendly foreign countries on a reimbursable basis without an advance of funds.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Civil Defense

H. R. 7576:

This measure changes the policy declaration in the Federal Civil Defense Act to read that the responsibility for civil defense shall be vested jointly in the Federal Government and the several States and their subdivisions. It also authorizes the Federal Government to purchase radiological instruments and detection devices and repeals the prohibition against Federal financial contributions to States for civil defense personnel and administrative expenses.

Public Law 85-606, approved August 8, 1958.

Advancement on the Retired List of Certain Persons Who Retired With 30 Years' Service

H. R. 7706:

This measure would permit those persons enlisted before August 25, 1912, who were given double-time credit for service beyond the continental limits of the United States to have their retirement pay based on the highest grade in which they satisfactorily served during World War I.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Settlement of Military Claims

H. R. 9022:

This legislation increases the authority of the Secretaries of the military departments to settle claims based on the noncombat activities of the military services now contained in section 2733, title 10, United States Code, from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and permits partial payment of a sum not to exceed \$5,000

where the amount of the claim exceeds \$5,000.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Nuclear-Powered Icebreaking Vessel

H. R. 9196:

This measure authorizes the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaker for service in the Arctic regions.

Vetoed August 12, 1958.

Amphibious Vessels

H. R. 11518:

This measure authorizes the construction of not to exceed 20,000 tons of amphibious warfare vessels and landing craft.

Public Law 85-571, approved July 31, 1958.

Naval Vessels

H. R. 11519:

This measure authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to use 3 destroyers, 1 submarine, 1 merchant-type vessel, and up to 10 service craft for experimental purposes.

These ships are to be used by the Navy to conduct tests of newly developed special weapons for underwater detonation to evaluate the safe delivery range for ships that may use the weapons later.

The ships selected for this purpose are the U. S. S. *Howarth*, DD-592, the U. S. S. *Killen*, DD-593, the U. S. S. *Fulliam*, DD-474, the U. S. S. *Bonita*, SSK-3, the steamship *Michael J. Moran*, and 8 lighter-type barges.

Public Law 85-436, approved May 29, 1958.

AEC—Authorization

H. R. 12009:

This measure increased the authorization for the Atomic Energy Commission by \$35 million to construct a land-based prototype of a nuclear propulsion plant suitable for installation in a destroyer-type ship. This reactor prototype will be constructed at West Milton, N. Y., in the same sphere that was previously used for the sodium-cooled-reactor prototype, the *Seawolf*.

Nuclear ships will be used to escort fast carrier task forces.

Public Law 85-412, approved May 16, 1958.

War Risk Hazards

H. R. 12140:

This measure makes permanent the Defense Bases Act and the War Hazards Compensation Act. It amends the Defense Bases Act to extend coverage to employees of welfare and morale organizations, to define public work to include movable and service projects, and to eliminate discriminatory exclusion of noncitizen employees. It amends the War Hazards Compensation Act to provide war-risk coverage for employees of post exchanges and the like, and to modify the definition of war-risk hazard.

Public Law 85-608, approved August 8, 1958.

AEC Authorization Increase

H. R. 12457:

This measure increases the total current authorization for Atomic Energy Commission appropriations by \$2,250,000 and provides the same increase in authorized costs for Project Sherwood construction. The present authorization for Project Sherwood construction at Livermore and Princeton is \$7,750,000. Under this bill, the Project Sherwood plant is increased to \$10 million, or a net increase of \$2,250,000.

Public Law 85-519, approved July 15, 1958.

Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958—Conference Report

H. R. 12541:

This measure provides as follows:
Department of Defense and military departments:

Eliminates requirement that military departments be separately administered and provides that they be separately organized under its own Secretary and the Secretary of Defense shall have direction, authority,

and control over them. The Secretary of a military department is made responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of his department.

Provides that an Assistant Secretary of Defense may issue orders to a military department only through the Secretary of the military department or his designee and only if specifically authorized in a specific area by the Secretary of Defense. Such orders must be issued through the military Secretaries.

Requires Secretaries of military departments and their assistants to cooperate fully with Office of Secretary of Defense to achieve efficient administration and to carry out the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense.

Reduces number of Assistant Secretaries of Defense from 9 to 7, effective 6 months after enactment.

Reduces, effective 6 months after enactment, the number of Assistant Secretaries for each military department from 4 to 3 and eliminates requirement that 1 Assistant Secretary in each department be designated for Fiscal Management and that there be an Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air.

Changes in unified commands:

Authorizes the President, through the Secretary of Defense and on the advice of the Joint Chiefs, to establish unified combatant commands and to determine their force structure.

Requires military departments to assign to unified commands the force structure determined by the President and permits forces so assigned to be transferred only under procedures established by Secretary of Defense and approved by President.

Repeals statutory command authority of Air Force Chief of Staff and Chief of Naval Operations.

Authorizes Secretary of Defense to assign responsibility for support of forces assigned to unified command to one or more military departments.

Changes in functions:

Authorizes the transfer, reassignment, or consolidation (but not abolition) of any function, including combatant functions, until the end of hostilities or threat of hostilities if the President determines such action necessary because of hostilities or imminent threat of hostilities.

Suspends, except during hostilities or threat thereof, the transfer, reassignment, abolition, or consolidation of functions established by law until 30 days after a detailed report has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services. If during the 30-day period either committee reports a resolution finding that the proposed change involves a major combatant function now or hereafter assigned by law and would tend to impair national defense, change would be further suspended until after 40 days of continuous session following date of report. If during 40 days, a resolution of either House recommending rejection is adopted by a simple majority, the proposed change would not take place.

Excerpts from disapproval procedure the authority of the Secretary of Defense (1) to assign any supply or service activity common to more than one service in such manner as he may determine and (2) to assign or reassign to one or more departments the development and operational use of new weapons and weapons systems.

Defense research and engineering:

Creates a new statutory position of Director of Defense Research and Engineering with such duties as would be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, which would include (1) being principal scientific and technical adviser to the Secretary, (2) supervising research and engineering activities, and (3) directing and controlling research and engineering activities requiring centralized management.

Authorizes the Secretary of Defense, with President's approval, to engage in military research and to contract for research and development through the military departments or by Defense Department personnel.

Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Increases Joint Staff ceiling from 210 to 400.

Authorizes Chiefs of Staff to delegate to Vice Chiefs of Staff such authority and duties as the Secretary concerned approves.

Repeals limitation of right of Chairman of Joint Chiefs to vote.

Authorizes Chairman of Joint Chiefs to select Director of Joint Staff and to assign duties to the Joint Staff.

Limits tours of Director and members of Joint Staff to 3 years except in time of war.

Other provisions:

Changes reporting requirement of Secretary of Defense from a semiannual to an annual basis.

Authorizes Secretary of Defense to establish procedures for transfer of officers between services with consent of the officers concerned.

Provides a statutory basis for the National Guard Bureau and its Chief.

Public Law 85-599, Approved August 6, 1958.

Federal Civil Defense

H. R. 12827:

This measure extends from June 30, 1958, to June 30, 1962, title III of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. Title III authorizes the declaration of a national emergency for civil-defense purposes and vests emergency powers in the President and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator during such an emergency.

Since the possibility of an attack upon the United States with modern weapons of enormous destructive powers is at least as great today as when the standby emergency powers were originally authorized, it was felt that the authority should not be allowed to expire.

Public Law 85-514, approved July 11, 1958. Making, Amendment, and Modification of Contracts to Facilitate National Defense

H. R. 12894:

The purpose of the legislation is to enact into permanent law during periods of national emergency and for 6 months thereafter, with certain exceptions, the authority contained in title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941, which expired June 30, 1958.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Atomic Energy Commission Authorization

H. R. 13121:

This measure authorizes for appropriation the sum of \$386,679,000 for acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion as set forth in the projects approved.

Public Law 85-590, approved August 4, 1958.

Permanent Professor of Physical Education at the United States Military Academy

H. R. 13170:

This legislation provides for an additional permanent professor at the United States Military Academy who under the supervision of the Commandant of Cadets, will have immediate charge of the physical education program at the Academy.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Atomic Energy Indemnity

H. R. 13455:

This measure is designed to facilitate indemnity coverage for universities possessing reactors for atomic energy research. It exempts institutions unable to comply with the financial protection requirements of the indemnity provisions by reason of State constitutions or laws from compliance for limited periods to permit States to amend

constitutions or laws. It also authorizes the Atomic Energy Commission to adjust financial protection requirement for any other educational institution.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Atomic Energy Act

H. R. 13482:

This measure amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, in a number of particulars to keep the act up to date, and to provide the best possible framework for its administration. Its most important provision is to give to the Joint Committee the right to waive the normal 30-day waiting period for proposed international agreements for cooperation.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Reserve Components

H. R. 13374:

This measure permits the member of Reserve components to transfer from one component to another without loss of exemption or deferment resulting from Reserve component membership.

Public Law 85, approved August 1958.

Natural resources

National Science Foundation—Weather Study

S. 86:

Authorizes the National Science Foundation to undertake a study and research program in the field of weather modification, including methods of increasing rainfall, suppressing hail, windstorms, and lightning.

Public Law 85-510, approved July 11, 1958.

Spokane Valley Project

S. 2215:

As another means of combatting the current recession and, at the same time, irrigate the arid lands of the West, this measure authorizes Federal construction of the Spokane Valley project in Washington and Idaho.

The proposed project will serve some 10,290 acres located in Washington State and some 197 acres in Idaho. Development plans call for replacing existing diversion works and a canal distribution system constructed by private enterprise in the early 1900's with a system for pumping ground water from a number of wells and delivering it, under pressure, through a closed-pipe distribution system.

The estimated cost of the project is \$5,016,000.

Approximately 26 percent of the cost will be repaid from surplus power revenues of the Bonneville Power Administration, and the remaining 74 percent is to be repaid within 50 years.

Passed Senate May 21, 1958.

