

20 million Rumanians live under a Communist system. May 10 cannot be openly celebrated. The Rumanian people will have to remember their national holiday quietly, in their hearts.

We in the United States can join the Rumanian people in remembering this day. Americans of Rumanian descent have contributed richly to our American heritage. On this occasion I should like to join with the thousands of Americans who are of Rumanian ancestry in expressing a fervent hope that Rumania will again live under freedom.

FEDERAL AID TO AIRPORTS

(Mr. OLSEN of Montana (at the request of Mr. McVICKER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues again to the vast significance and necessity of the Federal aid to airports program. This program has been a great assistance to interstate commerce, recreation, and in the many sparsely settled areas of our Nation are in the actual development of the area. We are the most mobile people in the world. A great deal of this mobility is due to the airport facilities which have been built and improved under this program in the past. Our future mobility is dependent largely upon the continuation of this type of program. The State of Montana and its widely scattered communities are extremely anxious to continue upon this program. I wish to enter into the record at this point a resolution passed by the Montana Airport Management Association at their annual meeting in Billings, Mont. This resolution was communicated to me by Mr. Robert S. Michael, executive secretary of the Montana Airport Management Association. It will demonstrate the forcefulness and degree of interest which these citizens show in airport development.

A RESOLUTION BY THE MONTANA AIRPORT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

Whereas the continuous operation and development of public airports at all cities and communities across the Nation, and certainly including those in Montana, is of vital interest to all citizens; and

Whereas the costs of providing airport facilities and such improvements as are required to keep pace with the changing demands of aviation technology are expensive and sometimes a serious drain on the taxpayers ability; and

Whereas the Federal Government through the Federal Aviation Agency in realization of this fact has authorized grants-in-aid to various communities for the further development of their airports; and

Whereas in a combined effort, the American Association of Airport Executives, the Airport Operators Council, and the National Association of State Aviation Officials have compiled and made public a report indicating the intentions of many communities across the Nation to make, over the next 4 years, substantial capital investments in their airports and their announced shortage of a significant percentage of the funds needed to provide these improvements: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Montana Airport Management Association at its annual meeting of April 15, 1966. That each member of Mon-

tana's congressional delegation be advised of the Nation's airports' needs, and those of Montana in particular, and that these individuals be requested to give wholehearted support to the passage of S. 3096 and H.R. 13665 for extending the Federal aid to airport program for an additional 3 years, beginning with fiscal year 1968, at a minimum annual level of \$75 million; be it further

Resolved, That these same members are requested to take whatever steps there are available to impress the current administration with the severe consequences and gravity of withholding \$21 million for grants-in-aid to airports previously appropriated for fiscal 1967 by the proper legislative process.

EAST GLACIER AIRPORT

(Mr. OLSEN of Montana (at the request of Mr. McVICKER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity to again call to the attention of this body that there is pending before House and Senate committees, bills which would authorize further funds for the construction of airports in close proximity to national parks. These bills have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, the FAA, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Defense. Not only would these airports add greatly to the recreational potential of the areas involved, but they would extend and add to the safety of civilian aviation and generally promote interstate commerce. I would like to insert into the Record at this point the following item from the minutes of the Montana State Fish and Game Department as they were forwarded to me by Mr. Frank H. Dunkle, State fish and game director. This expresses the support of the State of Montana, Department of Fish and Game, for the proposed East Glacier Airport, which is one of the many airports to benefit from this assistance.

MONTANA STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION, APRIL 19, 1966

Proposed Glacier Airport. Mr. Tom Judge, Helena, the sales and advertising manager for Glacier Park, Inc., advised the commission of pending Federal legislation to provide funds for airports at East Glacier and Jackson Hole. Mr. Judge brought forth the following information: Glacier National Park is one of the world's outstanding scenic attractions. It was visited last year by 847,104 people from every State in the Union and many foreign countries. Because of its location in the northernmost region of the United States, it is inconvenient for many people to visit this famous national park. An airport near Glacier would permit thousands of people to visit the park from all parts of the United States. The airport, completed near Yellowstone Park last year, attracted 20,000 people in the first 3 months of operation, which is nothing compared to the traffic this airport will receive when the general public becomes aware of the advantages a park airport provides for tourists and vacationers, and many of the visitors to Yellowstone Park would also visit Glacier National Park. This air facility will also increase tourist trade at Yellowstone National Park. This airport will provide for emergency operations and administrative needs of the National Park Service and the Forest Service.

Mr. Judge requested the commission's support of the Montana installation.

Motion, Mr. Staves: "I move to endorse

legislation authorizing and appropriating funds for construction of a modern air facility near Glacier National Park, and that the director so notify the Montana congressional delegation, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Department of Interior." Seconded by Mr. Waitz. Carried.

