

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, last June, when the Supreme Court handed down its regrettable decision that the Constitution of the United States was placed in peril because a group of New York children voluntarily recited a 22-word nondenominational prayer, it seemed to me that the canons and criteria of validity in thought had dipped to a nadir never before reached in this land where freedom once found its most impregnable home.

Another year has almost passed and there is now every indication that this same Court is about to plumb new depths in their zeal to probe minutiae never envisioned by the framers of the Constitution.

To bolster their findings, the Justices perch upon pedicels of logic too slim to support even a whit of their proclaimings.

How, I now wonder, are we ever to answer the tidal wave of inquiries we will receive when the Court rules that the Lord's Prayer and the Bible are banned from our schools?

What can we tell our own children as to why we have done nothing to stop the Court from this pristine heresy?

Will it be sufficient for us to say, "The Court did it. We are blameless?" I, for one, do not believe we can evade the issue in that way.

Columnist William S. White has written brilliantly of the untenable position we are inexorably being pushed into by the Court.

I commend his editorial from the March 1 edition of the Washington Evening Star to each and every Member and I echo his plaintive inquiry: "Are beauty and gentleness and tenderness to be declared unconstitutional?"

Finally, I add my own query: "What are we here in the House going to do to stop what appears now to be an inevitable 'finding' of this Court?"

RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION IN SCHOOLS—FREE EXERCISE OF BELIEF IS CONSIDERED THE TRUE ISSUE IN ARGUMENT

(By William S. White)

Another spring is to bring another bitter division within the Supreme Court—and within the United States—determining whether any chemical trace of religious feeling, however voluntary and nonsectarian, is to be allowed expression in the public schools of the United States.

The Court last June forbade as unconstitutional the voluntary recitation in New York schools of a 22-word nondenominational prayer prepared by the school authorities. Now it is to decide two other questions:

Will constitutional government be threatened if such of the children of Baltimore as may care to do so continue to open each school day with Bible reading and by repeating aloud the Lord's Prayer?

Will constitutional government be threatened if such of the children of Pennsylvania as may care to do so continue to open each school day by hearing a reading of 10 paragraphs from the Bible?

Sessions of the Supreme Court itself are opened with an invocation of God's blessing upon its work. Public officials, including the President, traditionally take oath upon the Bible. The national anthem—the one

anthem of every man, woman, and child, whatever his religion or the lack of it—still recognizes the existence of God.

All this notwithstanding, however, the outlook is not too good for those schoolchildren who wish to participate in ceremonies acknowledging that divine mercy and divine justice still exist in an America of increasing materialism and private hopelessness.

For the arguments recently heard before the Justices on the Baltimore and Pennsylvania cases—which probably will be settled along in June—have strongly indicated that some at least intend to read the doctrine of "separation of church and state" in such a way as to permit God to be mentioned in the schoolhouses hereafter only under one's breath.

The first amendment to the Constitution declares, as to religion: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishing of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is where the doctrine of separation arose. But surely the true issue here is not that someone is trying to make an "establishment of religion"—namely, to set up one state church superior to all others.

Surely the true issue involved here is involved in the latter half of that amendment, that forbidding interference with the free exercise of religion.

Any minority, including the ultimate minority of one pupil, has the undoubted right to refuse to participate in any religious exercise. This columnist, for one, would support such a right to the end. But does a minority have the right to forbid the majority such an exercise, if this be their faith and choice, on the extraordinary argument that if the majority do choose to pray, this somehow invades the rights of the minority? If so, what becomes of the second half of the first amendment?

If schoolchildren violate the Constitution by voluntary prayer acknowledging a Divine Being, what of singing the Star-Spangled Banner in school, having in mind its explicit acknowledgment that "In God we trust"?

Is respect for tradition itself to be declared unlawful, on the ground that some people reject tradition? If one child chooses to pray, does he really make "an establishment of religion"? How in God's name—if the expression may be pardoned—does he harm the child who does not wish to pray? Even if, as atheists claim in immeasurable sadness, faith is only a legend, is it in any way ugly? Are beauty and gentleness and tenderness also to be declared unconstitutional?

IMPACT OF CUBAN REFUGEES CAUSES PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to alleviate the conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment that exist and have existed in the district which I represent. Such conditions exist not only because of the usual reasons for unemployment but also because of the unusual economic distress and unemployment caused by the impact of approximately 150,000 refugees residing in this area who have fled the tyranny and oppression of the Communist government of Cuba. My bill will bring jobs and economic assistance to American citizens who, because of this unusual condition, find themselves un-

employed and otherwise economically distressed.

Mr. Speaker, since the Castro Communist government of Cuba has enslaved the people of that unhappy country, approximately 200,000 persons have escaped the tyranny and oppression existing there and sought refuge in the United States.

The bulk of these people are in the Miami area. Despite the generous assistance of the Catholic church and others, our local citizens, individually, local governments and many voluntary agencies—it soon became obvious that the needs of these refugees could not be met solely out of local resources, no matter how willing the local citizens nor how desirable such a solution might be. I thereupon immediately urged recognition of the existence of the Cuban refugees and the problems caused thereby as being the primary responsibility of the Federal Government.

Two administrations and the Congress of the United States have generously responded to my requests to assist the people of the district which I represent in dealing with the problems, economic and otherwise, created by the Cuban refugees.

Today I must again ask my colleagues and advise the Nation that the people of Florida's Fourth District are in need of additional assistance as a result of approximately 150,000 Cuban refugees still residing in our midst. This has caused tremendous economic pressure since the refugees, very naturally, have tried to obtain and have been successful in obtaining employment. Much of this employment has been at reduced wages, tending to depress the labor market. Every refugee so employed has displaced an American normally employed so that in addition to many thousands of refugees who are unemployed, there are many thousands of Americans also unemployed.

The U.S. Department of Labor had long ago determined that there were a sufficient number of unemployed American citizens so as to qualify Dade County as a class D labor surplus market area. However, we have not been certified for assistance under Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act specifically adopted by this body to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically distressed areas.

Mr. Speaker, since the fall of 1962 I have repeatedly requested the Department of Labor to certify that the unemployment condition in the district which I represent is sufficient to qualify the area under the Redevelopment Act. This has not yet been accomplished for a variety of reasons. Whatever the reason, the point is that we have not yet been so certified so as to be eligible for the employment and economic benefits which would be available to us under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The economic situation in Dade County is distressing. Total unemployment, both American and Cuban, is fantastically high. Citizens and refugees are in open competition for a limited

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number of jobs. Wages have tended to become depressed. Feelings are running high. The laboring classes, and particularly the Negro, have felt the brunt of this distress.

Mr. Speaker, the foreign policy of the United States is one of long standing and great tradition—down through history we are known as a sure haven from persecution and the upholders of individual rights and freedom. But it is this very foreign policy, in action, which has permitted these refugees—mothers, fathers, wives, and children—to escape tyranny, fear, and death and to seek refuge and security in the United States.

I have no quarrel with this policy nor does the overwhelming majority of the people in the district which I represent. But, Mr. Speaker, I submit that the American citizens who are directly affected as a result of this policy, and who are the citizens of the district I represent, are entitled to consideration in obtaining whatever Federal assistance can be made available.

Today's problem, therefore, Mr. Speaker, is to obtain additional unemployment and economic benefits for the American citizens in Florida's Fourth District, which I represent, who are without jobs and who are otherwise economically distressed. My bill, Mr. Speaker, would seek to provide employment opportunities by making the area which I represent eligible for benefits under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Mr. Speaker, I, of course, do not imply that no assistance has been rendered to the citizens of the district which I represent. I strongly supported this administration's program, now known as Public Law 87-658, the Public Works Acceleration Act. Because of the unemployment situation, the district which I represent has been certified as eligible to receive assistance under the Public Works Acceleration Act. Under this act we have thus far obtained several million dollars in approved programs. Under this act, which requires local participation, the district which I represent will secure approximately 5,800 additional man-months or 980,700 man-hours of employment. As long as the unemployment and economic distress exists in the district which I represent, we shall continue to request assistance and urge favorable consideration for approved projects under this very worthy program.

However, Mr. Speaker, the economic distress and unemployment in the Miami area arises not only from the usual sources, but also because of the tremendous number of refugees who are residing therein. Whether the refugee is employed or unemployed, his presence contributes directly to the economic distress and high unemployment of American citizens. It is this factor which my bill deals with. It is because of the persistence of these unusual factors that I have sought relief under Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act.

I have also long sought relief under this law by administrative determination under existing criteria. Since the middle of last year, I have requested and urged repeatedly that in the criteria de-

termination for Area Redevelopment Act eligibility, all unemployed shall be considered regardless of whether they are Americans or refugees. While the Department has had this matter before it all these many months, it has not yet been resolved.

I have urged today that immediate action be taken on this problem by the Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor and Commerce. I have directed the following letters to them, respectively:

MARCH 13, 1963.

HON. ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE,
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I respectfully request and urge you to certify forthwith to the Secretary of Labor and to the Secretary of Commerce the number of Cuban refugees who are residing in Dade County, Fla. Such certifications should be based on the number of Cuban refugees who have been registered through the Cuban Refugee Center, less the number of Cuban refugees who have been certified by you as having been relocated out of the Dade County area.

I would appreciate also if you would forward your estimate as to the number of Cuban refugees who are residing in the Dade County area who have not been registered through the Cuban Refugee Center.

This urgent request is made because of the obvious economic impact which the residence of the Cuban refugees has created, specifically in unemployment.

I am of the opinion that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce, based on the certification, have the authority and discretion to immediately certify that this area qualifies under the Area Redevelopment Act, Public Law 87-27. Thus, qualifying under the act, the people of Dade County would be eligible for consideration to receive assistance in alleviating this problem of substantial and persistent unemployment.

I respectfully urge your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Member of Congress.

MARCH 13, 1963.

HON. W. WILLARD WIEZ,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: You are fully aware of the problem of unemployment in my area. I have been urging you since September of 1962 to furnish to the Secretary of Commerce the findings and statistical data required by law in order to make Dade County, Fla., eligible under the Area Redevelopment Act, and thus bringing relief in the way of jobs to the people of Dade County.

I am aware of the fact that you have been seeking to obtain statistical data with the cooperation of State agencies. All of this may be well and proper and in time you may accumulate the necessary statistics and data.

However, Mr. Secretary, I respectfully point out that many months have gone by; the unemployment situation in Dade County has worsened. The area has been classified as class D labor surplus market area, with a current rate of unemployment of 6.1 percent. This did not consider at all the unemployed Cuban refugee and I have consistently urged and requested that the Cuban refugee should be considered in the compilation of statistics and that when this is done, Dade County would be clearly eligible for the benefits under the Area Redevelopment Act.

I respectfully urge you, therefore, to certify forthwith to the Secretary of Commerce the finding that this area qualifies under the

Area Redevelopment Act. It is my conviction that in view of the obvious facts of the aggravated unemployment situation in the Fourth District, caused by the impact of the Cuban refugees, without regard to whether the Cuban refugee is employed or unemployed, Dade County should qualify under the act.

You have the discretion to make that determination. I respectfully urge you to make that determination forthwith and to so certify to the Secretary of Commerce. I shall appreciate your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Member of Congress.

MARCH 13, 1963.