Rivers, Harbors, Flood-Control Authorization S. 3910:

This measure, a substitute for Senate bill 497 which passed both Houses and was vetoed by the President, on April 15, 1958, authorizes \$1,556,230,500 as follows:

Rivers and harbors:

Navigation projects (52)-----	\$173,814,000
Beach erosion projects (14)-----	11,627,700
Eradication of water hyacinths (1)-----	4,725,000
Upper Fox River, Wis. (1)-----	300,000
Calumet-Sag project, Illinois (1)-----	9,884,000
Illinois and Mississippi Canal (1)-----	2,000,000

Total of 70 projects----- 202,350,700

Flood control:

New projects or project-modifications (67)-----	495,579,800
Increased basin authorizations (12)-----	608,300,000
Oroville Dam, California (1)-----	50,000,000

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18037

Rivers and harbors—Continued
Flood control—Continued
Missouri River Basin, Department of Interior (1) — \$200,000,000

Total of 81 projects.....1,353,879,800

Grand total of — 151 projects.....1,556,230,500

An additional \$4,900 was agreed upon for the new flood-control projects.

Public Law 85-500. Approved July 3, 1958.
Conservation of Land and Water Resources
Senate Resolution 148:

This resolution prescribes the procedures for and contents of reports to the Senate by executive agencies with respect to proposed projects for conservation and development of land and water resources.

It specifies the basis on which the benefits of proposed projects can be evaluated, and on which fair and equitable allocations of costs can be made. This will provide full information regarding proposed projects, and it will enable the Congress to specify the terms and conditions particularly with respect to repayments and local contribution. It will provide the basis for fixing rates for sale of electric power generated at Federal projects.

Heretofore, full information on these important matters has not been available to the Congress. As a result, project authorizations have sometimes left the way open for Executive action at variance with congressional intent.

The procedures provided by Senate Resolution 148, for authorization of multiple-purpose projects and for clearance of watershed protection and flood-prevention projects, will materially improve the means available to the standing legislative committees of the Senate for selecting meritorious projects, and for recommending authorizing legislation that will achieve the purposes intended by the Congress. These procedures will expedite the program of land and water resources projects.

Senate adopted, January 28, 1958.

Saline Water Program

Senate Joint Resolution 135:

This resolution provides for Federal construction of five full-scale demonstration plants for the production, from sea or brackish water, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, or other uses.

Three of these plants are to be designed for converting sea water; two are to have a capacity of not less than 1 million gallons a day.

Two of the plants are for the treatment of brackish water, and at least one is to have a capacity of not less than 250,000 gallons a day.

One of the conversion plants is to be located on the west coast of the United States; a second on the east or gulf coast; and the third in the Virgin Islands or some other Territorial possession.

One of the brackish water plants is to be located in the northern Great Plains area, and the other in the arid areas of the Southwest.

The resolution authorizes an appropriation of \$10 million, as needed, for the construction of these plants.

Public Law ———, approved ———.

Outdoor Recreation Resources—Study

S. 846:

Establishes a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of the public lands.

The Commission is to be composed of 15 members, including 8 congressional members, and will report by September 1, 1961, on outdoor recreation requirements indicated for 1976 and 2000 together with the recommendations of the Commission on meeting those requirements.

Public Law 85-470, approved June 28, 1958.

No. 148—36

Preservation of Historical and Archeological Data

S. 1109:

The act of August 21, 1935, the Historic Sites Act, provides a program to preserve historical and archeological data threatened by construction of dams. This measure is more explicit than the Historic Sites Act with respect to historical and archeological salvage, and provides essentially for coordination of archeological investigations and salvage operations with advance planning and construction of dams either by Federal agencies or under permits granted by Federal agencies.

Passed Senate August 11, 1958.

Great Lakes Basin Compact

S. 1416:

This measure grants consent to a compact between the 8 States abutting the Great Lakes to establish the Great Lakes Commission which has as its primary purpose the orderly use, development, and conservation of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin and to insure that all the Great Lakes may derive the maximum benefit from utilization of public works. The compact will also assist in maintaining a proper balance among industrial, commercial, agricultural, water supply, residential, recreational, and other uses of the water resources of the area.

Passed Senate July 28, 1958.

Coal Development

S. 2069:

This measure increases from 5,120 acres to 10,240 acres the lands which any person may hold under coal leases or permits within any one State. It also authorizes, if certain criteria are met, additional holdings up to 5,120 acres in any one State.

Public Law ———, approved ———.

Insecticides—Research

S. 2447:

This measure authorizes the Department of Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides upon fish and wildlife to prevent further losses of invaluable natural resources following applications of these materials, and to provide basic data on various chemical controls.

It is anticipated that this research study will determine the amounts and percentages of formulations and chemicals that may be used on wet lands, rangelands, and other lands with a minimum loss of fish and wildlife.

Passed Senate May 29, 1958.

Public Law 85-582, approved August 1, 1958.

Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps

S. 2617:

This measure increases the cost of migratory bird hunting stamps (duck stamps) from \$2 to \$3. The revenue, after deducting the cost of printing and distributing the stamps, will be used for the location, ascertainment, and acquisition of lands for migratory-bird refuges and waterfowl-production areas.

Grants the Secretary of the Interior discretionary authority to open a maximum of 40 percent of any refuge to be used for hunting migratory and resident waterfowl.

This measure also recognizes the desirability of bringing these lands under Federal control, while, at the same time, permitting waterfowl hunting to continue unabated. A program of preservation through control by Federal acquisition of fee title or lease agreement is contemplated to insure the continued availability of these lands for breeding purposes.

Public Law 85-585, approved August 1, 1958.

Salmon and Halibut

S. 2719:

This measure is an attempt to reestablish the balance of nature between food, sports fish, and a major predator through control

of the predatory dogfish sharks. This is to be accomplished through payments of bounty to fishermen for dogfish sharks.

Passed Senate July 31, 1958.

Flood Control Compact

S. 2964:

This bill grants the consent and approval of Congress to the Thames River Valley flood-control compact entered into between the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, creating the Thames River Valley Flood Control Commission. It defines its powers and functions relative to approval of flood-control projects constructed by the United States.

The compact provides for reimbursement by the States for a portion of the taxes lost due to Federal ownership of lands in certain flood-control reservoirs.

Public Law 85-526, approved July 18, 1958.

Assessment Work—Mining Claims

S. 3199:

This measure changes the period for doing annual assessment work on unpatented mineral claims so that it will run from September 1 to September 1 of the succeeding year. This change is designed to meet the needs of claim holders in high mountainous country by giving them sufficient time to do their annual assessment work with a degree of continuity during the summer months.

Public Law ———, approved ———.

Fisheries Loan Fund

S. 3295:

This measure increases to \$20 million (from \$10 million) the fisheries loan fund which is used by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to make loans to stimulate the development of a strong, prosperous, and thriving fisheries and fish-processing industry. These loans are for a 10-year period and carry an interest rate of 5 percent.

The loans are used by the fishing industry to finance and refinance operations, maintenance, repairs, replacement, and equipment of fishing vessels and gear and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

Passed Senate May 29, 1958.

National Park—Concessionaire

S. 3371:

This measure increases to 30 years (from 20) the period of time a concessionaire may be leased in the national parks. A concessionaire is required to meet certain standards set up by the Park Service. In many cases, they have experienced difficulty in securing the funds needed to undertake the development of new concession facilities, especially where large amounts of capital are necessary.

It is believed that the 30-year contracts will ease the credit situation, and will result in more suitable accommodations for the millions of people who visit our national parks each year.

Public Law 85-434, approved May 29, 1958.

Tucumcari Project—Repayment

S. 3469:

This measure is an aid to the Arch Hurley Conservancy District in the irrigation development of the Tucumcari project, New Mexico, by lightening the repayment loan while the water users are recovering from a series of adverse circumstances that beset the project.

These include severe shortage of water during a critical drought period; unfavorable weather conditions; disadvantageous farm price-cost relationship; absence of a cash crop suitable for effective production on the project; and the slowness with which lands have been placed under irrigation.

In spite of these difficulties, the project shows evidence of becoming a sound operation with time and encouragement.

This measure provides for an annual repayment of \$30,000 each in 1959 and 1960, after which repayments will be made under

18038

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 23

a variable repayment formula based on the value of crop production. Full repayment is to be achieved in 40 years.

Public Law 85-663, approved August 14, 1958.

National Forests Land Administration

S. 3741:

Makes the rules applicable to Weeks law land applicable to most other land in national forests.

Passed Senate July 21, 1958.

Mineral Resources Program

S. 3817:

This measure establishes within the Department of the Interior, by legislative fiat, a program of financial assistance for the development of the mineral resources of the United States, its Territories, and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, a function which, since 1955, has been performed by a directive issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

As of June 30, 1958, the Office of Defense Mobilization withdrew its financial support of this operation, so it became necessary for the activities of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration to be continued by this bill.

The need to find new sources of minerals to meet the demands of our expanding economy and of national defense is generally recognized. The DMEA program is contributing significantly to discoveries and developments which are increasing known recoverable reserves. Continuation of this type of program should reduce the need for a frenzied, costly search for new sources of minerals in any future emergency period, when emphasis should be placed on production rather than on exploration.

Established a ceiling of \$250,000 as the maximum Government participation in any one project, and provided that funds are to be made available only if the applicant can prove that commercial funds are unavailable at reasonable rate.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Rivers-Harbor and Flood Control Projects of 1958

S. 3910:

This measure is a substitute for Senate bill 497, which passed both the Senate and House and was vetoed by the President on April 15, 1958, authorizes \$1,556,230,600 as follows:

Rivers and harbors:

52 navigation projects.....	\$173,814,000
14 beach erosion projects.....	11,627,700
1 Eradication of water hyacinths.....	4,725,000
1 Upper Fox River, Wis.....	300,000
1 Calumet-Sag project, Illinois.....	9,884,000
1 Illinois and Mississippi Canal.....	2,000,000
Total of 70 projects.....	202,350,700

Flood control:

67 new projects or project modifications.....	495,579,800
12 increased basin authorizations.....	608,300,000
1 Oroville Dam, Calif.....	50,000,000
1 Missouri River Basin, Department of Interior.....	200,000,000
Total of 81 projects.....	1,353,879,800

Grand total of 151

projects..... 1,556,225,600
Public Law 85-500, approved July 3, 1958.

