

5. If one House acted while the other was considering a resolution, the resolution of the House which had acted first would be substituted for that of the House which was considering a resolution. If the committee of the second House had not acted, the resolution of the first House would be referred to committee and the procedure outlined above would be followed.

6. If an agreement or modification was submitted and the Congress was preparing to adjourn before a 60-day period elapsed, the Congress could under its regular procedures pass a bill or joint resolution that, notwithstanding the provisions of this proposal, the agreement or modification in question would become effective on a given date.

AMENDMENTS TO TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION BILL

At the proper place insert the following:
"Sec. . Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) (1) The President shall submit to the Congress each foreign trade agreement entered into under the authority of subsection (a) after June 30, 1962, and each modification made after such date of any foreign trade agreement entered into under the authority of such subsection (whether or not such agreement was entered into before, on, or after such date). Each such agreement or modification shall bear an identifying title, shall be delivered to both Houses on the same day, and shall be delivered to each House while it is in session.

"(2) Each foreign trade agreement entered into under the authority of subsection (a) after June 30, 1962, and each modification made after such date of any foreign trade agreement entered into under the authority of such subsection shall become effective upon the expiration of the first period of sixty calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which such agreement or modification is transmitted to it; but only if, between the date of transmittal and the expiration of such sixty-day period there has not been passed by the two Houses of the Congress, by the yeas and nays by a two-thirds vote of each House, a concurrent resolution stating in effect that the Senate and House of Representatives do not approve the foreign trade agreement or the modification, as the case may be. In the computation of the sixty-day period there shall be excluded the days on which either House is not in session because of any adjournment of more than three days to a day certain or of an adjournment of the Congress sine die.

"(3) Any provision of a foreign trade agreement or of a modification of a foreign trade agreement may, under provisions contained in the agreement or modification, become effective at a time later than the date on which such agreement or modification would otherwise become effective under paragraph (2).

At the proper place insert the following:

"SEC. (a) The following subsections of this section are enacted by the Congress:

"(1) As an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in such House in the case of resolutions (as defined in subsection (b)); and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

"(2) With full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to the procedure in such House) at any time, in the

same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

"(b) As used in this section, the term "resolution" means only a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the Senate and House of Representatives do not approve the foreign trade agreement (or the modification of the foreign trade agreement) entitled " " submitted by the President to the Congress on , 19 , pursuant to subsection (g) of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended"; the blank spaces being appropriately filled; and does not include a concurrent resolution which specifies more than one foreign trade agreement or modification, as the case may be.

"(c) A resolution with respect to a foreign trade agreement or modification of a foreign trade agreement shall be referred to the Committee on Finance of the Senate or to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

"(d) (1) If the committee to which has been referred a resolution with respect to a foreign trade agreement or modification of a foreign trade agreement has not reported it before the expiration of ten calendar days after its introduction (or, in the case of a resolution received from the other House, ten calendar days after its receipt), it shall then (but not before) be in order to move either to discharge the committee from further consideration of such resolution, or to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution with respect to such agreement or modification which has been referred to the committee.

"(2) Such motion may be made only by a person favoring the resolution, shall be highly privileged (except that it may not be made after the committee has reported a resolution with respect to the same agreement or modification), and debate thereon shall be limited to not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. No amendment to such motion shall be in order, and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which such motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

"(3) If the motion to discharge is agreed to or disagreed to, such motion may not be renewed, nor may another motion to discharge the committee be made with respect to any other resolution with respect to the same agreement or modification.

"(e) (1) When the committee has reported, or has been discharged from further consideration of, a resolution with respect to a foreign trade agreement or modification of a foreign trade agreement it shall at any time thereafter be in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of such resolution. Such motion shall be highly privileged and shall not be debatable. No amendment to such motion shall be in order and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which such motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

"(2) Debate on the resolution shall be limited to not to exceed ten hours, which shall be equally divided between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate shall not be debatable. No amendment to, or motion to recommit, the resolution shall be in order, and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.

"(f) (1) All motions to postpone, made with respect to the discharge from committee, or the consideration of, a resolution with respect to a foreign trade agreement or modification of a foreign trade agree-

ment, and all motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

"(2) All appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution with respect to a foreign trade agreement or modification of a foreign trade agreement shall be decided without debate.

"(g) If, prior to the passage by one House of a resolution of that House with respect to a foreign trade agreement or modification of a foreign trade agreement, such House receives from the other House a resolution with respect to the same agreement or modification, then—

"(1) If no resolution of the first House with respect to such agreement or modification has been referred to committee, no other resolution with respect to the same agreement or modification may be reported or (despite the provisions of subsection (d) (1)) be made the subject of a motion to discharge.

"(2) If a resolution of the first House with respect to such agreement or modification has been referred to committee—

"(A) the procedure with respect to that or other resolutions of such House with respect to such agreement or modification which have been referred to committee shall be the same as if no resolution from the other House with respect to such agreement or modification had been received; but

"(B) on any vote on final passage of a resolution of the first House with respect to such agreement or modification the resolution from the other House with respect to such agreement or modification shall be automatically substituted for the resolution of the first House."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, we must be realistic. Very probably, the most far-reaching single decision which the 2d session of the 87th Congress will be called upon to make is in the field of trade. We must decide whether we are to go forward or to go backward—and it is not an easy decision. "Free trade" and "protectionism" are glib terms. They have been seriously overworked. What we need is a sensible program that will permit an orderly progression toward wider trade contacts. I stress the word "orderly" for it is this concept of an orderly movement toward wider trade contacts that we must keep in mind.