HON. LUTHER H. HODGES,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I know that you are fully aware of the severe condition of unemployment which exists in Dade County, Fla. The Miami standard metropolitan area, embracing all and only Dade County, Fla., has had substantial unemployment for 5 years. The unemployment rate presently stands at 6.1 percent. The area has been classified as class D labor surplus market.

This determination, however, has not included unemployed Cuban refugees. The existence of the employed Cuban refugee as well as the unemployed Cuban refugee has seriously aggravated the unemployment condition in the Fourth District, which I represent. The rate of unemployment is probably closer to 13 percent. Certainly it is obvious that this is an intolerable situation for our citizens.

We have received substantial assistance under existing programs, such as the Public Works Acceleration Act. However, we have not been declared qualified under the Area Redevelopment Act, Public Law 87-27.

In performance of your functions authorized by Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act specifically enacted by the Congress to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment, I respectfully request you to determine forthwith, pursuant to the authority of that law, that the Miami standard metropolitan area is eligible immediately for area redevelopment assistance.

I see no reason why this determination cannot be made forthwith. Standard labor statistics pursuant to law are available for certification to you; in addition, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or the Department of Labor can certify immediately the number of Cuban refugees who are residing in the area. Whether the Cuban refugee is employed or unemployed is immaterial from an administrative standpoint in the determination of the question of substantial unemployment. Be that as it may, the certification of the number of Cuban refugees can be made forthwith to you by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and I have today called upon the Secretary to make such certification to you forthwith.

The Secretary of Labor can certify to you the total number of unemployed in this area and I have urged him today to certify this fact to you forthwith.

Mr. Secretary, I would not take this unprecedented action in urging this immediate request if I had not previously exhausted all administrative possibilities.

Recent events in the district which I represent point up the seriousness of the unemployment situation, particularly as it is aggravated by the impact of the Cuban refugees. Accordingly, I respectfully urge your immediate determination that Dade County, Fla., is eligible under the Area Redevelopment Act so that our unemployed workers

will have the opportunity to obtain the employment which they seek.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion, as I have been since the passage of this act, that the area which I represent should be eligible under the terms, the spirit, and the intent of the Area Redevelopment Act, which was specifically adopted by the Congress to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

Legislation which I today introduce goes one step further than the administrative action which I have been calling for, for so long. Congress has heretofore, at my request, recognized the problem of the Cuban refugees as one for national concern. This House, and I am grateful to each one of my colleagues, and this Congress have approved the authorizations and the appropriations for Health, Education, and Welfare and other costs for the care of the Cuban refugees. Without this program, the whole cost would fall on local resources which are already strained to the limit. I am now, today, again calling, urging, and requesting the sympathetic and favorable consideration of my colleagues in this legislative body to continue their recognition of the impact and economic distress caused by the residence of approximately 150,000 refugees in the district which I represent, and the adjoining one, as still of national concern. I call the problem again to the attention of this House because the problem has not yet been completely resolved. Severe unemployment still exists—almost 13 percent. There is considerable economic distress.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, my bill would provide an additional criteria for eligibility under Public Law 87-27, the Area Redevelopment Act. This additional criteria would provide benefits to those areas wherein 50,000 or more Cuban refugees have resided for 1 of the 2 preceding calendar years. Such a fact would be certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who administers the Cuban refugee program, to the Secretary of Commerce, who administers the area redevelopment program. Under the bill we would also retain the criteria that the Secretary of Labor must determine and certify to the Secretary of Commerce that a condition of substantial unemployment has existed for the last 9 of the preceding 12 calendar months, which is a requirement now carried in the present public works acceleration law.

The exact language of the bill is as follows:

A bill to amend section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act to provide that certain areas within the United States having a large number of Cuban refugees shall be designated as redevelopment areas

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 5 of the Area Redevelopment Act (42 U.S.C. 2504) is amended by

adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary shall also designate as 'redevelopment areas' those areas within the United States where the Secretary of Labor determines that a condition of substantial unemployment has existed for at least nine of the preceding twelve calendar months, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare certifies to the Secretary that the number of Cuban refugees residing in such areas has equalled 50,000 or more for one of the two preceding calendar years."

Mr. Speaker, for many years now the people of the district which I represent have willingly, courageously and generously borne the brunt of the problems brought about by the approximately 150,000 non-American refugees living and working with us. We have been and are proud of the part which we have been called upon to play in the long-standing humane concepts of a free society, indicating to the refugees and to the world, proof of its concern for the dignity and the worth of an individual. This principle, among others, separates us clearly from the Communists or any other system which seeks to enslave mankind, and holds individual worth and dignity as secondary or even unnecessary. But, Mr. Speaker, in doing all this, we must also take every step to see to it that our own citizens receive assistance from our Government, particularly and especially when such assistance is within the spirit and intent of laws already enacted by this body, and when the causes which gave rise to the necessity for such assistance were not ones over which the citizens in the local area were responsible, but which causes were the direct responsibility of a policy of our Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the legislative committee having jurisdiction promptly consider this legislation. I respectfully submit that extensive hearings on this matter need not be held. The problem and the necessity are so obvious and so urgent that I respectfully request the chairman to grant priority consideration.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT—A TRIBUTE

(Mr. BROWN of California (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, Eleanor Roosevelt's death last November came as a sorrowful shock to a world which had come to love and admire her.

There have been famous women known the world over for their profiles on coins of their images in light—

Wrote Archibald MacLeish—

but the world know Eleanor Roosevelt by heart.

Indeed, her life, from beginning to end, was a living testament to the universal ideal of human love and kindness. She became the living symbol of the hopes and aspirations of millions of people in all parts of the world because they knew that she cared about them and understood their condition.

From the very first days in the White House until the end of her gallant life,

Eleanor Roosevelt was never interested in personal fame or glory. Rather, she used her position and influence as a springboard for service to others. She always welcomed every opportunity to turn injustice toward justice, inhumanity toward humane consideration, selfishness toward generosity. She was unafraid to speak out for causes she felt were deserving regardless of how unpopular they might be. She rose above petty criticisms from narrow minds to become a crusader for human betterment in every dark corner she looked into.

Eleanor Roosevelt's concern for human misery and deprivation came not from books but from person-to-person contact. She never hesitated to involve herself personally with the unpleasant scenes of humans suffering from hunger or disease. Her travels, first throughout the depression-ridden United States in the early New Deal days, and later in the war-torn areas of the world, strengthened her conviction that a peaceful world could never be achieved on a lasting basis without a greater understanding between peoples.

One curious thing—

Eleanor Roosevelt wrote in her autobiography—

is that I have always seen life personally; that is, my interest or sympathy or indignation is not aroused by an abstract cause but by the plight of a single person whom I have seen with my own eyes. It was the sight of a child dying of hunger that made the tragedy of hunger become of such overriding importance to me. Out of my response to an individual develops an awareness of a problem to the community, then to the country, and finally to the world. In each case my feeling of obligation to do something has stemmed from one individual and then widened and become applied to a broader area.

One of the secrets of Eleanor Roosevelt's triumph as a great humanitarian was, I think, her deep faith in people and what people working together can accomplish for world peace.

No single individual—

She believed—

and no single group has an exclusive claim to the American dream. But we have all * * * a single vision of what it is, not merely as a hope and an aspiration but as a way of life, which we can come ever closer to attaining in its ideal form if we keep shining and unsoftened our purpose and our belief in its essential value.

Eleanor Roosevelt's love and compassion for all humankind will always be an inspiration and the light of her life will never be extinguished.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 10 days, on account of official business in his district.

Mr. HEALEY (at the request of Mr. ROONEY), for Wednesday, March 13, 1963, on account of illness.

Mrs. KEE (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for the remainder of the week, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. HALL), for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. CONTE (at the request of Mr. HALL), for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. LIPSCOMB, for 30 minutes, on March 14.

Mr. CRAMER, for 30 minutes, on March 14.

Mr. LINDSAY, for 60 minutes, on March 20.

Mr. DENT (at the request of Mr. STRATTON), for 60 minutes on March 14, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MATSUNAGA (at the request of Mr. STRATTON), for 60 minutes, on March 20.

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. STRATTON), for 60 minutes, on March 27.

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. BASS and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$247.50.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HALL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FINDLEY in two instances.

Mr. HALL, notwithstanding it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$180.

Mr. BOB WILSON in seven instances.

Mr. FINO.

Mr. MORTON.

Mr. BRUCE in two instances.

Mr. DEROUNIAN.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE in two instances.

Mr. HALL.

Mr. PILLION in two instances.

Mr. OSMERS in two instances.

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. MACGREGOR.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STRATTON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CELLER.

Mr. WICKERSHAM.

Mr. DOYLE in five instances.

Mr. FALLON in two instances.

Mr. SHELLEY in three instances.

Mr. FOGARTY.

Mr. JARMAN in two instances.

Mr. WAGGONNER.

Mr. EDMONDSON in four instances.

Mr. WILLIAMS in four instances.

Mr. ELLIOTT in two instances.

Mr. WRIGHT in two instances.

Mr. PUCINSKI in six instances.

Mr. SICKLES in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 14, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

544. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

545. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the law relating to material and necessary witnesses to crimes committed in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

546. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report providing information on contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental or research work for the 6-month period ending December 31, 1962, pursuant to Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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. WALTER: Committee on Un-American Activities. H.R. 950. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950; without amendment (Rept. No. 108). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BASS of Tennessee:

H.R. 4815. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit for 1 year, the granting of national service life insurance to certain veterans heretofore eligible for such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 4816. A bill to promote the cause of criminal justice by providing for the representation of defendants who are financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in criminal cases in the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H.R. 4817. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in 1965 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4818. A bill to amend section 25 of title 13, United States Code, relating to the duties of enumerators of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4819. A bill to amend section 131 of title 13, United States Code, so as to provide for the taking of economic censuses 1 year

earlier starting in 1968; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 4820. A bill to amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act with respect to Government contribution for expenses incurred in the administration of such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 4821. A bill to establish, in the House of Representatives, the office of Delegate from the District of Columbia; to provide for the election of the Delegate; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 4822. A bill to provide under the social security program for payment for hospital and related services to aged beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 4823. A bill to modify the flood control project for Rend Lake, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H.R. 4824. A bill to establish the Mount Rogers Wonderland in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VINSON:

H.R. 4825. A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 4826. A bill to prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 4827. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the highway use tax in the case of certain motor vehicles used primarily to haul unprocessed agricultural products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 4828. A bill to amend section 6(o) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide an exemption from induction for the sole surviving son of a family whose father died as a result of military service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MONTOYA:

H.R. 4829. A bill to provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall construct a 500-bed neuropsychiatric hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4830. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, so as to revise the rates of disability and death pension authorized by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 4831. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to establish a special program for the construction, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of public eleemosynary hospitals; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 4832. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require the marking of lumber and wood products to indicate to the ultimate purchaser in the United States the name of the country of origin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 4833. A bill to provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in the State of California shall constitute a new and separate judicial district to be known as the southern district of California and to redesignate the present southern district of California as the central district of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In a 1,240-bird Georgia trial, birds receiving Nidrafur showed no condemnations due to adrasculitidis. This compared with 2.8-percent condemnation for the unmedicated control group and 11.3-percent condemnations for a third group receiving a coccidiostat. Average weight was 3.69 for the Nidrafur group, 3.28 for the controls, and 3.21 for the birds on the coccidiostat. Feed conversion likewise favored Nidrafur—2.39 compared with 2.84 for the controls and 2.58 for the coccidiostat.