Missouri River Basin Project—Modification S. 4002:

This measure modifies the Glendo Unit, Missouri River Basin project, by authorizing the construction of Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir on the North Platte River downstream from Alcova Dam at an estimated cost of \$700,000.

This dam and reservoir will provide a small regulating facility that will protect irrigation, fish and wildlife, and municipal water interests on the stream by stabilizing the flow of the stream throughout the year.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Washoe Project

S. 4009:

This legislation authorizes an increased appropriation for the Washoe project, Nevada-California, from \$43.7 million to \$52 million to permit the construction of Prosser Dam and Reservoir.

A 30,000 acre-foot reservoir is contemplated at the new site which would provide for water exchange to permit water releases from Lake Tahoe to improve fisheries resource, and to give the area added flood protection.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

River Basin Study

S. 4021:

This measure authorizes the creation of a United States Study Commission, composed of representatives of the United States and of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama to make an integrated and cooperative investigation, study, and survey for the conservation, utilization, and development of the land and water resources of the Savannah, Altamaha, St. Mary's, Apalachicola-Chattoohocchie, and Alabama-Coosa River Basins, and to formulate a plan to carry out its recommendations.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Domestic Minerals Stabilization Act of 1958 S. 4036:

This measure provides a 5-year price and production stabilization program for 5 minerals—copper, lead, zinc, fluorspar, and tungsten—all vital to the national defense.

It provides for the purchase of up to 150,000 tons of refined copper, produced from ores mined in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, at not more than 27½ cents a pound; purchases to be made within 1-year period.

Provides for the payment of price-stabilization payments to domestic producers of lead and zinc, rather than for a purchase program as in the case of copper. The stabilization price for lead is 15½ cents a pound and 13½ cents a pound for zinc, or a combined price for these 2 metals of 29 cents a pound. A bonus of up to 1.125 cents a pound may be paid on up to 500 tons a quarter for each producer if the market price of lead does not exceed 15½ cents a pound and up to 0.55 cents a pound for zinc if the market price does not exceed 13½ cents.

Provides for a stabilization price of \$53 a ton for acid-grade fluorspar, with a maximum limitation on stabilization payments of \$13 a ton.

Provides for a stabilization price for tungsten of \$36 per short-ton unit with a maximum limitation on regular stabilization payments of \$18 a short-ton unit, plus a bonus payment of \$4 a short-ton unit to any producer who has not sold more than 250 units during any quarter; but not to exceed \$40 per unit.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Limits annual payments to 350,000 tons of lead; 550,000 tons of zinc; 185,000 tons of fluorspar; and 375,000 short-ton units of tungsten trioxide.

Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to borrow from the Treasury \$350 million to make subsidy payments.

Cost possibilities:

Maximum possible expenditures under the bill S. 4036, 1st year:

Copper, 150,000 tons, at 27½ cents per pound.....	\$82,500,000
Lead, 350,000 tons at 3.9 cents per pound.....	27,300,000
Zinc, 550,000 tons, at 2.9 cents per pound.....	31,900,000
Fluorspar (acid grade), 180,000 tons at \$13 per ton.....	2,340,000
Tungsten trioxide, 375,000 short-ton units, at \$18 per short-ton unit.....	6,750,000
Total.....	150,790,000

Additional possible expenditure under bonus payment provisions of title II (as estimated by the Department of Interior):

Lead, 90,000 tons, at 1.125 cents per pound.....	2,025,000
Zinc, 170,000 tons at 0.55 cents per pound.....	1,870,000
Tungsten, 75,000 units, at \$40 per short-ton unit....	300,000
Total.....	4,195,000

Grand total..... 154,985,000

Passed Senate, July 11, 1958.

Heart Mountain Irrigation District, Wyo.

S. 4088:

S. 4088 would approve and authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute a repayment contract for the construction costs of the Heart Mountain division, Shoshone reclamation project, Wyoming. The amount covered by the repayment contract is \$7 million for the practically complete gravity system serving about 25,800 acres of irrigated land, or \$8 million if about 2,000 acres of additional land to be served by pumping are added.

The repayment period would approximate 121 years for the gravity development and 122 years if the pump lands are brought under irrigation.

Passed Senate August 14, 1958.

Coal Research and Development Act

S. 4248:

The purpose of this legislation is to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission.

Passed Senate August 14, 1958.

The Hawaiian Nene Goose

S. 4249:

S. 4249 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to promote a program of research, propagation, and management necessary to effect the restoration of this threatened species of waterfowl in its natural habitat. An appropriation of \$15,000 per annum for a period of 5 years is authorized for the purposes of this act.

Passed Senate August 14, 1958.

Bison**H. R. 3402:**

Provides for a display pasture for the bison herd on the Montana National Bison Range in the State of Montana so that the herd will be more open to the public and more easily seen.

Public Law 85-622, approved August 12, 1958.

Chief of Engineers—Publications**H. R. 4260:**

This bill authorizes the Chief of Engineers to publish information pamphlets, maps, brochures, and other material on river and harbor, flood control, and other civil works activities, including related public park and recreational facilities under his jurisdiction.

It specifically authorizes the sale of this material at a price not less than the cost of reproduction, except for small information booklets.

Public Law 85-480, approved July 2, 1958.

Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir**Senate Joint Resolution 12:**

This joint resolution provides for the purchase of some 7,000 acres of Crow Indian tribal lands that are necessary to the construction of Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir in southeastern Montana on the Big Horn River, and fixes the compensation for the land at \$2½ million.

Yellowtail Dam is a multipurpose project with numerous benefits—power, irrigation; flood control, recreation, and conservation. It is fully repayable with interest to the Federal Government and will be of great benefit to the Billings-Hardin area which has been feeling the economy pinch for some months; thus it is a perfect antirecession measure in an area where new sources of employment and income are sorely needed.

Public Law 85-523, approved July 15, 1958.

Tennessee River Compact**H. R. 6701:**

This measure consents to the States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia entering into a compact relating to water pollution control of the Tennessee River and to establish the Tennessee River Basin Water Pollution Control, Commission composed of the Commissioners from each State with authority to establish standards of water quality and to enforce orders to secure abatement of pollution adversely affecting waters in the basin. The measure also provides for the appointment of a Federal representative on the Commission to maintain liaison.

Public Law 85—, approved —.

Land Acquisition—Relocation Costs**H. R. 6940:**

This measure authorizes the Secretary of Interior to reimburse landowners and tenants for moving expenses, losses, or damages incurred as a result of land purchases by the Federal Government for water conservation and other public-works projects under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, including Federal reclamation projects.

Public Law 85-433, approved May 29, 1958.

Oil and Gas Leases—Alaska**H. R. 8054:**

This measure provides for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in land beneath nontidal navigable waters in the Territory of Alaska.

Geologists have estimated that approximately 90 million acres in the Territory of Alaska are geologically promising for oil exploration. Most of this area is composed of various basins. These basin areas contain an extraordinary large number of lakes and streams of all sizes and descriptions. At the same time, only about 1 percent of the total land area in the Territory is surveyed; therefore, it is impossible to describe with precision where these water bodies are located or the areas they cover.

Under existing law, no person or agency has the power to grant oil or gas leases in areas beneath navigable waters. The precluding act declares that tidelands and the beds of navigable waters within the Territory are held in trust for the State or States which may be erected out of the Territory.

Since there is no practical way of ascertaining the area of lands beneath navigable waters which may be within the described boundaries, the lessee or offeror has been required to pay rental on the basis of the total acreage within the description. It appears that development of the oil resources of Alaska has been impeded because most developers are reluctant to invest the necessary sums of money subject to the chance that legislation might open up the water bottoms to leasing by others who, without expenditure of any funds for development, could come in and acquire lands in any oil structure which might be discovered by the developers.

The overall intent of this bill is to allow leasing of these lands, thereby encouraging the development of this resource.

Public Law 85-503, approved July 3, 1958.

Reclamation Projects**H. R. 8645:**

This measure provides for variable repayment formulas which would provide relief for individual reclamation projects without the need to come to Congress for relief legislation.

Public Law 85-611, approved August 8, 1958.

Mapping and Aerial Photography**H. R. 11123:**

This measure grants specific statutory authority for the Department of the Interior to perform surveys, investigations, and research in geology, biology, minerals and water resources and mapping to include Antarctica and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Public Law —, approved —.

Townsites in National Forests**H. R. 12161:**

This measure authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside areas of national forest land and other lands as townsites and divide such areas into townlots for public sale.

Public Law 85-569, approved July 31, 1958.

Fish and Wildlife**H. R. 13138:**

This measure provides for the consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service by the agencies of Government engaged in construction work before and during the building of Federal water development projects. This would enable the agencies involved to make known to the Service the projects necessary to protect fish and wildlife.

Public Law 85-624, approved August 12, 1958.

Social welfare**Contracts—Indian Tribes****S. 2592:**

This measure repeals the requirement that all contracts with Indian tribes, relating to their lands or claims against the United States, be executed before a judge of a court of record. This requirement has placed an undue burden on all contractual parties and has served no useful purpose.

It is felt that the right of review by the Secretary of Interior is sufficient protection to the tribes.

Public Law 85 —, approved —, 1958.

Welfare Funds Disclosure Act**S. 2888:**

This measure requires the managers of all pension and welfare fund plans, except those operated by governmental agencies or charitable and fraternal organizations, to register

with the Department of Labor, giving all pertinent information about the fund's officers and finances.

Places responsibility for policing and improving these plans upon the participants.

Leaves to the States detailed regulation procedures relating to insurance, trusts, and other phases of operation.

Requires that managers of any employee-welfare or pension-benefit plans, unless exempted, register within 90 days after regulations are issued.

Requires annual reporting to show amounts contributed by employer and employee, amount of benefits paid or otherwise furnished, number of employees covered, assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, and other financial activities of the plan, salaries or fees charged to the plan, to whom paid and the purpose.

Provides for public examination of these reports.