While expanding trade with the nations of the free world, we must also see to it that our own economy is strong and that we permit it to continue to grow and develop by preserving conditions for it to do so. The question is not whether we move forward, but what kind of steps we take to get ahead.

I hope that the President will work with the Members of the Congress in framing a trade policy that meets these broad criteria. We cannot afford to entirely disregard the Congress or the problems and needs of the domestic industries about which many Congressmen are rightly concerned. New trade legislation must retain certain responsibilities to the Congress and also provide procedures to help and relieve American employers and workers who will be affected by changes in our trade policies. These requirements are not easily met. We shall not have trade legislation overnight. It will take a great deal of hammering and negotiating, but I am

confident that the job can be done and done effectively.

It would be entirely futile and self-defeating for the United States to stand aside and not participate in the great movement to bring about closer economic and trade ties among the nations of the free world. Our Nation has consistently been in the forefront of the drive for closer trade relations. We must continue in this role. The President, the Congress, and the American people must support this objective.

The Constitution gives the Congress the power to regulate domestic and international commerce. In these difficult and complex times, we must certainly give the President wide leeway in the development and implementation of trade policies. At the same time, the Congress must have some opportunity in exceptional cases to express its disagreement with steps taken by the President.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 16, 1962, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 15, 1962:

The following-named persons were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the positions indicated:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Bernard L. Boutin, of New Hampshire, to be Administrator of General Services, vice John Moore, resigned.

U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Ben David Dorfman, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1967, vice James Weldon Jones, term expired.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Edwin T. Holland, of Virginia, to be a member of the Advisory Board of the National Capital Transportation Agency, vice F. Moran McConibe, resigned.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Joseph H. McCann, of Michigan, to be Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, vice Martin W. Oettershagen, resigned.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

John A. McCone, of California, to be Director of Central Intelligence, vice Allen Welsh Dulles, resigned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

John L. Newbold, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for the term expiring March 3, 1965, vice John A. Remon, term expired.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONERS

The following-named persons to be Federal Maritime Commissioners, to which positions they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

John S. Patterson, of Maryland, for the term expiring June 30, 1962. (New position.)
Ashton Barrett, of Mississippi, for the term expiring June 30, 1963. (New position.)
Thomas E. Stakem, of Virginia, for the term expiring June 30, 1964. (New position.)
John Harlee, of the District of Columbia, for the term expiring June 30, 1965. (New position.)

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the positions indicated:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Jack N. Behrman, of Delaware, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Rowland Burnstam, resigned.

William Ruder, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice George T. Moore, resigned.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Donald W. Alexander, of Florida, to be Maritime Administrator. (New position.)

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the positions indicated:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

James Allan Reed, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice A. Gilmore Flues, resigned.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT

Michael H. Sura, of Pennsylvania, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., vice Rae V. Bie-star, resigned.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Gertrude N. Cwikla, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 6, with headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn., vice Anne A. Mitchell.

Eugene V. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 12, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., vice Wilbert H. Beachy.

Minnie M. Zoller, of Texas, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 21, with headquarters at Port Arthur, Tex., vice James L. Latimer.

Sam D. W. Low, of Texas, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 22, with headquarters at Galveston, Tex., vice Charles J. Walker, Sr., resigned.

Charles H. Kazen, of Texas, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 23, with headquarters at Laredo, Tex., vice Frank D. Yturria.

Raymond H. Dwigans, of Texas, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 24, with headquarters at El Paso, Tex., vice Douglas Butler.

William W. Knight, of Alaska, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 31, with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska, vice Walter B. Heisel, retired.

Corwin S. Snyder, of North Dakota, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 34, with headquarters at Pembina, N. Dak., vice Philip A. Hoghaug, resigned.

Samuel S. Wyatt, of Tennessee, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 43, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., vice Arthur Rogers.

John A. Vaccaro, of New York, to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N.Y., vice Harry Edwards, resigned.

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

William C. Foster, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;

Adrian S. Fisher, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

William S. Gaud, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Administrator for the Near East and South Asia, Agency for International Development;

Edmond C. Hutchinson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Administrator for Africa and Europe, Agency for International Development;

Seymour J. Janow, of California, to be Assistant Administrator for the Far East, Agency for International Development;

Teodoro Moscoso, of Puerto Rico, to be Assistant Administrator for Latin America, Agency for International Development.

UNITED NATIONS

Dr. Ansley J. Coale, of New Jersey, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

John O. Bell, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Guatemala.

John H. Burns, of Oklahoma, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Central African Republic.

William A. Crawford, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Rumania.

Parker T. Hart, of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Yemen, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Kuwait.

William J. Handley, of Virginia, a Foreign Service Reserve officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mali.

Ridgway B. Knight, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Henry R. Labouisse, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece.

Armin H. Meyer, of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lebanon.

William E. Stevenson, of Colorado, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Philippines.

Raymond L. Thurston, of Missouri, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Haiti.

Chester Bowles, of Connecticut, to be the President's Special Representative and Adviser on African, Asian, and Latin American Affairs, and Ambassador at Large, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