Point spread for the Nidrafur group was 130, compared with 74 for the unmedicated controls and 63 for the coccidiostat group.

2. Salmonellosis

In several battery tests, birds 2 and 3 weeks of age were experimentally infected with a broth culture of *S. gallinarum* (fowl typhoid). Half were placed on feed medicated with Nidrafur and half on the same basal ration, unmedicated.

In each of three tests, there were no deaths in the groups receiving Nidrafur. In comparison, deaths in the unmedicated control groups ran 25, 79, and 30 percent.

In several battery tests on *S. pullorum*, birds were inoculated with a broth culture of *S. pullorum* at 1 day of age. Half were immediately placed on Nidrafur medicated feed, and the other half on the same basal ration without medication. These tests, which ran 2 and 3 weeks, again demonstrated the efficacy of Nidrafur by improved weight gains and feed conversion, and reduced mortality. For example, there were 15 deaths in 1 control group of 20 birds infected with pullorum, as compared with 3 mortalities in the 20 birds receiving Nidrafur.

In battery tests for *S. typhimurium* (paratyphoid) eggs in the process of hatching were sprayed with a 24-hour-old broth culture of *S. typhimurium*, 1 day before the hatch was completed. Half of the birds were placed on Nidrafur medicated feed, and the other half received the same basal ration without medication. A significant reduction in the mortality rate was noted in those birds fed rations containing Nidrafur.

3. Blackhead

The incidence of blackhead or histomoniasis in broilers and replacement flocks is on the increase according to reports from diagnostic laboratories located where poultry rearing is concentrated. This is especially true of birds from 4 to 6 weeks of age.

Nidrafur has proved highly effective in preventing blackhead infection of chickens.

In tests by Dr. W. Malcolm Reid and associates at the University of Georgia, birds already on Nidrafur medicated feed were artificially infected with blackhead. Two weeks after infection all birds were slaughtered and examined for blackhead lesions.

Birds medicated with Nidrafur had a significantly lower lesion score than did the nonmedicated infected birds. The researchers noted that "since nitrofurazone (Nidrafur) suppresses the heavier infections which result in weight loss, it appears probable that its use in large-scale broiler operations may result in better weight gains and feed conversion where blackhead disease is present."

They also noted, "if the drug is routinely used as a feed additive it should furnish protection against blackhead disease during the first and second months of age when the bird has the least natural resistance against this disease."

In one New England test, 2-week-old birds were fed Nidrafur for 7 days immediately following infection with blackhead, after which time all birds were slaughtered and examined for blackhead. No birds in the Nidrafur group showed infection. However, 19 out of 20 infected, nonmedicated control birds showed cecal infection and 13 out of the 20 showed liver infection.

4. Coccidiosis

Latest estimates of national losses due to coccidiosis place the figure at \$40 million per year—despite the fact that feeding of a coccidiostat is standard in almost every flock. Nearly three-fourths of the total loss is due to morbidity—one-fourth from mortality.

Extensive field tests showed Nidrafur to be effective in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti*.

Nidrafur successfully reduces mortality, improves gain, and allows development of immunity, which is important in replacements.

Nidrafur has been tested extensively under actual field conditions where its overall effectiveness in preventing these major poultry diseases has been amply demonstrated through better growth, feed conversion, livability and improved point spread. In a Delaware test 16,000 broilers receiving a feed containing a coccidiostat averaged 3.48 pounds with a 2.26 feed conversion and a point spread of 122. This compared with 11,000 birds on Nidrafur averaging 3.95 pounds on 2.37 feed conversion for a point spread of 158. Percent livability was the same for each group.

In another test a group of 18,300 birds on a coccidiostat showed 3.70 pounds weight, 2.37 feed conversion, 94 percent livability, and 133 point spread. The 13,700 birds receiving Nidrafur averaged 3.68 pounds, had a 2.23 feed conversion, a 99-percent livability, and a point spread of 145.

According to Dr. Andrews, the introduction of new Nidrafur represents the latest nitrofurazone advancement by Hess & Clark designed to help poultrymen protect their flocks against many of the most serious diseases. It involves an important new concept in poultry medication—protect the bird, don't just treat the disease. Keep the bird healthy by preventing several diseases at once.

Nitrofurans are a unique class of drugs. Antibiotics, for instance, are properly defined as "chemical substances produced by microorganisms which inhibit life." Nitrofurans are manmade chemicals, synthesized in the laboratory. They are chemical substances which kill microorganisms, rather than merely slow them down. They act by interrupting an important step in the utilization of carbohydrates by disease-causing organisms, causing these organisms to literally starve to death.

In their years of use, scientists report that no significant bacterial resistance to the nitrofurans has developed.

RESIDUAL OIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, since 1959, I have been fighting the import quotas on residual oil on the basis of the damaging affect these quotas have on the economy of New England and the eastern seaboard. This has been a long and tedious fight, Mr. Speaker, and as I suggested Monday it is just starting for me. I have not any intentions of letting it ride, so to speak, nor do I quit easily. This is against my nature, and there is no chance of a let-up. I was not impressed with statements by my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], Monday, which attempted to becloud the issue. His attacks against the oil industry have nothing to do with the issue at stake. Larger and greater issues than

partisanship or harking back to senseless arguments of another era are relevant to this issue. This is by no means a political issue, except insofar as the President has made it one. My colleague will remember, as I have been pointing out recently, that Senator Kennedy—the one now at 1600 Pennsylvania—supported the exact position that I did at that time. He joined with me—I will give my colleague from Ohio a copy of the letter if he wants one—to stop these quotas when the Eisenhower administration put them on. I was a freshman Member of Congress that year, and yet I stood against my own President. Freshmen are supposed to be seen, not heard—yet I had to defend my region in spite of any traditions.

What disturbs me most is the impression that I have been receiving in the last 2 or 3 weeks that the administration is attempting to walk on two sides of the street. Going back a bit, there was some careful wording in the Office of Emergency Planning report calling for a careful and meaningful relaxation of these import quotas. This was taken as a minor victory. The next encouraging sign was the visit of President Betancourt, of Venezuela, to this country. At that time I wired the President and asked him to dramatically lift these restrictions and help aid the sagging economy of Venezuela which exports 90 percent of crude and residual to this country. I was gratified a day later when I read the text of the joint communique between the two Presidents. Several specific points were made in this release.

The two Presidents reviewed the oil situation and recognized that "the United States has been Venezuela's largest market" and stated that were both confident that it would "continue to be on an expanding scale." They concluded that "Venezuela's position in the U.S. petroleum market is therefore a matter of continuing concern" to both Governments and that this position would be "recognized in the administration of the U.S. oil export program." The two leaders also agreed that there should be periodic exchanges of information and views at a technical level with the goal of "reaching better trade agreements" between the two countries and that they would "review in advance such substantive changes in the oil import program as the United States may contemplate in the future."

These were very definite signs of agreement, Mr. Speaker, and at the time I was convinced that the April 1st deadline for the Department of Interior report would end the restrictions.

Just a few days ago, however, the President met with Mine Workers President Boyle and "assured him" that the OEP recommendations "would not be made effective" until or unless further discussions were held with mine workers. I was, understandably, outraged by these reports and checked all over the city for confirmation. Mr. Boyle told my office that he had been quoted "exactly" and White House press officials refused to either confirm or deny the

substance of the President's statements to Boyle.

All of this seemed a recapitulation to the coal magnets in this country.

I am not suggesting that the President is duty bound to his stand as a U.S. Senator, and I realize that he made a number of promises in 1960 to the various coal-producing States. I am simply asking for a pertinent review of the facts involved, and that he take into consideration the fact that condition of the New England economy is critical, and it is losing \$30 million a year because these quotas prevent most of our hospitals, large apartment homes, schools, and industries from using the practical and inexpensive oil for heating.

What my colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hays] said Monday has no bearing on the issue. In fact, I am surprised that he would inject such extraneous matters into the discussion. For example, I have never talked about the outflow of gold, as he suggests I will. I refuse to make this an issue between oil and coal, in fact there is an unholy alliance between the domestic oil producers and the coal barons. I do not know who would benefit from the lifted restrictions except the elderly patients in the New England seaboard hospitals, the children in the schools, and our poorer residents who cannot afford the expensive coal.

I would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio that he review the facts of the matter and then join the fight if he is so inclined. Surprisingly, I have heard little from him on this issue until yesterday. In passing, I might say that my homework on this subject has been intense for the last 5 years and that I would be happy to provide any background information that the gentleman desires. I must say that I am very sympathetic with the plight of the coal miners that he describes, and at the same time have figures showing that coal production was considerably up in 1962.

In fact, I would hope that a number of gentlemen in this House would begin seriously reviewing this issue. Thank you.

DECISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND TO FINANCE AGRICULTURAL PROJECT IN RED CUBA

(Mr. JOHANSEN (at the request of Mr. HALL) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, another highly responsible voice has been raised in the United States in protest against the recent incredible decision of the United Nations Special Fund to finance an agricultural development project in Red Cuba.

A news release under date of February 18, by Hon. Byron B. Gentry, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, urges that this action be immediately repudiated by the American people and responsible Government officials.

I welcome this pronouncement by the head of this great organization of 1,300,000 overseas combat veterans—a pro-

nouncement which curtly and properly rejects the sophistry of arguments that the United States, as a member of the U.N., is not thereby directly aiding a Sino-Soviet dominated Communist regime in Cuba, dedicated to the takeover of the Western Hemisphere and the conquest of the United States.

Commander Gentry has exceptional credentials when it comes to calling the shots regarding the Cuban situation.

In a press release last September 28, Commander Gentry called for an immediate naval blockade of Cuba—nearly a month before President Kennedy took this unfortunately short-lived action.

In this September 28 statement, which condemned the proposed Soviet "fishing port" as "outrageous," Commander Gentry offered the singularly prophetic warning that if the administration took no action, "the situation will be much worse next month than it is now."

In view of some recent objections by top administration officials to congressional and public criticism of national policies regarding Cuba—the latest by Vice President JOHNSON—I suggest that Commander Gentry's current protest on U.N. aid to Red Cuba can scarcely be characterized as either "irresponsible" or "partisan."

I commend his February 18 statement to the Congress and the American people:

The United Nations proposal to proceed with support of Communist agricultural programs in Cuba is a deliberate affront to the principles of freedom and justice, which motivated its founding. It is highly improper and embarrassing for our Nation to continue supporting a U.N. agency that is giving assistance to a Red dictator, whose purpose is the destruction of our Nation and freedom throughout the Americas.

What this really means is that the United Nations is embarking on a program to strengthen the bloody and oppressive Communist government of Cuba, thus strengthening a regime that is kept in power by the Russian expeditionary force in Cuba.

The VFW is not persuaded by technical explanations that U.S. financial support will not be involved in helping Castro. Regardless of such assurances, the fact remains that the U.S. taxpayers are the major contributor to the kind of endeavor the U.N. is now undertaking in Red Cuba. Directly or indirectly, it will be the U.S. taxpayers who will be footing a major portion of the bill for supporting communism in Cuba under this U.N. project.

It is truly shocking that the U.N., supposedly dedicated to the protection of freedom, is actively supporting an aggressive Red regime, virtually on the doorstep of the United States. The VFW urges that the U.S. Government take every possible step to prevent the United Nations from bolstering Castro and his Communist control of Cuba.