Provides that managers of plans covering less than 100 employees will not be required to report until 2 years after enactment. Places discretionary authority in the administering agency to exempt small plans from either registration or reporting.

Authorizes the Secretary to investigate violations and to bring injunctive action in the United States district courts to enjoin violations, and grants the Attorney General authority to institute necessary investigation and criminal proceedings.

Provides (a) a penalty of \$5,000, or 5 years' imprisonment, or both, for any person willfully violating or failing to comply with the act; (b) a fine of \$10,000, or 5 years' imprisonment, or both, for any person who embezzles, steals, or willfully abstracts or converts to his own use moneys or other property of any employee-benefit plan; and (c) a fine of \$5,000, or up to 5 years' imprisonment, or both, if a person acts in an official capacity in connection with a welfare fund during a time when his right to vote in a State election has been removed because of a criminal conviction.

Establishes the duration of the act as 4 years; and requires the administering agency to make a comprehensive report to Congress, including continuance, simplification, or modification recommendations.

Public Law —, approved —.

Klamath Indian Tribe**S. 3051:**

This measure provides for the continued sustained-yield management of that part of the Klamath Indian Forest which must be sold to pay the tribal members who withdraw from the tribe as the result of prior legislation terminating Federal supervision over the property of the tribe located in Oregon. This act also makes certain that the Indians receive the fair market value of the part of the forest that is sold.

About 70 percent of the Klamath Indians have elected to withdraw from tribal membership and, in order to satisfy the claims of the withdrawers, it will require the sale of almost 2.7 billion-feet of sawtimber during a period of less than 1 year.

This act permits the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, jointly, to define the boundaries of the tribal forest and the tribal marsh. The Indians who elect to stay in the tribe will keep the part of the forest that is allocated to them under a management plan providing for sustained yield management.

The rest of the forest that must be sold on behalf of the withdrawing members will be offered in appropriate units for private purchase—

(a) at not less than the appraised realization value,

(b) subject to sustained-yield requirements that are enforceable by a forfeiture and reversion of title in the event of a violation of the requirements. The Federal

Government is also fully protected in the event of a final judgment against the United States resulting from private sales.

Public Law 85, approved _____.

Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians

S. 3203:

This measure restores to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., title to the minerals, including oil and gas, and subjects these minerals to administration under the Tribal Mineral Leasing Act. The act of August 15, 1953, extinguished the Indian title to the undisposed of, ceded lands that were located within the Riverton reclamation project, approximately 161,500 acres, added them to the public domain, and provided for payment to the Indians of \$1,009,500 as complete compensation.

Although the Indians agreed to the 1953 act at the time, they were not aware that it would result in leasing oil and gas under public land laws without competitive bidding and without bonuses.

This bill, in effect, returns to the tribes the 10 percent of the proceeds retained by the United States under the 1953 act.

Passed Senate July 1, 1958.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation

S. 3493:

This measure raises the maximum number of weeks for which an eligible unemployed benefit claimant in the District of Columbia may receive payment from 26 to 34; and increases the maximum weekly benefit from \$30 to \$48.

The measure authorizes voluntary payments by employers to the unemployment compensation fund in order to avert a percentage raise in their contributions. It also substitutes for the variable disqualification provisions by a uniform 6-week disqualification.

Passed Senate August 1, 1958.

Community Facilities Act

S. 3497:

This measure would authorize \$1 billion, as an antirecession measure, to provide loans to the State and local governments for the construction of community facilities such as new water systems, sewer systems, hospitals, school buildings, and similar public works.

Prohibit financial assistance if credit is otherwise available on equally favorable terms and conditions, and require that the policy on purchases and loans must assure retirement or repayment.

Permit loans to be made directly or in cooperation or participation with other lending agencies.

Authorize loans with maturities up to 50 years at an interest rate of 3½ percent.

Permit \$400 million of the total fund to operate as a revolving fund.

Authorize the Administrator, at the request of the borrowers, to postpone payments of principal or interest or both for up to 2 years, but without reducing the total to be repaid.

Revise provisions of existing law which until recently have resulted in loans almost exclusively for construction of water and sewer systems, thereby making almost every kind of State and local public work eligible.

Increase the authorization for Federal planning advanced from \$48 million to \$98 million.

Passed Senate April 16, 1958.

Indian Sanitation

S. 3694:

This measure authorizes the Surgeon General to construct sanitation facilities for Indian homes and communities, allowing for participation in projects by Indian groups,

local authorities and other public or non-profit organizations.

Passed Senate July 24, 1958.

Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act

S. 3974:

This measure provides for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations.

The major provisions are:

Financial disclosure reports for publication by Secretary of Labor:

Requires unions to file a detailed report of their financial and organizational structure, membership rules, and business procedures, with substance of reports going to each member. Penalties: Destruction of records, false report, or willful failure to report is punishable with a maximum \$10,000 fine for the union, and fine and imprisonment for responsible official.

Requires full reporting and public disclosure by employers of expenditures of \$5,000 or more to influence or affect employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act. Criminal penalties for failure to file or falsification of reports.

Requires management middlemen to file financial reports on activities designed to influence workers in their collective-bargaining rights. Criminal penalties for payments by middlemen to union officials.

Requires semiannual reporting and public disclosure of trusteeships over subordinate unions. Criminal penalties for failure to file or falsification.

Empowers Secretary of Labor to subpoena witnesses and books while conducting investigations into possible violations of the reporting sections.

Creates post of Commissioner of Labor Reports within the Department of Labor, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Trusteeships: Provides that local unions may be placed under trusteeship only to prevent corruption or financial abuses, assure performance of union-management contracts, restore democratic procedures or otherwise carry out an international union's constitution.

Limits trusteeships to 18 months' duration, but permits the Secretary of Labor to bring civil action against a parent union on "clear and convincing proof" of illegality or an absence of good faith.

Prohibits transfer of funds from the local union under trusteeship to the parent union, and bars manipulation of local's votes for national delegates.

Taft-Hartley revisions: Requires NLRB to assert jurisdiction over all cases covered by the Taft-Hartley definition of interstate commerce instead of using discretion to exclude whole classes of cases, but permits it to cede to the States certain cases when applicable State law is consistent with Federal law. (No-man's-land amendment.)

Permits both replaced strikers and those replacing them on the job to vote in representation elections.

Permits prehire agreements between contractors and unions in the building trades and union-shop clauses may be effective in 7 instead of 30 days.

Union elections: Requires that union officials be chosen by secret ballot in both locals and internationals, except that international officers may be elected by convention delegates who have been elected locally by secret ballot. Maximum term for interna-

tional officers is 4 years, for local officers 3 years.

Requires that all members receive due notice of elections, and be given an opportunity to nominate candidates. All records must be preserved. Forbids officers to use dues or compulsory levies for campaign purposes.

Insures members the right to remove officers for cause by majority vote, after a hearing.

Permits a union member, after exhausting union remedies, to file a complaint charging a violation with the Secretary of Labor. If the Secretary finds the violation affected the result of the election, he must file suit in Federal court to set aside the election and have a new election ordered.

Corruption procedures: Bars persons convicted of a felony from holding union office until their civil rights are restored by executive pardon.

Bars persons from union office for 5 years if convicted in a civil action of having failed to file financial reports under the bill.

Forbids shakedown picketing.

Forbids improper unloading fee demanded by unions of interstate truckers where no actual work is done and no contract exists.

Makes it a crime for an employer or employer middleman to bribe union officials, or for an official to accept a bribe.

Ethical practices: Establishes an Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices, including labor, management, and public representatives.

Declaration of policy favors ethical practices codes for unions and employers' associations.

Requires non-Communist affidavits from employers seeking access to NLRB.

Passed Senate June 17, 1958.

Social Security

H. R. 5411:

This measure reinstates a mother's insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act of a widow or divorcee that were terminated by remarriage when the new husband dies within 1 year of the remarriage before the woman can qualify as his widow for old age and survivors insurance purposes.

The measure also permits interstate instrumentalities to secure old-age survivors insurance coverage for policemen and firemen who are employed by them and are in positions covered under a retirement system.

Public Law 85 _____, approved August _____, 1958.

Hawaiian Home Development

H. R. 8476:

This measure makes funds available to the Hawaiian home-loan fund, which is used for home construction and alteration of homes for persons of Polynesian blood, by providing an additional source of rentals by diverting to the fund certain rentals of the Hawaiian Homes Commission in excess of the rentals needed to meet administrative expenses.

Public Law 85 _____, approved August _____, 1958.

Otoe and Missouri Tribes—Membership

H. R. 8524:

This measure authorizes the preparation of a roll of persons of Indian blood whose ancestors were members of the Otoe and Missouri Tribe of Indians, and provides for per capita distribution of approximately \$143 million to these members.

Public Law 85-395, approved May 9, 1958.

Inclusion of Two States Among States to Divide Their Retirement Systems

H. R. 11346:

The Social Security Amendments of 1956 included a provision permitting 8 States

to divide their retirement systems into 2 parts so as to obtain old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage, under the States' coverage agreements with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for only those State and local government employees who desire such coverage, provided all future entrants into the retirement system are covered under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. In 1957 this provision was extended to four additional States and to all interstate instrumentalities. This measure extends this provision to the States of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Public Law 85—, approved August —, 1958.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation

H. R. 12065:

This is another of a series of measures enacted by Congress to relieve the suffering of some 5.1 million American unemployed, who once were wage earners. Many hundreds of thousands of these people have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits under State and specified Federal laws, since laws now provided by the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii are presently designed to take care of the unemployed during limited periods of unemployment.

This measure authorizes payment of temporary unemployment compensation to individuals who have exhausted these rights under State unemployment compensation laws and under Federal laws applying to Federal civilian employees and veterans.

It applies to those persons who exhausted their benefits between June 30, 1957 (or any later date the State may establish), and April 1, 1958.

It provides that the maximum amount of temporary emergency unemployment compensation payable to any individual will be 50 percent of the total amount payable at the time he exhausted his rights before making claim under this act.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to enter into agreements with States or State agencies who desire to take advantage of this temporary extension.