Using U.N. funds and prestige to strengthen Castro's cruel Communist government places the U.N. in a position of deliberately aiding an avowed enemy of the United States. It is this kind of action which creates grave doubts as to the wisdom of continued U.S. membership in the U.N.

U.S. TREASURY ACQUISITION OF HARD FOREIGN CURRENCY

(Mr. CLEVELAND (at the request of Mr. HALL) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the

Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an item from the Washington Post & Times Herald concerning "U.S. Treasury Acquisition of Hard Foreign Currency." This story alleged that the U.S. Treasury was trying to float short-term bonds to the French Government for the equivalent of \$100 to \$150 million.

The Wall Street Journal of March 12, 1963, carried a disturbing editorial about our balance of payments situation entitled "Ignorance or Intent?" Because the strength of the U.S. dollar is important not only to Americans but to the entire free world, I commend this editorial to my colleagues. It says:

IGNORANCE OR INTENT?

Is it possible the Government's officials really do not understand the balance-of-payments problem?

The question is asked in all seriousness, for there are few economic matters more serious than this continuing deficit. The yawning gap was \$2.2 billion last year, almost as huge as the year before, and the consequent gold outflow was nearly \$900 million, bringing America's gold stock to its lowest level in about a quarter of a century.

All hope has been abandoned of ending the drain by the end of this year, as the administration had been promising. On the contrary, Treasury Secretary Dillon now warns of more gold losses and a continuing payments deficit. In a word, we are further than ever from halting this major source of nonconfidence in the dollar, this leakage which at the whim of foreigners could turn into a calamitous flood.

And what, pray, is the Government doing about it?

For one thing, Mr. Dillon says tax reduction plus persistent and firm expenditure control will bring improvement in the balance of payments. His thought on taxes appears to be that rate reductions will spur domestic investment and thus keep more capital at home. To that pious hope about all that can be said now is, we'll see.

The comment about expenditure control was perhaps a joke. It is hard to see how anyone could talk like that with a straight face in view of a Federal spending budget wildly out of control and a budget deficit deliberately planned to hit nearly \$12 billion.

Meantime the Government continues its piddling efforts to stanch the flow: Requiring foreign-aid money to be spent here, discouraging American tourist spending abroad and the like. The continuing payments-gold crisis is sufficient testimony to the inadequacy of these measures.

Now the officials are considering a further gimmick which they think will finally turn the tide. This would be a deliberate boost in short-term interest rates to make them more attractive in relation to foreign rates; the short-term capital outgo is one of the administration's preferred whipping-boys for the payments trouble.

A general move away from the prevailing easy-money policy would be a healthy development of itself, and even this limited tinkering might indeed stop some of the short-term capital movements. But the thinking behind the plan seems peculiar.

The technique being discussed for boosting the rates is to have the Federal Reserve raise the discount rate from 3 percent to possibly 3.5 percent, as though that would automatically increase interest rates, and short-term ones in particular. Unaccompanied by other steps, it might or it might not; in the past such changes have usually followed or accompanied market rises rather than specifically causing them.

build a 600-bed addition at the Cook County Hospital, for a cost estimated at \$24 million, which would then meet the demands of the Hospital Accreditation Committee.

My bill provides that Federal funds can be used to finance up to 90 percent of the cost of additions or improvements or even new eleemosynary hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly willing to support reductions in other Government spending to make funds for my proposal available. I believe this legislation is sound. We established long ago the principle in the Hill-Burton Act that the Federal Government should assist local communities in meeting their hospital needs. However, Mr. Speaker, it is quite obvious that by commingling the needs of our public nonprofit hospitals with our public eleemosynary hospitals, the \$150 million now appropriated does not begin to meet the needs of our Nation's communities.

I firmly believe that by making the present Bill-Burton appropriation available entirely as grants in aid to our not-for-profit hospitals and then making an additional \$150 million available exclusively as grants in aid to the States for meeting the needs of their public eleemosynary hospitals, we will strike a more realistic balance in helping communities of our Nation.

I invite my colleagues to join in co-sponsoring this legislation. A copy of the bill is included at the conclusion of my remarks today.

Distribution of \$150,000,000 proposed for Federal grants to States for construction of public hospitals based on distribution of average monthly number of recipients of public assistance, calendar year 1962

State	Average monthly number of recipients, calendar year 1962	Per cent of U.S. total	Distribution of \$150,000,000
Total.....	7,462,556	100.00	\$150,000,000
Alabama.....	204,484	2.74	4,110,000
Alaska.....	6,409	.09	120,000
Arizona.....	59,287	.79	1,192,000
Arkansas.....	93,345	1.25	1,876,000
California.....	719,433	9.64	14,460,000
Colorado.....	96,100	1.29	1,932,000
Connecticut.....	69,033	.93	1,388,000
Delaware.....	13,469	.18	271,000
District of Columbia.....	29,984	.40	603,000
Florida.....	206,234	2.76	4,145,000
Georgia.....	190,402	2.55	3,827,000
Guam.....	1,203	.02	24,000
Hawaii.....	16,745	.22	337,000
Idaho.....	18,550	.25	373,000
Illinois.....	429,368	5.75	8,630,000
Indiana.....	173,505	2.32	3,487,000
Iowa.....	83,570	1.12	1,477,000
Kansas.....	65,864	.88	1,324,000
Kentucky.....	154,197	2.07	3,099,000
Louisiana.....	245,245	3.33	4,990,000
Maine.....	45,155	.61	908,000
Maryland.....	78,525	1.05	1,578,000
Massachusetts.....	173,469	2.32	3,487,000
Michigan.....	320,554	4.29	6,443,000
Minnesota.....	116,662	1.56	2,345,000
Mississippi.....	177,019	2.37	3,558,000
Missouri.....	246,270	3.30	4,950,000
Montana.....	19,886	.27	400,000
Nebraska.....	32,371	.43	651,000
Nevada.....	7,750	.10	156,000
New Hampshire.....	12,344	.17	248,000
New Jersey.....	133,356	1.79	2,681,000
New Mexico.....	44,067	.59	886,000
New York.....	571,030	7.65	11,478,000
North Carolina.....	188,399	2.52	3,787,000
North Dakota.....	17,273	.23	347,000
Ohio.....	384,492	5.15	7,728,000
Oklahoma.....	188,378	2.52	3,786,000
Oregon.....	63,115	.86	1,269,000

Distribution of \$150,000,000 proposed for Federal grants to States for construction of public hospitals based on distribution of average monthly number of recipients of public assistance, calendar year 1962—Continued

State	Average monthly number of recipients, calendar year 1962	Per cent of U.S. total	Distribution of \$150,000,000
Pennsylvania.....	428,768	5.75	\$3,618,000
Puerto Rico.....	290,571	3.89	5,841,000
Rhode Island.....	34,274	.46	689,000
South Carolina.....	76,870	1.03	1,545,000
South Dakota.....	20,943	.28	421,000
Tennessee.....	156,129	2.09	3,138,000
Texas.....	341,140	4.57	6,857,000
Utah.....	30,830	.41	620,000
Vermont.....	14,051	.19	282,000
Virgin Islands.....	2,065	.03	42,000
Virginia.....	71,395	.96	1,435,000
Washington.....	122,082	1.64	2,454,000
West Virginia.....	161,059	2.16	3,237,000
Wisconsin.....	104,749	1.40	2,105,000
Wyoming.....	8,100	.11	163,000

¹ Excludes recipients under general assistance program; State agency does not report these data. Each State's allotment would be altered slightly as the figures for Indiana and Idaho become available.

H.R. 4831

A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to establish a special program for the construction, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of public eleemosynary hospitals

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 621 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291d) is amended by striking out "construction of public and other nonprofit hospitals" and inserting in lieu thereof "construction of public hospitals, other than public eleemosynary hospitals, and other nonprofit hospitals".

(b) Subsection (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291a (e)) is amended by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(e)" and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) the term 'public eleemosynary hospital' means any hospital owned or operated by a State or political subdivision of a State or any agency or instrumentality of a State or such a political subdivision in which all patients are treated and attended by physicians who treat or attend such patients without reimbursement or receive reimbursement therefor only from the public entity owning or operating such hospital."

(c) Subsection (k) of such section 631 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) In the case of any project for the construction of a public eleemosynary hospital which is approved after the effective date of this paragraph, the Federal share shall be up to 90 per centum of the cost of the construction of such project."

Sec. 2. (a) Title VI of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., subchapter IV) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART I—CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC ELEEMOSYNARY HOSPITALS

"Authorization of appropriations

"SEC. 671. In order to assist the States in carrying out the purposes of section 601(b) there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and a like sum for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, for the construction of public eleemosynary hospitals.

"Allotments to States

"SEC. 672. (a) Each State for which a State plan has been submitted and approved under section 623 prior to or during a fiscal year shall be entitled for such year to an allotment of a sum bearing the same ratio to the amount appropriated pursuant to section 671 for such fiscal year as the number of in-State bears to the aggregate of individuals receiving general assistance in all the States.

"(b) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'general assistance' means money payments or medical care received by needy individuals under a program established by State law or by an ordinance of a political subdivision of a State, but does not include any such payments or care received by an inmate of any public penal or correctional institution;

"(2) the number of individuals receiving general assistance in any State and in all the States shall be the average monthly number of such individuals for the most recent year for which satisfactory data, as determined by the Surgeon General, are available for all the States.

"Approval of projects

"SEC. 673. For each project for construction of a public eleemosynary hospital, there shall be submitted to the Surgeon General through the State agency (designated as provided in section 623(a)(1)) an application by the State or a political subdivision thereof. Such application shall set forth—

"(1) a description of the site for such project;

"(2) plans and specifications therefor in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Surgeon General under section 622(e);

"(3) reasonable assurance that title, as defined in section 631(j), to such site is or will be vested in the applicant or in the public entity which is to operate the hospital;

"(4) reasonable assurance that adequate financial support will be available for the construction of the project and for its maintenance and operation when completed; and

"(5) reasonable assurance that the rates of pay for laborers and mechanics engaged in construction of the project will be not less than the prevailing local wage rates for similar work as determined in accordance with Public Law 403 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 30, 1935, as amended.

The Surgeon General shall approve any such application if (A) sufficient funds to pay the Federal share of the cost of construction of such project are available from the allotment to the State made under section 672; (B) it has been approved and recommended by the State agency and is entitled to priority over other projects for the construction of public eleemosynary hospitals within the State in accordance with the regulations prescribed pursuant to section 622(d); and (C) such project is in conformity with the State plan approved under section 623. No application shall be disapproved until the Surgeon General has afforded the applicant an opportunity for a hearing.

"Payments

"SEC. 674. (a) Upon approving an application under this part, the Surgeon General shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury an amount equal to the Federal share of the estimated cost of construction of the project and designate the appropriation from which it is to be paid. Such certification shall provide for payments to the State. Upon certification by the State agency, based upon inspection by it, that work has been performed upon a project, or purchases have

been made. In accordance with the approved plans and specifications, and that payment of an installment is due to the applicant, the Surgeon General shall certify such installment for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury; except that if the Surgeon General, after investigation or otherwise, has ground to believe that a default has occurred requiring action pursuant to section 632(a) he may, upon giving notice of hearing pursuant to such subsection, withhold certification pending action based on such hearing.

"(b) Amendment of any approved application shall be subject to approval in the same manner as an original application. Certification under subsection (a) may be amended, either upon approval of an amendment of the application or upon revision of the estimated cost of a project. An amended certification may direct that any additional payment be made from the applicable allotment for the fiscal year in which such amended certification is made.

"(c) The funds paid under this section for the construction of an approved project shall be used solely for carrying out such project as so approved."

(b) Clause (1) of subsection (f) of section 622 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291e(f)(1)) is amended by striking out the comma immediately preceding "but" and all that follows through the word "group".

Sec. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on July 1, 1963; except that such amendments, other than the amendment made by section 2(b) of this Act, shall not apply to any project for the construction of a public eleemosynary hospital, if an application with respect to such hospital was approved under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act before July 1, 1963.

RESIGNATION FROM AND APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

MARCH 13, 1963.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Office of the Speaker,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I deeply regret to advise you that I will not be able to serve as a delegate to the meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group which will meet at Guanajuato, Mexico, March 18-21, 1963.

Circumstances have arisen which make it necessary for me to remain in Washington during those days. I particularly regret such action because of my interest in Mexican-American affairs. I was looking forward with great anticipation to this third interparliamentary meeting.

Your kindness in designating me as a delegate is most appreciated. I hope that this necessary change of plans at this late date will not cause an inconvenience to you.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-420, the Chair appoints as a member of the U.S. delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group for the meeting to be held in the Republic of Mexico, beginning on Monday,

March 18, 1963, the gentleman from California [Mr. CAMERON] to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR COLLEGE TUITION

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today to permit tax deductions for college tuition and other educational expenses.

This proposed amendment to the Internal Revenue Code is one way in which the Federal Government can offer direct encouragement of higher education. Further, it can be accomplished without Federal control or regulation.

The costs of higher education in our country have risen sharply in recent years—well above the general cost index climb. Those who shoulder this burden—parents or students, themselves—are entitled to more equitable tax treatment.

Specifically, this bill will allow a taxpayer to deduct from gross income tuition and certain other educational expenses paid for his education, the education of his spouse, or any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning.

Laboratory, library, field study, enrollment, and other fees and charges, as well as the costs of the required textbooks will be deductible under the provisions of the bill. However, it will not permit a tax deduction for unrelated expenses such as room, board and travel.

I urge Congress to pay particular attention to this area as it deliberates the many tax reduction and reform bills which will come before it in the days ahead.

PROBE OF U.S. INTERESTS SHIPPING TO CUBA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I disclosed on the floor of the House late yesterday afternoon that a naturalized American citizen who has received some \$32 million in U.S. Government-insured loans has a substantial interest in overseas companies which account for some 30 percent of all current non-Communist shipping to Communist Cuba.

This man's name is Manuel E. Kulukundis. He was naturalized on June 20, 1955, and lives in New York. As I stated earlier, he curiously obtained a fleet of surplus World War II U.S. vessels purchased under the Ship Sales Act of 1946 the same day he obtained U.S. citizenship; and purchase of the Government surplus vessels had been previously questioned because he was not an American citizen.

Since that time Kulukundis has received some \$32 million in U.S. Government-insured loans which have helped

underwrite his worldwide shipping operations.

In my remarks to the House yesterday I revealed that during the summer months of 1962, Kulukundis ships accounted for 10 percent of all free world shipping to Cuba, and that 12 of the 14 Kulukundis ships were tankers carrying vital Soviet cargos from parts inside the U.S.S.R.

From facts I included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD last night accompanied by information now in my possession I firmly feel sufficient evidence now exists to initiate full investigation by appropriate committees of Congress into the entire operations of this citizen of convenience.

WELCOME TO ELGIN

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 10, 1963, South Carolina's newest industry officially held open house on the occasion of the dedication of its new watch plant at Elgin, S.C., in Kershaw County, in my district. The public was invited.

In the Columbia (S.C.) State of Saturday, March 9, 1963, there appeared an almost full-page advertisement of invitation and I quote:

Elgin National Watch Co. cordially invites you to attend the dedication of its new watch plant at Elgin [formerly Blaney] Sunday, March 10, 3 p.m. at the plant site [Kershaw County]. Program includes an open house and plant tour. Refreshments will be served. Bring the family this Sunday and meet Elgin, South Carolina's newest industry.

We are proud to have the Elgin National Watch Co. come to South Carolina. We welcome them with all the hospitality at our command, and we salute the great efforts of all those who made the plant a reality. We were privileged to have visiting us in South Carolina, on the occasion of the opening, the president and the chairman of the board, and three directors of Elgin National Watch Co., who headed the list of Elgin executives participating in the firm's plant dedication.

Henry M. Margolis, president and board chairman, attended with his lovely wife and son.

Among the directors who attended were William C. Croft, president, Pyle National Co.—a South Carolina native who has made good in the business world; A. Phillip Goldsmith, chairman of the board, Bates Fabrics, Inc.; and Charles F. Willis, Jr., president, Alaska Air Lines, Inc. In addition, eight members of the Elgin management of the company's general offices at Elgin, Ill., participated in the dedication. The Honorable John C. West, able senator of Kershaw County, S.C., was master of ceremonies. He introduced the Reverend Dean Clyde, pastor of the Blaney Baptist Church who gave the invocation. Then, appropriately, we had "The Star-Spangled Banner." There is nothing

unusual about this; in South Carolina we put God first and the country next.

Then Senator West introduced the various platform guests including those I have already named who did us high honor by attending the dedication. He also introduced ex-Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, whose efforts in obtaining the plant were saluted by Senator West and others on the program. Senator STROM THURMOND was present to honor us with his presence. Then Senator West introduced President Henry M. Margolis, who made the dedication address.

It had been my hope that I would be able to put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full text of the address of this great businessman, symbolic of the free enterprise system of this great Nation. Since I do not have the text, I will try to highlight the significant facts he brought out.

Of the 25 million watches sold in 1962 in the United States of America, only 1,250,000 were manufactured in the United States. Not only are we failing to produce for our own people, but we are letting imports take away from our people the possibility of jobs working in the watch factories of this Nation. Mr. Margolis significantly contrasted the production in Russia, where in 1961, the Russians produced 25 million watches, and took pride in the fact that they had developed that many technicians to do the intricate handwork necessary to assemble the watches.

He pointed out to us the problem involved in the import situation. Eighty percent of the cost of producing an Elgin watch, or any other American watch, is labor. We pay the highest prices in the world for labor, and we are proud of that fact, but we are competing with foreign manufacturers who pay as little as 30 cents an hour for their labor.

The courageous president of this company exhibited the magnificent courage which is typical of the management of his company. He stated that if his company was expendable, they were not going to cry about it, but they had to be convinced that it was in the best interest of the Nation. Meanwhile, he expressed the determination of his entire personnel to face the tasks and meet the challenges before them. They intend to put out the best watches in the world—and they will. They intend to integrate the National Elgin Watch Co. into any defense effort this country may make, and he told of the training of the fine people of the community of the work which they had to do.

He related the history of the Elgin plant coming to South Carolina. Less than 6 months before March 10, the ground had been broken, and on the occasion of the dedication, approximately 220 people were gainfully employed in the production of fine watches.

He saluted the fine people of Kershaw County, and the surrounding areas who have assimilated the training offered and are giving excellent effort in their new jobs at the plant. I am sure much of the credit for this is due Mr. A. H. Buhrow, plant manager, who was on the speakers' platform.

We were all inspired by the address of this fine businessman. He dedicated his plant to America, to usefulness for the purposes of this great country. I felt that we were listening to a big patriot of a patriotic organization.

Later he presented Gov. Donald S. Russell with a magnificent timepiece. Governor Russell responded to the dedication address in the fine fashion so characteristic of this brilliant new chief executive of South Carolina. He welcomed not only the Elgin plant, but all of its officials, to the warmth and hospitality of South Carolina, and told Mr. Margolis that we would consider him an honorary citizen of our great State, and presented to him a flag of the State of South Carolina to be flown over the new plant.

After the ceremony, Mr. Margolis made an appropriate reply. He then presented Senator John C. West with the first watch, a fitting tribute to the untiring efforts of Senator West in bringing the plant to South Carolina.

I think it significant that on the inside cover of the program, Mr. Margolis had also included a very timely statement. We quote from that statement:

In 1864, the Elgin National Watch Co. was incorporated in Chicago and shortly thereafter its first plant was built in nearby Elgin, Ill. Since the first Elgin watch was delivered from the hands of its early craftsmen, Elgin timepieces have never ceased ticking away the seconds, counting the minutes and hours for millions of persons throughout the world. And during three wars, Elgin has contributed importantly to our Nation's defense as a producer of specialized timing mechanisms.

Today, nearly 100 years later, Elgin is proud to dedicate its newest watch plant here in Elgin, S.C. This first phase of our operation here contains 72,000-square feet of space, and features the most advanced equipment, air conditioning and dehumidifying systems. Without doubt, it is the most modern and efficient watch assembly operation in the United States, and possibly the world.

The role of Elgin in South Carolina is a most significant one in the company's plans to maintain and expand its preeminence in the watchmaking field in the United States. To the people who are the Elgin National Watch Co. in South Carolina, therefore, we look for the same skills and dedication that have characterized Elgin's long and successful history of fine watchmaking. We hope also that in the future plants serving other Elgin operations can be located here.

As production of watches becomes a reality in South Carolina, we wish to extend our deepest appreciation for the outstanding cooperation and help from the many people and organizations who have made this new industry possible. We take great pride in becoming a member of your community and thank you for your warm welcome. And we look forward to a long and pleasant relationship with those who have worked so diligently on our behalf.

Also included in the statement was a news story released to the press on February 27, 1963, describing a significant Elgin contribution to U.S. space exploration activities. The news story is as follows:

DOWNNEY, CALIF.—The Elgin National Watch Co.'s Research and Development Division, Rolling Meadows, Ill., was selected by North American Aviation's Space and In-

formation Systems Division to develop and build the unique timekeeping device for the Apollo command module. The device is an electronic metronome with an infallible sense of timing that will call the signals on board NASA's moon-bound Apollo spacecraft.

The Apollo spacecraft, which is under the direction of NASA's manned-spacecraft center, Houston, Tex., is scheduled to take three Americans on a round trip to the moon for scientific research by 1970.

The award to the Illinois firm was the 17th major selection by North American Aviation's Space and Information Systems Division, principal contractor for the Apollo command and service modules. The 17 companies have received awards totaling more than \$128 million, and are located in 10 States.

The electronic timekeeper will be moon-bound astronauts what the automatic clock radio and electric timer are to the contemporary housewife.

It will receive its synchronization from the on-board guidance and navigation computer. The computer solves a problem, then synchronizes the timekeeper to count cadence and send the signal to start or stop an operation.

With a required flight and ground check-out operating life of about 2,000 hours, the space-age timepiece will be called upon to keep the spacecraft television, telemetry, and on-board test equipment synchronized.

It will also provide clock pulses to the sequencer which will jettison the Apollo escape tower as the huge three-stage advanced Saturn C-V space vehicle breaks the magnetic bounds of earth.

The electronic metronome will be a little black box about the size of a loaf of bread and will weigh less than 10 pounds. With the equivalent of 4,800 parts tucked away, some small as a pinhead, but none larger than a golf ball, the device will utilize the most recent developments in microminiature circuitry, recording for later analysis elapsed time between major events such as retrorocket firings.