The act provides that each State receiving these funds reimburse the Federal Government before January 1, 1963, and, in case the State fails to do so, the Federal Government will levy an additional tax of 0.15 percent on employers until the full amount is repaid.

Provides that Federal benefits to a State which had temporarily extended its benefits period be reduced proportionately by the amount provided by the State's temporary extension.

Includes within the definition of "State," Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Public Law 85-441, approved June 4, 1958.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938

H. R. 12967:

This legislation provides for industry-committee review of minimum wage rates applicable to employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, at least every 2 years instead of once each year as is presently the case; but that the Secretary in his discretion may order an additional review during any such 2-year period.

Public Law 85—, approved — 1958.
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation

H. R. 13021:

This measure authorizes the Secretary of Labor, through the use of administrative proceedings, to establish enforceable safety regulations in longshore and ship repair work in the Federal maritime jurisdiction on the navigable waters of the United States, including drydocks. Such regulations are to

be established in consultation with a nine-member advisory committee. Authority to seek injunctions for violations is vested in the Secretary.

Public Law 85—, approved August — 1958.

Special Training for Handicapped War Orphans

H. R. 13559:

The measure has two major purposes:

(1) To authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to approve specialized courses of vocational training for persons eligible for educational assistance under the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act of 1956, where such courses are found to be suitable to the needs of particular war orphans; and

(2) To permit such specialized vocational training, and also restorative training, to be afforded eligible war orphans at age 14, instead of at age 18, as provided by existing law.

Public Law 85—, approved — 1958.

Unemployment Compensation Funds

House Joint Resolution 533:

This resolution provides additional funds for unemployment compensation for veterans in the amount of \$25 million and \$18,400,000 for Federal employees.

Public Law 85-324, approved February 12, 1958.

Transportation and Communication

Use of Radio and Television Frequencies

Senate Joint Resolution 106:

This resolution authorizes the creation of a commission to investigate the utilization of radio and television frequencies allocated to Federal agencies and instrumentalities. Passed Senate July 21, 1958.

Civil Aviation Organization Session

Senate Joint Resolution 166:

This resolution authorizes the appropriation of \$200,000 to enable the United States to hold the 1959 meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The year 1959 is the 15th anniversary of the International Civil Aviation Organization which was established by the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago in 1944. ICAO is the principal intergovernmental organization for cooperation in the field of civil aviation and has a membership of 72 countries outside the Iron Curtain.

ICAO's principal functions are (a) to secure uniformity in air navigation regulations and standards; (b) to facilitate procedure involved in international air transport; (c) joint support of radio, weather, and other air-navigation services; and (d) technical assistance in civil aviation matters to underdeveloped countries.

This year's meeting will provide an excellent forum for acquainting the world's aviation leaders with developments in the American jet-transport industry, and for discussion of the problems of jet operations which will be faced generally by the various member governments.

Public Law 85-448, approved June 4, 1958.

Motor Vehicles

S. 375:

This measure amends the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for perfection of security interests in motor vehicles. The measure provides that a security interest will be perfected everywhere against general creditors and subsequent purchasers and lienors.

1. If a certificate of title is issued under a statute requiring or permitting indication of a security interest on the title, and the security interest is so indicated on the title; or

2. If no title has been issued but the security interest is publicly filed or recorded in a jurisdiction where the law requires or permits such filing or recording; or

3. If no title has been issued, and the security interest cannot be perfected by fil-

ing or recording but the security interest has been perfected as to general creditors and subsequent lien creditors under the law of the home State.

Public Law —, approved —.

Common Carriers—Government Contracts S-377:

This measure amends section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act under which the United States is allowed free or reduced rates for carriage, storage, or handling of property, and transportation of persons or property at free or reduced rates.

This amendment provides that offers, or tenders, to the Government under section 22 by carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall be conclusively presumed to be lawful and not subject to attack 3 years after date of acceptance by a properly authorized official of the United States. Such arrangements may be canceled or terminated only upon 90 days' written notice.

Public Law —, approved —.

CAA—Security Violations

S. 1380:

This measure authorizes the imposition of civil penalties for violation of the security provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, legislation was enacted authorizing the Secretary of Commerce, upon the direction of the President, to exercise control of the flight of aircraft over certain areas for national security purposes. On December 21, 1950, the President issued an Executive order directing the Secretary to put the program into effect. At the present, however, the only sanctions which may be applied for violations of the security regulations which have been issued by the Secretary under that authority are either (1) suspension or revocation of the pilot's certificate in cases where the pilot is personally chargeable with the violation or against the air carrier's operating certificate where the air carrier is chargeable with the violation, or (2) in the case of willful offenses, criminal penalties. In most cases, these sanctions are too drastic for the usual offense. Criminal intent is usually lacking in these cases, which usually involve some unauthorized entry into an air-defense-identification zone through oversight or neglect.

It is felt that the normal sanction utilized for minor violations of rules, regulations, or orders is a sufficient penalty to impose—that of a fine which cannot exceed \$1,000 for each violation.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 6, 1958.

Alaskan Airports

S. 1366:

This bill amends existing law to permit the Secretary of Commerce to lease real property at the public airports in Alaska and Fairbanks, Alaska, for periods up to 55 years for the purpose of erecting structures necessary to the operation of these airports.

The 1948 act authorized construction and operation of these airports and permitted the Secretary to lease the property on these airports up to 20 years which, at that time, was adequate because, prior to the liquidation of the RFC, it was possible for national banks to make loans for construction of commercial facilities on land held under lease for 20 years. Under present law, however, national banks are prohibited from lending money secured by mortgages on leaseholds having less than 50 years to run from the date the loan is made or acquired. Inasmuch as national banks furnish the principal source of financing for the type construction which is undertaken at these airports by private industry, the 20-year maximum lease term prevents the development of these airports.

Public Law 85-503, approved July 3, 1958.

CAA—Violations

S. 1749:

Amends the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to provide for the imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases. Title VI of the CAA Act provides for a comprehensive safety program, including the issuance of safety regulations. This act enlarges the scope of section 610 to include any violation of safety requirements by ground personnel, such as mechanics, whose activities, although certified, do not directly involve the operation of an aircraft. It also includes certain employers of such personnel as manufacturers holding production certificates and air agencies. The result of these added prohibitions is to permit the use of civil penalties, as an enforcement tool, in certain additional cases which cannot now be reached under the existing act.

Thus, in effect, this permits the Secretary of Commerce to invoke civil penalties as an appropriate sanction for nonaggravated violations of safety regulations previously denied him.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 6, 1958.

Freight Vessels—Alaska—Washington

S. 1798:

This measure amends existing law to permit merchants of southeastern Alaska to form associations or groups for the purpose of acquiring vessels (not to exceed 150 gross tons) to transfer merchandise owned by any one or more of them to the following places: To or from places within the inland waters of southeastern Alaska and Prince Rupert, British Columbia; to or from places within the inland waters in the State of Washington; and from all places located within inland waters of southeastern Alaska to places within inland waters of the State of Washington via sheltered waters.

This amendment was considered necessary since most of these merchants are small-business men unable to finance shipments in large quantities; and the communities themselves are towns built on stilts over the water or on the sides of mountains, where there are no warehousing facilities or cold-storage facilities, hence these short-hauls and small tonnage will prove best for their economic situations.

Public Law 85—, approved August 1958.

Aircraft and Vehicle Destruction

S. 1963:

This measure increases the penalties for knowingly giving false information concerning the destruction of aircraft and motor vehicles from a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for not more than 1 year to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for not more than 5 years.

This legislation was prompted by the increasing number of instances where individuals—pranksters primarily—give false or misleading information affecting the operation of commercial aircraft. Such false reports as to bombs being placed on commercial aircraft have caused serious concern not only to airline officials but also to many thousands of persons who utilize this mode of transportation.

Passed Senate May 21, 1958.

National Bureau of Standards

S. 2114:

This measure provides permanent authority for the acquisition of field sites for the National Bureau of Standards. These field sites are needed primarily in connection with the radio propagation research programs, conducted by the Bureau's Central Radio Propagation Laboratory now quartered at Boulder, Colo.

Incorporates the provisions of Public Law 618, 81st Congress, 2d session, into the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards. This act of the 81st Congress permits

the construction of buildings and facilities and improvements to existing facilities.

It also clarifies the National Bureau of Standards authority to undertake improvements or construction projects and raises the limitations on such projects from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

Passed Senate March 3, 1958 by voice vote.

Vessels—Towing Lights

S. 2115:

This measure brings the provisions of law which govern the use of towing lights on vessels operating under Pilot Rules for Inland Waters and Western Rivers Rules more nearly into conformity. This will tend to eliminate confusion and possible hazards to vessels going from an area where the inland water regulations are in effect to an area governed by the western rivers regulations, and vice versa.

The act will also provide readily distinguishable and identifiable lights for overtaken and overtaking vessels as another safety precaution.

Public Law 85-635, approved August 14, 1958.

Ship Contractors—Investments

S. 2255:

Amends the Merchant Marine Act of 1956 to authorize the Federal Maritime Board (Maritime Administration), upon application of the contractor, to permit, in its discretion, investment by the operator of some or all of the contractor's capital and special reserve funds in approved securities, upon condition that the income from these securities is deposited in the capital reserve fund. This will eliminate the requirement that the funds be invested in interest-bearing securities, and authorizes investment in any approved securities, including common stocks.

These reserve funds are set aside by law to insure ship replacement. By allowing investment in non-interest-bearing securities, a more equitable treatment of these funds will be achieved. The United States will benefit by this change through increased subsidy recapture and taxes and in terms of greater ability of operators to serve the essential trade routes.

Public Law 85-637, approved August 14, 1958.

Reduced Rates—Air Carrier Employees

S. 2919:

This act supplies statutory authority for granting free and reduced rate passes by air carriers to their retired directors, officers, employees, and members of their immediate families.

In the past, many carriers have regularly granted pass privileges to their retired personnel on a space-available basis under section 403 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Under existing law this section allows carriers to give free and reduced rate transportation to their "directors, officers, and employees and their immediate families"; however, on October 18, 1957, the Civil Aeronautics Board issued a ruling that section 403 (b) could not be construed to cover retired employees.

Since this practice has been traditional in the industry and become imbedded in the carriers' labor-relations structures, Congress felt statutory sanction should be given. This measure in no way requires the carriers to extend pass privileges to the persons covered, but merely allows them to do so as space becomes available or on whatever basis the air carriers desire to work out.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 6, 1958.

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission

S. 2933:

This measure extends the life of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission to February 1, 1960, and increases its authorization.

Public Law 85-601, approved August 8, 1958.

Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificates

S. 3016:

This measure amends the Civil Aeronautics Act to provide specific statutory authority for the Secretary of Commerce to issue dealers' aircraft registration certificates. It also provides that aircraft held under such certificates would be (to the extent provided in regulations of the Commerce Department) deemed registered under the Civil Aeronautics Act, which will make it possible to insure the validity of liens recorded against such aircraft.

These certificates may be used by the holder to operate aircraft for production flight tests, in ordinary trade channels, and for demonstration purposes.

Passed Senate by voice vote March 3, 1958.

Rural Carriers—Equipment Allowance

S. 3050:

This measure increases the basic equipment allowance for rural carriers of the Post Office Department to 11 cents a mile from the present rate of 9 cents a mile, and provides a minimum allowance of \$3.50 a day. In actual operation, this means that a rural carrier with a route of 32 miles or less will receive \$3.50 as a minimum allowance, and carriers with routes in excess of 32 miles will receive 11 cents a mile.

The equipment allowance for rural carriers has not been increased since 1951. Since that time the cost of automobiles has increased over 30 percent; repairs over 60 percent; license and other taxes over 40 percent; insurance approximately 30 percent; gasoline and oil some 20 percent; and, other operating costs proportionately.

Public Law 85-399, approved May 14, 1958.

Canadian Vessels—Alaska

S. 3100:

Extends for another year (until June 30, 1959) a waiver of the statutory requirement that vessels of the United States registry be used in passenger or freight transportation between the United States and Alaska.

Permits Canadian-flag vessels to carry passengers and freight between Hyder, Alaska, and other ports in southeastern Alaska and foreign ports.

The waiver is necessary because the Alaska Steamship Co., an American concern, has suspended those operations described in the waiver, leaving the southeastern Alaska ports without available American transportation.

Public Law 85-473, approved June 30, 1958.

Transportation Act of 1958

S. 3778:

This measure amends the Interstate Commerce Act so as:

To establish a \$500 million program of guaranteed loans for capital expenditures and maintenance under the administration of the Interstate Commerce Commission to aid temporarily in the financing of railroads subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, that are unable to obtain needed funds upon reasonable terms through ordinary commercial channels;

To amend ratemaking section of the Interstate Commerce Act, section 15 (a), to assure consistency on the part of the ICC in cases involving minimum rates in order that carriers may assert their inherent advantages in making rates but subject to the objectives of the national transportation policy;

To make more effective those provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act enabling the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce found to result from intrastate rates;

To vest the Interstate Commerce Commission with authority to authorize, in proper cases, the discontinuance, curtailment, or consolidation of unprofitable railroad services unduly burdening interstate commerce; yet assuring to the State commissions primary jurisdiction over wholly intrastate

commerce, stations, depots, or other facilities;

To establish the scope and application of the agricultural commodities clause under which motor vehicles engaged in the transportation of certain commodities are exempt from economic regulation under the Interstate Commerce Act and to redefine the exemption to bring under economic regulation frozen fruits, frozen vegetables, and frozen berries, but excluding from regulation cooked or uncooked (including breaded) fish or shellfish, when frozen or fresh;

To make it clear that all commercial transportation of property by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce, except private carriage and transportation otherwise specifically exempt, is subject to regulation.

Public Law 85-625, approved August 12, 1958.

Day Signals for Certain Vessels

S. 3951:

This measure authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to prescribe day signals for certain vessels.

Public Law 85-656, approved August 14, 1958.

Lake Champlain Bridge Commission

House Joint Resolution 382:

This measure authorizes the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission, set up by the States of New York and Vermont, to continue to collect reasonable tolls for maintenance and operation; to establish a reserve fund for future maintenance and operation of the Crown Point and Rouses Point Bridges across Lake Champlain; and to defray the cost of studies for a proposed third bridge in the vicinity of Plattsburg, N. Y.

These tolls may be collected until the interested States provide a different method and procedure for operating and maintaining these bridges.

Public Law 85-504, approved July 3, 1958.

Vessels—Trade-Ins

H. R. 3210:

This measure extends to June 30, 1962 (now June 30, 1958) the authority of the Federal Maritime Board to declare a vessel obsolete which meets the requirements of the act if 12 years old or older. Without this extension, only vessels that are at least 17 years old may be traded in for an allowance on a new vessel.

With the majority of subsidized vessels now in active service due to reach their normal retirement age of 20 years within the 1962-66 period, financial and shipyard capacity considerations make it imperative that replacement be spread over a term of years. To effect this with the least possible strain on all concerned, some of the vessels involved must be retired prior to their attaining 20 years of service, while others must be continued in service beyond their normal useful life span. Thus, continued authority to accept some vessels for trade-in at less than the 17-year age will afford the Maritime Administration the necessary flexibility for meeting the specific problems of the various lines.

Public Law 85-332, approved February 20, 1958.

Navaho-Hopi Reservation Roads

S. 3468:

This measure amends the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act of 1950 by providing an additional \$20 million authorization for the construction of roads on the two reservations.

In the 81st Congress, after extensive investigation and study a 10-year rehabilitation program was enacted for the Indians residing on these two reservations. To aid in the rehabilitation work Congress authorized \$88,570,000 to be spent for special projects to raise the standard of living.

Among the projects was a \$20 million road improvement program on the two reserva-

tions. At that time, it was believed that 1,000 miles of badly needed country-type roads could be constructed for this amount. Since 1951, however, congressional appropriations totaling some \$14 million have resulted in the construction of only 371 miles of improved roadways due to increased construction costs. This additional authorization is required in order for Congress to live up to its original commitment and thus permit these tribes to continue their economic expansion and development of their tribal assets.

Public Law 85 approved 1958.

Automobile Labeling Bill

S. 3500:

This measure requires car manufacturers or importers to display a price tag on the windshield or window of a new car in the form of a label. The label is to set forth separately the basic retail price of the car suggested—but not fixed—by the manufacturer, the suggested retail price of each accessory, and the total transportation cost to the dealer.

The bill does not infringe upon the freedom of the manufacturer to price his own product, it does, however, assure the purchaser that he has necessary basic cost information. For the purpose of this bill an automobile would remain "new" until it is purchased by a person for purposes other than resale.

For failure to comply with the provisions of this act, a violator may be fined up to \$1,000, imprisoned for 1 year, or both.

Makes the act effective October 1, 1958, or upon the introduction of any new model in any line of automobile beginning after the date of enactment, whichever date occurs last.

Public Law 85-506, approved July 7, 1958.

Federal Airport Act Amendments

S. 3502:

This measure extends through fiscal 1963 the Federal Airport Act which is designed to assist local communities in developing new or expanding existing airports so that a system of public airports may be achieved adequate to meet the present and future needs of civil aeronautics. This assistance is in the form of grants on a matching-fund basis. In the extension, effective at the beginning of fiscal 1959, these funds are increased to \$100 million annually.

The bill also provides a separate, emergency fund of \$75 million for immediate discretionary allocation by the Secretary of Commerce during fiscal 1959, on a matching-fund basis. This fund is to be used to prepare the country for the advent of the jet-passenger planes, which will require runways from 10,000 to 15,000 feet with heavier bases, wider taxiways, and better loading-ramp facilities.

It eliminates parking lots and certain concession areas in terminal buildings from eligibility for Federal matching funds under the provisions of the act. It provides Federal assistance on a matching basis to certain small airports for runway improvements.

Another change is the requirement that the Secretary of Commerce publish, by January 1 of each year, the proposed program of airport development for the next fiscal year. Public Law —, approved —, 1958.

Shipping Contracts

* S. 3916:

Extends for 2 years the provisions of the 1916 Shipping Act relating to dual-rate contract arrangements. Dual-rate contracting is a practice whereby a conference establishes tariffs of rates at two levels, the lower of which is charged to shippers who agree to ship their cargoes on vessels of members of the conference only and the higher of which is charged to merchants who do not so agree.

The measure becomes effective immediately upon enactment, but it is of a temporary

nature, and will continue in effect only until June 30, 1960, thus providing a reasonable time for a thorough consideration of the merits of the dual-rate system. It makes valid any existing dual-rate contract arrangements unless canceled or modified by the Federal Maritime Board. In effect, merely continues on a temporary basis a system that has been used by both shippers and shipping lines over the years.

Public Law 85-626, approved August 12, 1958.

Panama Canal Zone—Utility Lines

H. R. 3604:

This measure makes it a felony to injure or destroy works, property, or material of communication, power, lighting, control, or signal lines, stations, and systems operated by the United States in the Canal Zone specifically protecting the public utility installations of the Panama Canal Company.

Offenses of the type to which this bill is directed must now be prosecuted as misdemeanors under Canal Zone Code sections relating to petit larceny or malicious injury to property, telegraph, or telephone injury.

The extension and broadening of existing law against willful or malicious interference with public utility installations in the Canal Zone would also be applicable to offenses involving privately owned and operated facilities.

Public Law 85-419, approved May 19, 1958.

Intercoastal Shipping Act

S. 4196:

This measure grants relief to ocean common carriers in the intercoastal trade by permitting them to issue in lieu of the archaic long form of passenger tickets, bills of lading, dock receipts, and other documents, less costly short form, if the terms and conditions under which they are issued are filed with the Federal Maritime Board, posted conspicuously on the vessel and made available on request to passengers, shippers, or consignees.

Public Law 85, approved —, 1958.

Postal Stations—Strategic Installations

H. R. 4815:

This measure grants to the Postmaster General permanent authority to establish postal stations at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations.