The robot timekeeper will have a redundancy (emergency backup feature) that will guarantee 1-million-to-1 odds against failure.

Its passion for accuracy will be equaled only by the National Bureau of Standards, with which the timekeeper will be synchronized before plug-in to the command module.

Senator West also introduced some of the ladies present: Mrs. Henry Margolis; South Carolina's first lady, Virginia Russell; Mrs. Robert W. Hemphill, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon; then Senator and Mrs. George McKeown, of Cherokee County, S.C., and Senator and Mrs. Dan Laney, of Lee County, S.C. Singled out in the audience were Commissioner Les Myers, of Kershaw County; E. T. Bowen, of Elgin; Howard Speaks, Ed Mitchell, and Frank Rector, of Camden, S.C., and E. C. Potter, mayor of Elgin. Time did not permit further introduction.

A crowd of 5,000 people attended the dedication. The benediction was given by the Reverend Milton McGurt, pastor of the Elgin Methodist Church.

A silent host at the dedication was our own country. Through the magnificent efforts of the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce of the United States of America, a water system at Blaney, S.C., now Elgin, S.C., evolved from a dream to reality. As Senator West so gratuitously pointed out—without water we could not have

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hoped to have this magnificent plant. I salute the Area Redevelopment Administration, its helpful officials, its employees at the Washington level and in the Atlanta regional office, for their magnificent cooperation and help in getting water for Blaney. This is the kind of fruitfulness the Area Redevelopment Administration was designed to be a part of. Industry, investment, jobs, salaries, productivity, all a reality. And throughout all, the preservation and promotion of the free enterprise system that has made America great.

Like many others sitting on the platform on that beautiful Sunday afternoon, I could look out over the heads of the crowd and see in the distance the horizons which our eyesight limited us. I was too realistic to think that I could see beyond the horizon, or prophesy what might happen to us. I could only say a little prayer of thankfulness that we have people in industry like President Margolis and the people who came to do us honor in the dedication on that Sunday. I feel confident that with people of such caliber, together with the people of the locality who have made a magnificent stride in coming untrained from the farms and the homes, and learning the skilled talents of assembling watches.

After the ceremony a fine tour of the plant was arranged. Courtesy was the watchword and hospitality the order of the day.

It was a great day in South Carolina on Sunday.

Welcome Elgin. We are happy to have you, proud of you, and we hope that in the future the great name of Elgin will be synonymous with the great name of the State of South Carolina.

CONSENSUS ON CUBA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, there exists today what I believe to be a rough consensus of opinion on one of the most vexing problems with which the United States has had to deal in recent years—I am referring to the Cuban situation. This consensus has been shaped and hammered out by means of public debate; very few other foreign policy or national security issues have been submitted to such an intensive interchange of ideas and evaluations as has the Cuban problem.

Public opinion and the governmental policymaking machinery have had sufficient exposure to this problem for the past 4 years to have sifted the wheat from the chaff of this debate; to have eliminated certain extreme or rash solutions; and to have observed the effects of various actions on the part of our Government on the viability of the Havana regime. This has helped to pare the Cuban debate to the bone, to the relevant heart of the matter. I believe that it is necessary at this time to initiate an evaluation of this consensus, with a view to measuring the pertinence of the steps toward solution which our Gov-

ernment has taken to date, and in order to provide the basis for recommendations for future steps to which I add my own views. The debate, in other words, must move with all responsibility forward into new areas of consideration.

The role of the loyal opposition has on occasion been called into question during this debate. Let us put this behind us permanently; what is involved is the security of the United States of America. In our concern for this, we are all united. I believe that constructive debate can and does serve a vital function in a democracy—that of exposing policy to public scrutiny, in which crucible a policy survives or falls on the combined interests of the American people.

It is in this crucible of lengthy public consideration and debate that a distinguishable consensus of opinion on the Cuban problem has been distilled. I am grateful to many of my distinguished colleagues in both bodies of this Congress for providing some of the more recent and valuable debating material which has served to finally sharpen and focus the public's appreciation of the Cuban problem, and to stimulate our National Government's responsibility in meeting that problem.

Let me turn now to what is my interpretation of this consensus of opinion about Cuba. First, there seems to be wide agreement on one fundamental issue. We want to settle the problem without invading Cuba, if it is humanly possible.

This feeling is tempered by another, equally strong: the problem must be solved. The United States cannot accept the continued presence of Soviet military power in the Western Hemisphere. Containment is not enough; Soviet troops in Cuba present an intolerable situation. This is true for many reasons, and people may differ on why they agree that this is so, but they do agree that there must be a withdrawal of Soviet forces from the island. The problem of how to do this, of course, is one which can be faced when we are in agreement, and the executive branch is in agreement, that it should be done.

This brings us to the third point of consensus on the Cuban problem. And that is that our Government has not found an effective policy of solving the Cuban problem so far. I am not going to go into criticism of specific points of policy. I simply mean to point out that Fidel Castro has been in power in Cuba for 4 years, and that there has been a Soviet military presence in Cuba for some time, and that this presence brought the world to the brink last October, and that it continues to menace hemispheric security, and that Cuba as a base for the training of saboteurs and agitators is increasing, not decreasing, the security of the American States. The consensus is that Cuba is an obvious problem to which we have not found a solution, obvious or otherwise.

Another point in this consensus is that if the Monroe Doctrine has been multilateralized as an instrument of hemispheric security, then it must serve as an instrument of our security as well as our neighbors.

It has been pointed out that if the doctrine was multilateralized it was in order to keep the United States from unilaterally invoking it according to its own interpretation. There are many who disagree with this opinion.

But there can be no legal question about the security treaties between the American States, including OAS. The Rio Treaty signed to circumvent the necessity to resort to the Monroe Doctrine, must, in its stead, provide for our security. Under this treaty we can invoke any kind of sanction, including military, in order to avoid a threat to the security of the American States. It is time all the American people realize that we have a solid legal basis for our firm insistence that the Soviet military establishment get out of Cuba.

In this respect, I should point out many have found sadly lacking the support for actions against the Castro regime on the part of the organization of American States. I am speaking now not only of precipitant military actions, but even the simple diplomatic, economic and commercial sanctions provided for in the treaty. Some nations have not even broken off relations with the Castro regime, despite the missile crisis in October, and the Cuban embassies in these countries continue to serve as focal distribution points of propaganda and subversives, continue to provide means of traveling to Cuba for guerrilla training, and continue in general to dissipate and fragment the actions of those American States which are concerned about Cuban troublemaking. An honestly debatable question is: Has the administration exerted sufficient leadership, or sufficient pressure, to bring the members of the Organization of American States into agreement about sanctions on the Cuban espionage and sabotage center?

For myself, I feel we have been sorely lacking a policy on Cuba. I don't think the administration has really developed a clear policy about Cuba or the Western Hemisphere with respect to its freedom. I feel we must emphasize to all the peoples of the world that we have made no commitments that prevent us from continuing the embargo—quarantine if you will—or from taking stronger action if it is essential to our security or to the peace and freedom of this hemisphere. The President should make it clear that his hands are completely untied as to quarantine or any action required for the security of this hemisphere. I feel we should have a powerful defense organization for the Caribbean states and Central America. I feel we should use every means at our command to curb shipments of goods to Cuba by our allies. And we have our own economic assistance program as a meaningful tool to end this sham. How ridiculous can we be to allow what is still going on daily to continue? Here we give economic assistance and maintain broad trade agreements with many countries which, in turn, assist Cuba's economy and strengthen Castro, often providing our own goods, our own machinery parts and replacements so vital to Castro's productivity. We should carry out our threat to withdraw our aid to the na-

tions violating this basic principle of morality and justice. The President has this authority; he should use it.

I feel it is necessary to insist on the withdrawal of Soviet troops—to relieve this uncertainty which dominates our minds regarding the existence of vast Soviet troops and weapons which could strike at us or other vital points in the Western Hemisphere. I am convinced that if these Soviet forces are removed that they will take with them most of the weapons they brought there, thus removing the most potent tools Castroism has in this hemisphere. This brings me to another thought.

What on earth is this question of offensive or defensive threat? What difference does it make? The Soviets have not brought thousands of troops and millions of rubles worth of equipment into Cuba to bask in the Cuban sun. The important thing is that there is this huge Soviet military buildup in the Caribbean 90 miles from our shores—brazenly and defiantly dedicated to the subversion and the threat to security of our hemisphere. It does not matter if it is offensive or defensive. What does matter is that the Soviet buildup has turned Cuba into a base for subversion and terrorism throughout the hemisphere.

Castro, buttressed by this Soviet strength, makes no secret of his aims. "Ché" Guevara, his principal strategist said publicly just a few months ago that the Soviet Union from its Cuban base intends to use every means to spread its influence throughout Latin America; stimulating unrest and guerrilla warfare to weaken or topple neighboring governments. He emphasized that there is no solution but armed struggle to overthrow these governments. Guevara admitted that guerrillas in Paraguay, in Guatemala, Colombia, and Venezuela are already active in armed struggle and that guerrilla groups also have been inciting clashes in Nicaragua and Peru. What more do we need.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware that the Cuban problem is not a simple one, but I am convinced that it is a vital one to this Nation's security. My purpose today in bringing up these points has been to suggest that a rough sort of consensus has been arrived at about the Cuban problem, and that now, on the basis of, and operating within this consensus, we ought to turn the ongoing debate onto responsible measures to solve, or at least to reduce, the problem to acceptable dimensions.

Public concern over the Cuban imbroglio has assumed many forms and has covered a wide range of evaluations of the problem and possible avenues to explore toward its solution.

Toward this end I trust a bold policy will emanate, and I am confident that the whole country will unite behind whatever firm action the President recommends to remove this menace. Of course we should have a bipartisan policy. But, to paraphrase Senator KEATING, bipartisanship does not mean blind man's bluff. It means alert, open-minded support for actions the President takes in pursuit of U.S. objectives. When the President acts—whether successfully

as in October, or unsuccessfully as at the Bay of Pigs—he can expect bipartisan backing with no recriminations. However, and I emphasize this, there must be a definite policy to expect bipartisan support. When there is no policy, except wait and see, then, all citizens, yes and Members of Congress, have a responsibility to make their views known. I believe that continued expressions of American concern over the Soviet threat in our hemisphere are very much in the national interest. They can only strengthen the President's hand in dealing with the Soviets and convincing them that we are determined to put an end to their military activities in the Caribbean.

One such expression of concern has been forwarded to me recently by a group of young citizens from my native borough of Queens in New York. It is contained in a resolution adopted by the Queens County Young Republican Association of which Gordon L. Busching, of Kew Gardens, serves as president. The resolution was drafted by Z. Michael Szaz, Ph. D., a member of the graduate faculty of the History Department of St. John's University, a noted author of numerous books and scholarly articles and a recent panelist at the International Political Science Association's congress in Paris.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert the resolution at this point in the RECORD:

RESOLUTION ON THE CUBAN SITUATION UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE QUEENS COUNTY YOUNG REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, FEBRUARY 27, 1963

Whereas the Soviet Union, by deployment of military forces, political subversion and economic domination, has established a hostile Communist base in the Western Hemisphere in Cuba in contravention of the Monroe Doctrine;

Whereas during the fall of 1962 offensive missile weapons were dispatched by the Soviet Union to Cuba and, though allegedly withdrawn the promise of a ground inspection of the dismantled bases was never implemented;

Whereas the Cuban Communist government and its Sino-Soviet and satellite experts and training personnel are actively engaged in subverting the political and social order of free countries in Latin America and are maintaining an excessive weapons arsenal;

Whereas the Communist rulers of the Cuban nation have established a totalitarian police regime against the wishes and interests of the Cuban people; and

Whereas the United States remains the main military, political and economic bulwark of free nations locked into a lethal struggle with international communism and has to act in its own and its allies' interests Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee recommends the following actions: The U.S. Government shall, by extending a short time limit, demand from the Cuban and Soviet Governments that a ground and air inspection of missile and air bases be permitted under the supervision of the Organization of American States.

If such a demand is not complied with, the U.S. Government should be forced to decree a complete embargo of all goods to Cuba by the ships of any nation and enforce it by all the means at our command, including if necessary the Armed Forces of the United States, and/or take any and all actions necessary to liquidate the Communist danger to the Western Hemisphere.

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. HALPERN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I want to generally associate myself with the gentlemen who have been speaking out on this vital matter which is of such great interest to the American people. I have known Dr. Michael Szaz for many years and he brings a wide breadth of understanding to these subjects. I read with interest the resolution which has been incorporated into the RECORD by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] and I want to commend this fine group of young Republicans for their statement. Mr. Szaz is their inspirational leader.

Looking back to the statement by the President of the United States just before the 1962 election, I well recall the firmness of the President's position. His actions did not keep up with his words. In point six of his declaration he affirmed his intention to press the blockade of Cuba until adequate on-site inspection was accomplished. His abandonment of this position before such inspection was provided for has weakened our position throughout the world and certainly given wide latitude for action to Mr. Khrushchev who will not have to fear our strong words as long as Mr. Kennedy is in the White House.

I commend the gentleman for bringing this important message to the House of Representatives.

(Mr. HALPERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include a resolution.)

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on this subject.

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

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that on rollcall No. 14 I was recorded as not voting. I was present and voted in the affirmative. I ask unanimous consent that the rollcall be corrected accordingly.

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

There was no objection.

DYNA-SOAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today the House passed H.R. 2420, a bill to authorize for the fiscal year 1964 procurement, research, development, tests, and evaluation of aircraft missiles and naval vessels for the Armed Forces. During the 4 hours of general debate on that bill the only real controversy had to do with the RS-70, previously known as the B-70. A great deal of

time was consumed in discussing that project and there was not sufficient time available to me to bring up a subject which I think is also of great importance to the whole defense posture.

A new controversy seems in the making. Yesterday the Washington Daily News carried a big headline to the effect that the United States may scratch Dyna-Soar. The article in this paper indicated that Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara may cancel the Air Force role in either Gemini or Dyna-Soar. For the information of the Members who are not acquainted with the various space projects, Gemini is a project to develop space rendezvous and docking techniques in orbit, using a two-man capsule. Dyna-Soar, which is also called the X-20A, is an Air Force project involving a manned, winged, glide reentry vehicle of orbital capability boosted by a Titan III launch vehicle. The Gemini is scheduled for flight tests beginning late this year and the Dyna-Soar is not scheduled for testing until 1965.

Mr. Speaker, the news item which appeared yesterday followed testimony made public by the House Armed Services Committee which indicated that Defense Secretary McNamara said he would not want to prejudge statements that have been made but his guess was that Gemini, as against Dyna-Soar, has a greater military potential for us. Apparently, Mr. Speaker, the question to be decided is as to whether to continue with Dyna-Soar or modify Gemini for military purposes. Secretary McNamara is quoted as saying each spacecraft could cost \$800 million and before investing \$1.6 billion the Government probably would make a choice between them.

My purpose in rising today is not to tell the House that Secretary McNamara is about to make a mistake. Far from it—I have considerable respect for Mr. McNamara. One time I told him when he appeared before the Merchant Marine Committee that if he wanted to cut down a military establishment in my district and if he could show me that it was no longer needed I would support him.

In this case of the Dyna-Soar, which is being developed in the congressional district adjoining mine, I would make the same statement. However, if I think the Secretary is wrong I will oppose him with equal directness. Especially I stress the matter of justification because when you are spending public funds and administering the public business you just do not make a decision and act without letting the people know why you make the decisions you do; or that is the way it should be.

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

Mr. PELLY. I yield to my colleague from Washington, in whose district the Dyna-Soar is being developed.

Mr. STINSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY] to say if he believes there are political considerations in awarding or cancellation of contracts.

Mr. PELLY. I would say to my colleague that yesterday in the general debate it was made abundantly clear by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee that such a controversy is being looked into at the other end of the Capitol. Such influence or political consideration has been suspected.

I will say this too, I have a high regard for Secretary McNamara. Any political motivation in my judgment would not be of his deliberate doing. He is not such a man.

But, Mr. Speaker, I would say to my colleague the public needs for facts and reassurance on this score.

For example, the President, while campaigning in support of Mayor Richardson Dilworth's candidacy for Governor of Pennsylvania last fall, speaking at the McKeesport, Pa., city hall on October 13, 1962, said:

Working with Governor Lawrence since 1960, we have increased by 50 percent the number of prime defense contracts that come to Pennsylvania, job retraining, cleaning our rivers, area redevelopment, increasing our food supplies for those on relief—all these measures which can be brought about with a progressive, democratic Governor, working with all of us.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the President implied very pointedly that only by the election of a Democrat Governor could Pennsylvania expect to maintain or improve its present posture with respect to defense contracts.

It is known furthermore that all decisions on contract awards are channeled through the White House. Every award over \$1 million, I have been told, goes to the White House and thereafter to someone for political advantage in making a public announcement.

The public knows this. The public also knows there was an inference that if the President's brother was elected to the Senate it would be good for Massachusetts in obtaining defense business.

I would defend Mr. McNamara himself but as for this administration no one has convinced the public that there are not political considerations in these matters.

When the next election comes around questions of this nature will be raised. Rightfully so too. I imagine my colleague will remind his constituents of what has transpired. But I certainly hold Mr. McNamara blameless—unless someone shows to the contrary. I disagree with his reasons as to his decision on the TFX. It is a costly mistake to my mind.

As was said yesterday, Mr. McNamara is no military genius, but he is an executive and as such, of course, he will make honest blunders.

I do not want him to make any such wrong decision with regard to Dyna-Soar. That is why I am raising this issue today and writing into the Record what experts have testified regarding continuation of Dyna-Soar.

I certainly do not think Mr. McNamara is motivated by political consideration but somebody on the administration team that made this decision could have been politically motivated and I think

that the public interest calls for more facts than have been revealed.

Mr. Speaker, when the question as to the possible striking of the Dyna-Soar program comes up there are some facts which I think Members of this House and the public should be given. For example, I think testimony of Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., who is the Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, before my Committee of Science and Astronautics on February 25, 1962, made certain things very clear insofar as the interest of science in connection with both the Dyna-Soar and the Gemini.

Let me cite what Dr. Seamans said in response to a question. I will read into the Record from the actual transcript. Mr. Hammill, a staff member of the Science and Astronautics Committee asked this question:

Mr. HAMMILL. Well now there are reports in the press to the effect that in view of the NASA-Air Force Gemini agreement that the Dyna-Soar program is being reevaluated within Defense.

Now the question is: Can Dyna-Soar and Gemini be distinguished as to objectives, because we understand Gemini to be looking toward maneuverability in space, rendezvous in docking and landing at a small preselected land site, which seems to me to be very similar to the objectives of Dyna-Soar.

Mr. SEAMANS. Well, it is true that all major programs are always under review and consequently Dyna-Soar is being thoroughly evaluated.

We in NASA feel that the two programs are complementary and not in conflict, one with another. We look to the Gemini to push forward the frontiers in space with space-type maneuvers, the kind you referred to. However, we feel the Dyna-Soar is an extremely important part of the national effort in order to better understand the problems of very high speed maneuver during reentry, large acceleration, large L/R lift-drag ratios. This is important in systems that may involve return from orbit on a prescribed orbit, rather—in the case of Gemini we can wait an extra orbit or two to come down when we want, in the case of the Dyna-Soar we would have the ability to come down without going around the earth several times to get in a favorable position.

Also the Dyna-Soar is giving this country an opportunity to gain additional information on certain very important materials under very high temperature. It would be, we feel, a loss to the country if this program were cancelled.

Mr. Speaker, it is not possible, of course, to divorce defense and the peaceful exploration of space. Military authorities have made it very clear that a major breakthrough in space on the part of the Soviets could place the United States in a position of vulnerability which we have not occupied before. We would have a gap.

From the foregoing, Mr. Speaker, it will be clear that from a scientific point of view the Dyna-Soar program is considered important. As to the testimony indicating the position of the military service let me cite Lt. Gen. James Ferguson, Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development, U.S. Air Force. In appearing before the Committee of Science and Astronautics on March 1, 1963, in his statement on space posture General Ferguson said:

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ganization, which plans to spend \$1.2 million in Castro Cuba under a Fund grant of 1961, has administered by far the most projects of any U.N. agency. The FAO has participated in 113 projects.

I might point out again that the International Atomic Energy Agency has participated in only one project—that in Yugoslavia.

I am pleased to be able to inform the House that none of the 42 projects ap-

proved this year are in Communist-bloc nations. This will be of some relief to American taxpayers who are footing 40 percent of the Special Fund bill. However, let us not forget that under continuing projects started in earlier years the Special Fund still is involved in six projects in Communist Cuba, Communist Yugoslavia, and Communist Poland at a cost to the American taxpayer of \$2,249,040.