This authority makes it possible to provide efficient mail service for these installations at the lowest cost to the Post Office Department, by permitting the Department to assign trained postal personnel to man these stations or branch post offices.

Public Law 85-372, approved April 9, 1958.

Air Subsidies

H. R. 5822:

This measure provides that, on or after April 6, 1956, an airline receiving a Government subsidy may retain the capital gains received from the sale of used flight equipment, if the amount is reinvested in new flight equipment. Losses sustained in disposition of flight equipment are also excluded in determining subsidies.

This act has no effect on the payment of income or capital gains taxes by the airlines. Prior to this enactment capital gains of airlines, receiving a Government subsidy, were applied as a reduction of the amount of the subsidy.

Public Law 85-373, approved April 9, 1958.

Postal Rate Increases

H. R. 5836:

This measure increases by \$550 million a year the postal revenues when all of the postal-rate adjustments become effective. These increases are:

First-class mail (effective August 1, 1958): Letters, 3 cents to 4 cents; postal cards, 2 cents to 3 cents; drop letters, 2 cents to 3 cents.

Domestic airmail (effective August 1, 1958): Letters, 6 cents to 7 cents; postal cards, 4 cents to 5 cents.

Second-class mail: 3 annual increments of approximately 10 percent each on the reading portion of publications, and 3 annual increments of approximately 20 percent each on the advertising portion. Step increases effective January 1 of the next 3 calendar years.

Minimum charge per piece on publications is increased from one-eighth of a cent annually until it reaches one-half cent; however, publications of certain nonprofit organizations and publications designed for classroom use are exempt.

Controlled circulation publications increased from 10 cents for those not over 8 ounces and 11 cents for those over 8 ounces to a uniform rate of 12 cents a pound regardless of weight.

Third-class mail: Piece rate on individual mailings raised from 2 cents to 3 cents on the first 2 ounces and from 1 cent to 1½ cents for each additional ounce. Effective August 1, 1958.

Piece rate on bulk mailings of circulars raised from 1½ cents to an eventual rate of 2½ cents in two equal increments of one-half cent each. Effective January 1, 1959.

Minimum charge per piece for bulk matter by certain nonprofit organizations is 50 percent of the regular minimum rate.

Pound rate on bulk mailings of circulars increased from 14 cents to 16 cents.

Annual fee for mailing permits raised from \$10 to \$20.

Fourth-class mail: Pound rate raised from 8 cents on the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound to 9 cents on the first pound and to 5 cents on each additional pound. Effective August 1, 1958.

Postal policy: Provides that the total loss on mail carried free or at reduced rates is to be considered as public service to be paid from the general fund of the Treasury.

Postal modernization fund: Establishes a Postal Modernization Fund in the Treasury for research and development of improved equipment and facilities.

Public Law 85-426, approved May 27, 1958.

Obscene Mail

H. R. 6239:

This measure amends section 1461, title 18, United States Code, so as to allow prosecution for mailing obscene matter not only at the place of deposit in the mails, but also at the place of delivery where the obscenity has its effect on the recipient. It also doubles the penalties if obscene matter is mailed to persons under 19 years of age with the knowledge or reason to believe that the recipient is under 19.

Public Law 85—, approved August—

Merchant Marine Academy

H. R. 7052:

This measure amends the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to provide for the appointment of cadets to the Merchant Marine Academy from the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone as follows:

Canal Zone: 2 vacancies to be allocated each year.

Guam: 1 vacancy each year.

American Samoa: 1 vacancy each year.

Virgin Islands: 1 vacancy each year.

District of Columbia: 4 vacancies each year.

Under existing law, in addition to the appointment of cadets from the several States, the appointment of one cadet each from the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, is authorized. This measure will accord the same privilege and benefit to young men from Guam, Amer-

ican Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, from among candidates nominated by the governors of those areas, as well as to candidates from the District of Columbia, and the Canal Zone.

Public Law 85-331, approved February 20, 1958.

Great Lakes—Navigation Rules

H. R. 7226:

This measure is designed to remove any doubt as to the application of the United States Rules for Preventing Collisions on the Great Lakes to all vessels, of foreign as well as of United States registry, while they are navigating within the territorial waters of the United States.

Present statutes are so worded as to permit the interpretation that foreign vessels are not required to accept and obey the rules which more specifically apply to United States flag vessels navigating on the Great Lakes and their tributary and connecting waters.

Public Law 85-350, approved March 28, 1958.

Social Security

H. R. 7570:

This measure provides social-security coverage for certain employees of tax-exempt organizations which erroneously but in good faith failed to file the required waiver certificate in time to provide the coverage. This would cover not only failure due to mistaken belief that the waiver was filed but also failure due to an assumption that filing was unnecessary.

Public Law —, approved August —, 1958.

Free Transit at the Panama Canal for Vessels Operated by State Nautical Schools

H. R. 7779:

The bill restores to training vessels operated by State nautical school the privilege to transit the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

Public Law —, approved —, 1958.

Issuance of Licenses to Noncitizens for Radio Stations on Aircraft

H. R. 8543:

The purpose of this legislation is to give the Federal Communications Commission discretionary authority to issue licenses to noncitizens for the operation of aircraft radio stations in the case of persons holding United States pilot certificates or in the case of persons holding foreign aircraft pilot certificates which are valid in the United States on the basis of reciprocal agreements entered into with foreign governments.

Public Law —, approved —, 1958.

Vessels—Disposal

H. R. 8547:

This measure authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of seven uncompleted vessels, namely, the U. S. S. *Kentucky*, the U. S. S. *Hawaii*, the U. S. S. *Lansdale*, the U. S. S. *Seymour D. Owens*, the U. S. S. *Lancetfish*, the U. S. S. *Unicorn*, and the U. S. S. *Walrus*.

The Navy conducted studies of the cost involved in converting these vessels to modern ships and concluded that the cost and manpower could not be justified in the altered design as compared to that of a new ship. Even in an emergency, if time were available the Navy considers that it would be more advantageous, from the standpoint of both time and money, to build new ships.

Public Law 85-438, approved May 29, 1958.

Highway Program—Accelerated

H. R. 9821:

This measure is another in a series designed to alleviate, or help to alleviate, the

serious economic condition which the country is facing. The purpose of this act is twofold: Provide additional jobs for the unemployed and, at the same time, give the Nation the highways so badly needed by:

1. Increasing by \$400 million, to \$1.275 billion, the fiscal 1959 authorization for Federal-aid primary, secondary, and urban roads, for immediate apportionment. The \$400 million is to be available only for expenditure on contracts awarded by the States before December 1, 1958, which provide for completion of construction before December 1, 1959, subject to delays not the fault of the contractor or created by acts of God. The amount apportioned to a State not expended on December 1, 1958, will lapse. After the \$400 million has been apportioned, a State may spend its share of these funds without limitation as to the percentage to be utilized on any one system. Federal share of any project out of the \$400 million will be 66½ percent and the State's share 33¼ percent.

2. Authorizes \$115 million for fiscal 1959 as advances to assist any State in matching Federal funds for the primary, secondary, and urban systems up to 20 percent of the State's share, to be repaid by the States in two equal installments from funds apportioned to the States in fiscals 1961 and 1962.

3. Increases by \$200 million, to \$2.2 billion, the fiscal 1959 authorization for the Interstate Highway System to the States on the usual 90-10 matching basis, to be apportioned immediately in accordance with existing law.

4. Authorizes a \$300 million increase, to \$2.5 billion, in each of fiscal years 1960 and 1961 for the Interstate Highway, the fiscal 1960 authorization to be apportioned any time after June 30, 1958, on the basis of the estimates of cost of completing the Interstate System.

5. Authorizes \$900 million for fiscal 1960 and \$925 million for fiscal 1961 for regular Federal-aid highway systems, primary, secondary, and urban systems, the so-called ABC roads. These funds to be apportioned to the States in accordance with existing law, and matched on a 50-50 basis.

6. Authorizes a one-half of 1 percent bonus in Federal Interstate Highway funds to States that agree to regulate billboard advertising within 660 feet of new rights-of-way along the Interstate Highway System begun after July 1, 1958. Limits permitted signs to four types along the system and prohibits signs advertising illegal activities. Authorizes reimbursement to the States for the cost of acquiring the advertising easements not to exceed 5 percent of the cost of the right-of-way.

7. Suspends for fiscal years 1959 and 1960 the pay-as-you-go provision of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 under which highway user taxes must be collected in the highway trust fund before apportionment of Federal funds to the State, which, in effect, makes available about \$1.2 billion more for the Federal-aid program.

8. Increases by \$5 million fiscal 1959 authorizations for forest highways; \$5 million for forest development roads and trails; and \$1 million for public lands highways. Forest highway authorizations are to be apportioned on the same basis as for 1958.

9. Authorizes for each of fiscal years 1960 and 1961 the following: Forest highways, \$33 million; forest development roads and trails, \$30 million; national park roads, \$18 million; parkways (authorized), \$16 million; Indian reservation roads, \$12 million; public lands highways, \$3 million.

10. Below is a summary of funds authorized for Federal-aid highways (in millions):

1958

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

18045

System	Fiscal year				System	Fiscal year			
	1959	1960	1961	1962		1959	1960	1961	1962
REGULAR									
Primary.....	180	405	416.25	1,001.25	Forest highways.....	5	33	33	71
Secondary.....	120	270	277.50	667.50	Forest development roads and trails.....	5	30	30	65
Urban.....	100	225	231.25	556.25	Park roads and trails.....		16	16	32
					Parkways.....		18	18	36
Subtotal.....	400	900	925	2,225	Indian roads.....		12	12	24
Advances.....	115			115	Public lands highways.....	1	3	3	7
Interstate.....	200	300	300	800					
Subtotal.....	715	1,200	1,225	3,140	Subtotal (miscellaneous roads).....	11	112	112	235
					Total.....	786	1,312	1,337	3,375

Public Law 85-381, approved April 16, 1958.

Highway Construction

H. R. 10426:

This measure amends the Federal-Aid Highway Act by increasing from 5 to 7 years the period in which actual construction shall commence on rights-of-way acquired for such construction.