The nations and territories represented in the 42 new Special Fund projects are: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Iran, Jordan, Madagascar, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, South Korea, Senegal, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UAR, Singapore, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

3. Costs of individual projects, January 1963

Project by country	Approved by governing council	Executing agency	Duration of project (years)	Cost of projects (U.S. dollar equivalent)		
				Total	Special fund earmarkings ¹	Government counterpart contribution ¹
Afghanistan: Groundwater investigation.....	January 1963	U.N.	5	2,099,700	1,389,700	710,000
Argentina: Mineral survey in the Andean Cordillera.....	do	U.N.	4	2,410,900	1,166,900	1,244,000
Bolivia: Technological Research Institute, La Paz.....	do	U.N.	5	1,354,000	665,600	689,000
Brazil: Power development program for south central Brazil.....	do	IBRD	3	3,627,300	1,823,300	1,804,000
Ceylon: Improvement of oil handling facilities in the port of Colombo.....	do	IBRD	1½	133,000	111,000	22,000
Chile: Mineral resources survey of the Province of Coquimbo.....	do	U.N.	1½	805,100	607,100	298,000
China:						
Metal Industries Development Center, Kaohsiung.....	do	ILO	5	2,040,000	1,142,600	898,000
Comprehensive hydraulic development survey of the Choshuli and Wu Basins.....	do	U.N.	3	1,594,800	885,800	709,000
Colombia: School of Engineering, National University, Bogotá.....	do	UNESCO	5	1,743,100	604,100	1,139,000
Ecuador: Preinvestment studies on forestry development in the northwest.....	do	FAO	5	1,720,600	825,600	895,000
Gabon: Iron ore transport survey.....	do	IBRD	2	2,892,000	2,092,000	800,000
Ghana:						
Food research and development unit.....	do	FAO	5	1,880,800	880,800	1,000,000
Preparation of a master plan for water supply and sewerage.....	do	WHO	2	2,153,300	865,300	1,288,000
Greece: Training of technical teachers for vocational industrial schools.....	do	UNESCO	4	3,211,500	932,500	2,279,000
Guatemala: Preinvestment study on forestry development.....	do	FAO	5	1,693,200	767,200	893,000
Guinea: Improvement and expansion of rice cultivation in the coastal lowlands.....	do	FAO	5	1,818,100	1,147,100	671,000
India: Institute of Tropical Meteorology and International Meteorological Center.....	do	WMO	3	2,003,500	873,500	1,130,000
Iran:						
Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Hyderabad.....	do	FAO	5	4,308,100	919,100	3,389,000
Pasture and fodder crop investigations unit, Karaj.....	do	FAO	5	2,570,800	626,800	1,944,000
Jordan: Training and demonstration in afforestation and forest management.....	do	FAO	4	797,400	507,400	290,000
Lebanon: Soil survey and related irrigation schemes.....	do	FAO	4	1,029,700	485,700	544,000
Madagascar: Educational Training and Research Institute, Tananarive.....	do	UNESCO	6	2,924,200	1,435,200	1,489,000
Mexico: National Agricultural Institute, Chapingo.....	do	FAO	4	4,846,300	1,714,300	3,132,000
Morocco: Integrated economic plan for agricultural development of the Sebou region.....	do	FAO	3	4,449,000	1,246,000	3,203,000
Nicaragua: Mineral survey.....	do	U.N.	2½	1,093,500	738,500	355,000
Nigeria:						
Secondary School Teacher Training College, western region.....	do	UNESCO	5	3,583,700	1,170,700	2,413,000
Federal Civil Aviation Training Center, Kaduna.....	do	ICAO	5	3,698,000	1,691,000	2,007,000
Panama: Water resources survey of the Chiriqui and Chico River Basins.....	do	U.N.	2	509,600	418,600	91,000
Peru: School of Technology, National Engineering University, Lima.....	do	UNESCO	5	2,469,800	1,194,800	1,275,000
Republic of Korea: Soil fertility survey and soil research.....	do	FAO	5	2,486,000	896,000	1,590,000
Senegal: Mineral survey.....	do	U.N.	3	1,520,600	924,600	596,000
Syria: Training of civil engineers at the University of Damascus.....	do	UNESCO	5	3,777,100	832,100	2,945,000
Thailand: Paper and pulp material survey.....	do	FAO	3	769,300	557,300	212,000
Tunisia: Preparation of an integrated rural plan for central Tunisia.....	do	FAO	3	2,006,600	994,600	1,012,000
Turkey: Crop Research and Introduction Center, Izmir.....	do	FAO	5	2,054,200	1,221,200	833,000
United Arab Republic: Vegetable Improvement and Seed Production Research Center, Dokki.....	do	FAO	5	1,169,900	551,900	618,000
Singapore: Light industries service unit.....	do	ILO	5	1,449,100	578,100	871,000
Uruguay: Animal production and grasslands program at the Alberto Boergo Agricultural Research Center, La Estanzuela.....	do	FAO	5	2,282,800	1,100,800	1,182,000
Venezuela:						
Preinvestment survey on forestry development in Venezuelan Guayana.....	do	FAO	4	1,721,500	598,500	1,123,000
Training Center for Telecommunication Technicians, Caracas.....	do	ITU	4	4,878,100	1,110,100	3,768,000
The Americas: Caribbean fishery development project ²	do	FAO	4	2,221,200	1,448,400	772,800
Asia: Asian Institute of Economic Development ³	do	U.N.	5	4,259,300	3,536,300	723,000

¹ The Government's cash payments toward local operating costs are included under "Government council earmarkings" and not under "Government counterpart contribution."

² Requesting governments: Dominican, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, British Guiana, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts and Cayman, and Puerto Rico.

³ Requesting governments: Burma, Ceylon, China, Malaya, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, South Korea, South Vietnam, Thailand, Hong Kong, Sarawak, and Singapore.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, last night at the Statler Hilton, no less a spokesman for the administration than the Vice President publicly acknowledged that criticism of its failures in Cuban policy was hurting. The Vice President cried foul. He claimed that criticism of the Cuban situation threatens to paralyze the Government and weaken or destroy public confidence in the President.

The unhappy fact, Mr. Speaker, is that widespread lack of confidence in this administration's policy on Cuba exists throughout the country at this minute. This existing lack of confidence goes far beyond Cuban policy. But Cuba is perhaps the best and most recent example of this administration's misrepresentations, half-truths, and untruths to the American people.

It has gotten so we just do not know whether what is reported by the White House or the Department of Defense concerning pressing present issues is the whole truth. This is a tragedy of this

administration's own creation. The situation was not developed by Republican criticism. This only helped bring it to view. It is the product of deliberate and intentional misconduct on the part of an administration that is so politically minded it would even play politics with the national survival.

But the Vice President last night did not confine his complaint of Republican criticism to the contention it was unpatriotic. He also raised the smoke-screen of interference with separation of powers. He suggested that the prob-

lem was executive not legislative. He knows better.

Mr. Speaker, this administration is acutely sensitive to growing public awareness that the United States is in an increasingly difficult and dangerous situation because of blunders on the part of this Democrat administration. Its indecision and its abdication of the Monroe Doctrine have been interpreted by many people, some our friends, as calamitous and little short of cowardice in the face of Communist aggression in our own backyard.

Constructive public comment on these dismal facts is not partisan. It is not unpatriotic. Neither is its effects on government paralytic.

When such criticism includes positive recommendations to solve the immensely important Cuban problem by a specific recommended course of action it is in the best traditions of the doctrine of separation of powers. Such is the function of Congress. The floor of this great body is open to debate in depth should differences of opinion arise.

The immediate key to application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Cuban problem at this moment is the pressing need for on-site inspection of the island. The need to take a look in our own backyard to see what capacity for our destruction communism hides there. Beyond the immediate need for inspection lies the problem of a plebiscite for the Cuban people after a period of military government so that we can have smiles and freedom again on this once peace-loving island.

After all this it must become an essential concept of American foreign policy that this hemisphere will be kept free of communism even if it takes the promise or the use of American armed force to keep it free.

Mr. Speaker, the Vice President's speech last night is proof that the administration knows it is vulnerable; knows that we are in deep trouble because of its weakness. It seeks to still the voices of constructive criticism by crying foul. We accept the challenge. Those of us who believe deeply that our policy must show a new firmness and direction dedicate ourselves to helpfulness rather than partisanship.

We do this because this issue is all important. It is indeed the issue of national survival. On this we know that, regardless of party, the people are with us. If this administration would mortgage the national survival on the altar of political expediency, then let us prove to America that the Republican Party will have no part of Democrat abandonment of principle and Democrat destruction of the Monroe Doctrine that is the record of the Kennedy administration to its everlasting shame.

H.R. 4831—A PLAN FOR FEDERAL AID TO HELP THE STATES SOLVE THEIR CRISIS IN CHARITY HOSPITALS

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H.R. 4831. This legislation would amend the Hill-Burton Act to make more funds available for the exclusive purposes of helping States meet the mounting problem of providing adequate hospital care for their indigents who are recipients of public welfare payments.

This legislation has been suggested by Mr. Seymour Simon, of Chicago, who is president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners. Mr. Simon has recently been advised that the huge Cook County Hospital, which is under his jurisdiction, is threatened with the loss of accreditation if it fails to correct a serious problem of overcrowding which exists in the hospital today.

The people of Chicago and Cook County have just completed spending \$35 million on a vast rehabilitation and modernization program in the Cook County Hospital. This hospital today stands as one of the outstanding institutions in the world of medical care and medical research. Only yesterday we read that the applications for internship at the Cook County Hospital far exceeded the number of interns the hospital can accept this year. This tremendous desire on the part of interns to complete their medical training at the Cook County Hospital demonstrates again what a fantastically high professional reputation this great hospital has.

However, Mr. Speaker, we have reached that point in Chicago and Cook County where the people of my community can no longer absorb the capital outlay necessary to expand the hospital's facilities in order to overcome the overcrowding.

I think it is only proper, therefore, that Mr. Simon should suggest that part of this responsibility be absorbed by the Federal Government. This is by no means a case of a local official reaching out to the Federal Government for assistance whenever a local community cannot meet its problems with its own resources.

Mr. Speaker, Seymour Simon is writing a tremendous record in Cook County as president of his county board. I wish to assure this House that he is not one of those individuals who call on the Federal Government for constant assistance. The people of Chicago and Cook County are fortunate to have Mr. Simon as president of the county board because of his thorough understanding and knowledge of the problems in our community. This House may be assured that if Mr. Simon has suggested some form of Federal assistance to meet the present crisis, it is only after carefully studying all other possible avenues of help at the local and State level. Surely his recommendation is based on the firm knowledge that this problem cannot be solved through local resources only.

It should be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that we are the most mobile nation in the world. In no other country do people move from one community to another as much as do our American citizens. This tremendous mobility creates vast problems, particularly for urban areas throughout America.

I am sure there is not a Member in this Congress who is not aware of the fact that with the exodus of America's rural residents into large urban areas, we now see the dilemma of 78 percent of the American population living in urban areas and only 22 percent residing in local communities. The movement off the farm continues, and with it the problems of urban areas mount. This, therefore, is the reason I have introduced this legislation today.

Under my proposal, Mr. Speaker, we would appropriate \$150 million a year for the next 5 years to help the States meet this problem of providing hospital care to the indigent. My proposal would take the public charitable hospitals out of the present Hill-Burton Act and thus make available for distribution to the States for assistance in the form of grants in aid to nonprofit hospitals the entire \$150 million now included in the existing Hill-Burton Act.

The new appropriation of an additional \$150 million a year for the next 5 years would be earmarked exclusively for construction of public eleemosynary hospitals. This \$150 million annually would be distributed among 50 States based on a formula of the number of public assistance recipients that they have in their respective States as compared to the total U.S. population of public welfare recipients.

This means that the State of Alabama, which has 204,000 recipients of public assistance, would receive slightly more than \$4 million a year because that State's public welfare recipients constitute 2.74 percent of the Nation's total population receiving public assistance, which numbers 7,842,556.

At the conclusion of my remarks, I will list all of the 50 States and the amount of money they would receive annually. Under my bill, a State would decide how its allotment is to be distributed within the State.

For the purposes of this act, the term "general assistance" means money payments or medical care received by needy individuals under a program established by State law or by an ordinance of a political subdivision of a State but does not include any such payments or care received by any inmate of any public penal or correctional institution.

The number of individuals receiving general assistance in any State and in all the States shall be the average monthly number of such individuals for the most recent year for which satisfactory data, as determined by the Surgeon General, is available for all the States.

Illinois, which has 429,000 recipients of public assistance, would receive approximately \$8½ million a year. Since more than half of these assistance recipients reside in Cook County, it is reasonable to assume that Cook County would receive at least one-half of the Federal allotment. Assuming this to be true, in the next 5 years Cook County would receive somewhere in the vicinity of \$20 million in Federal assistance to meet its needs at the Cook County Hospital.

With the adoption of this program, the Cook County Board of Commissioners could proceed almost immediately to