Public Law 85-597, approved August 6, 1958.

Establishment of Postal Stations

H. R. 10495:

Present law authorizes the establishment of postal stations and branch offices within a radius of 5 miles of the outer boundaries of the adjacent city wherein the main post office is located.

Public Law _____, approved _____,
Navigation Congresses

H. R. 11305:

Authorizes funds to finance the 1961 meeting of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

Public Law 85-598, approved August 6, 1958.

Superliner Passenger Vessels—Construction

H. R. 11451:

This measure authorizes the Federal Maritime Board to construct two superliner passenger vessels, one to replace the steamship *America* on the North Atlantic route, the other for use between the west coast of the United States and the Far East, replacing the steamship *President Hoover*. Both of the vessels to be replaced will have exceeded their normal 20-year useful life before construction of their replacements are completed.

Concurrently with entering into contracts with the shipyards for construction of these vessels, the Board is authorized to enter into contracts for the sale of the vessels, completely outfitted and equipped, to the United States Lines Co. in the case of the steamship *America* replacement for \$47 million, and to the American President Lines, Ltd., for the steamship *President Hoover* replacement for \$34 million, or 45 percent of the domestic construction cost of the vessel fully outfitted and equipped, whichever is the greater.

Public Law 85-521, approved July 15, 1958.
Section 77 (c) (2) of the Bankruptcy Act

H. R. 12217:

The purpose of the legislation is to amend paragraph (2), subdivision (c) of section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, the railroad reorganization section, to allow the debtor, with respect to safety, location of tracks, and terminal facilities to comply with the lawful orders of a State regulatory body so that needed improvements in railroad facilities can be made prior to the confirmation of a plan of reorganization.

Public Law _____, August _____,

Highways

H. R. 12776:

This measure revises and codifies the laws relating to highways.

Public Law _____, approved _____,

No. 148—37

Switchblade Knives

H. R. 12850:

This measure prohibits the manufacture for, or transportation or distribution in, interstate commerce or in any Federal territory, of switchblade knives or other concealed-blade knives which open by operation of inertia or gravity. Penalties are a fine of not more than \$2,000 and imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both. Designed to prevent the use of such knives by criminals and juvenile delinquents, the measure excepts from its operation the armed services and those operating under contract with the services and the possession by a one-armed person of such knife with a blade 3 inches or less.

Public Law 85-623, approved August 12, 1958.

Authorizing Certain Payments Out of the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund

H. R. 13371:

This bill would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to pay to any person to whom he chartered vessels under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, an amount equal to the fair and reasonable expenses incurred by such person during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1957, to cover the costs of breaking such vessels out of the reserve fleet and activating them for service.

Public Law _____, approved _____,

Interstate Compacts for Traffic Safety Programs

House Joint Resolution 221:

This resolution would allow the States to enter into agreements or compacts with one another to establish and carry out traffic safety programs. It would also allow the States to establish agencies to carry out such programs. States could enter into compacts to pass uniform traffic laws, driver education and training laws, and other regulations which would provide uniform solutions to common traffic problems. They could also do joint research in safety programs.

Public Law _____, approved _____,

Veterans

Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 S. 4031:

This bill amends the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1956, popularly known as the Korean GI bill, so as to eliminate a highly undesirable situation which sometimes occurs under the provisions of the act concerning a "change of program." The specific purpose of the bill is to provide that, in determining whether a veteran may make a change in his program of education or training under the Korean GI bill—

"a change from the pursuit of one objective or level of education or training to the pursuit of a higher objective or level of education or training in the same field of study or training"

will be considered a continuation of his original program rather than a change to a new program.

Passed Senate August 14, 1958.

Veterans—Widows Pension

H. R. 358:

This measure increases the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection.

It applies only to widows of advanced age. It increases the Spanish War, Civil War, and Indian War widows' pension rate of \$54.18 to \$65 a month in case the widow is 70 years of age or over. If the widow was the wife of the veteran during the period of his service, the rate of \$67.73 a month will be increased to \$75 a month. The pension rates will continue to be uniform for these groups. The measure includes proportionate increases for children. The average age of the widow married to the veteran during the period of his service is 80 years. The Mexican War widows' rates of pension of \$52.50 a month are increased to \$65 a month.

There are only 4 widows on the roll.

The measure also provides for a pension to the widows of veterans who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War at the same rates as provided for widows of the Union forces.

Public Law 85-425, approved May 23, 1958.

Reservists—Retired Pay Waiver

H. R. 1140:

This measure extends to retired members of the Reserve components of the uniformed services the provisions of existing law which permit personnel of the Regular components who are receiving retired pay to waive a portion of that retired pay in order to draw compensation from the Veterans' Administration.

Thus, in effect, this legislation grants to reservists, enlisted and officers alike, a privilege that is now applicable only to regulars. The advantage is that a person who can draw compensation from the Veterans' Administration is allowed to exclude that compensation from his income for tax purposes whereas all retirement pay, other than retirement pay for disability, is taxable.

Public Law 85-376, approved April 11, 1958.

Veterans

H. R. 3630:

This measure amends the Veterans Benefits Act of 1957 to provide an additional aid and attendance allowance of \$100 per month to certain severe service-connected disabled veterans during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense.

Public Law _____, approved _____,

Veterans' Benefits

H. R. 5322:

This measure extends dependency and survivor benefits to the dependent husband of a female veteran if he is totally and permanently disabled and incapable of self-support due to his physical and mental disability.

Public Law 85-655, approved August 14, 1958.

Hospitalization in the Philippines

H. R. 6908:

This measure authorizes modification and extension of the grants-in-aid program to the Republic of the Philippines for the hospitalization of certain veterans, to restore eligibility for hospital and medical care to certain veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, residing in the Philippines.

It is designed to present a more practical and constructive approach as a solution to the varied problems surrounding the extent and type of medical care to be provided for those Filipino veterans who served with our forces during World War II.

The measure also restores eligibility for hospitalization and outpatient medical care for service-connected conditions to United States veterans permanently residing in the Philippines. In addition, hospitalization is authorized for United States war veterans for non-service-connected disabilities if they are unable to defray the expenses of private hospitals.

In effect, this measure terminates as of June 30, 1958, the existing program of grants-in-aid and substitutes a revised and extended program to operate through June 30, 1963. Under this new plan the Veterans' Administration contracts with the Veterans' Memorial Hospital to pay a fair and reasonable per diem rate for service-connected disabilities. The total of these payments, plus any payments for authorized travel expenses in connection with hospital care, is not to exceed \$2 million in any one fiscal year.

Public Law 85-461, approved June 18, 1958.

Veterans' Readjustment Act Amendment

H. R. 7251:

This measure amends the definition of the term "State" in the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, popularly known as the Korean GI bill, and the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act of 1956, to make clear that the benefits of those acts may be afforded to eligible persons who wish to pursue a course of education or training in the Panama Canal Zone.

The bill also amends the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act so that persons eligible for benefits under the act may obtain these benefits while pursuing a course of training in the Republic of the Philippines. Presently, eligible persons residing in the Philippines must travel to the United States to obtain these benefits, because they are not available unless the person trains in an institution located in the United States, a United States Territory or possession, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. While this amendment does not enlarge the class of persons eligible for the benefits, it does remove the travel problem and, thereby, enlarges the class of persons who may actually obtain benefits.

Public Law 85-460, approved June 18, 1958.

Veterans Reemployment Rights

H. R. 8522:

This measure gives to a member of a Reserve component of the Armed Forces who is ordered to an initial period of active duty for training of not less than 3 continuous months all reemployment rights provided for persons inducted under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Such a member may not be discharged without cause for 6 months after restoration but is

not entitled to any preference rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act.

The measure also provides that both public and private employees, other than those described in the above paragraph, shall be granted leaves of absence for the period required to report for induction into, entering, or performing active duty for training or inactive duty training. At conclusion of training the employee will be permitted to return with such seniority, status, pay, and vacation as he would have had if he had not been absent.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Refunds of Veterans' Insurance Premiums

H. R. 9369:

This measure authorizes the Veterans Administration to refund approximately \$1,642,000 to veterans from whom improper collections for insurance premiums had been made under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940.

Public Law 85-586, approved August 1, 1958.

Transportation Expenses of Certain Survivors of Deceased Servicemen

H. R. 9721:

Provides for the payment of transportation expenses of certain survivors of deceased servicemen to attend group burials in national cemeteries.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

Blind Veterans

H. R. 10461:

Increases monthly compensation for veterans who have suffered blindness in both eyes and have only light perception, from \$309 to \$359.

Public Law 85-652, approved August 14, 1958.

Veterans

H. R. 11382:

This measure authorizes the conversion or exchange of life insurance issued to veterans who served between April 29, 1951, through December 31, 1956. The options available are (1) maintaining the present term policy; (2) exchange of present policy for a limited convertible term policy with lower premiums; and (3) convert to a permanent-type policy.

The measure further provides that upon application within 1 year after the effective date of the act, insurance under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 may be granted to individuals serving between October 8, 1940, and April 24, 1951.

Public Law _____, approved _____.

National Service Life Insurance Benefits

H. R. 11577:

Authorizes an increase in the monthly payments under total disability provisions of national service life insurance of \$5 per each \$1,000 of insurance.

Public Law 85-678, approved August 18, 1958.

Veterans' Burial Allowances

H. R. 11801:

Increases the burial allowance for deceased veterans from \$150 to \$250.

Public Law 85-674, approved August 18, 1958.

AUTHORIZATION FOR INSERTIONS IN RECORD FOLLOWING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to make insertions in the Record following the adjournment of Congress until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published; 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk an order, and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the proposed order.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered. That notwithstanding the final adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the Secretary be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives after the sine die adjournment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I ask my distinguished and able majority leader whether this is tantamount to an adjournment of Congress?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; obviously not.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it another indication that coming events are casting their shadow before them?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am about to send another proposed order to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the order? The Chair hears none, and the order is entered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered. That notwithstanding the final adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the President of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to make appointments to commissions or committees authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

(The Senate proceedings of today will be continued in the next issue of the RECORD.)