FORD FOUNDATION SUPPORTS AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION PROGRAMS

(Mr. O'HARA of Michigan (at the request of Mr. McVICKER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, an event of considerable significance to those of us in Government took place here in Washington recently. But for some reason, the event occurred without much notice.

I refer to the announcement that the Ford Foundation had granted nearly \$3 million to the American Political Science Association to operate four public service programs during the next 5 years.

Activities to be financed under the grants are a State legislative service program for newly-elected State legislators, a public affairs reporting awards program for journalists, the congressional fellowship program and State and local internship programs.

These programs are very worthwhile, and they deserve the support of those of us in Congress as well as others who are interested in Government. The American Political Science Association and the Ford Foundation are to be commended for making these programs possible.

Many Members of Congress are familiar with one of these four programs in particular—the congressional fellowship program. We have had congressional fellows working in our offices, and we can testify regarding the contribution the program makes; both to the congressional fellows and to the Members of Congress in whose offices they work.

Mr. Speaker, so that all of our colleagues will have an opportunity to learn more about the four public service programs, I ask unanimous consent that the press release announcing the grants to the American Political Science Association be printed as part of my remarks at this point in the Record.

FORD FOUNDATION ANNOUNCES NEARLY \$3 MILLION IN GRANTS FOR AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION PROGRAMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Ford Foundation today announced nearly \$3 million in grants to the American Political Science Association for operation of public service programs over the next 5 years.

The individual grants and activities which they will support are: \$69,000 for orientation of newly elected State legislators under a State legislative service program; \$750,000 for a public affairs reporting awards program, including seminars and fellowships for political journalists; \$75,000 for continuation of the congressional fellowship program, which brings political scientists and journalists to Washington, D.C., for study of and work with Congress; and, \$770,000 for State and local internship programs organized and conducted by university departments of political science.

Legislative service programs will be developed in about five State each year. De-

May 10, 1966

The altar of freedom still requires the sacrifice of an alert and dedicated citizenry, the military might which is found in our Armed Forces and the relentless struggle of those who would keep aglow the light of liberty. It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that in recalling the heroic contribution of our forefathers we can gain the needed will to be ever worthy of their sacrifices for us.

MEMORIAL FROM THE ALL NATIONS LOCAL UNION NO. 1200, UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I am presenting to the House a memorial from the All Nations Local Union No. 1200, United Steelworkers of America, by its president, Al Lebbano of Canton, Ohio, who complains that this memorial was sent in November to the following officials and has not yet been acknowledged:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, Washington, D.C.; Walter B. Lewis, Director, Federal Programs Division, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.; and Mr. George Holland, Director of Compliance, EEOC, Washington, D.C.

The memorial reads as follows:

I, the undersigned president of local union No. 1200, United Steelworkers of America, do hereby charge the President of these United States in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in that he violated the civil rights of all steelworkers by his intervention into the steel negotiations, of which consummation came in September 6, 1965.

This "arm-bending" pressure tactics resulted in the steelworkers getting far less than what we would of received had we been free to bargain in the tradition of the "Yankee trader."

Every steelworker in the United States, and Canada, along with every other citizen while cognizant of the fighting in Vietnam, and of, inflationary problems, finds it hard to believe that these are bona fide reasons for intervention as every other industry realized a far greater settlement package than the steelworker. Our rights in the areas of incentives, civil rights within plants and local unions, and safety conditions within plants and other working conditions, have been denied by the hurried-up procedure of nonthinking or selfish thinking, of Lyndon Baines Johnson, President of these United States.

Therefore, I seek redress, through every Federal civil rights agency, for answers as to how to compensate our incentive workers, who daily have, and are, losing much money; for a law enacted by Congress restricting Presidential intervention into free, democratic bargainings, for a full-scale investigation by the Labor Department into unsafe conditions wrought by obsolete plants and equipment supposedly corrected by tax rebates to correct this situation.

THE NEED FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CIA

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

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution which will

provide for a special committee to study the operations, activities, and expenditures of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I am concerned about the blanket of secrecy which keeps the operations and expenditures of the Central Intelligence Agency not only from the general public, but from their duly authorized representatives in Congress. I recognize the need for security, and my resolution therefore provides that the hearings of the special committee be conducted in private. However, in a democracy, there is no excuse for distrusting representatives of the people or denying them access to basic information.

My resolution authorizes and directs the Speaker of the House to appoint a special bipartisan committee of seven House Members. It provides that among the members shall be at least two members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and two members of the House Appropriations Committee.

There is no reason why the total amount of money spent annually by the CIA should be unknown to Members of Congress. I would suppose that in the House of Representatives there are no more than 5 to 10 members who know how much money that agency is spending each year. More important, we do not know how effective the organization is nor even what it is doing. Because of the vital impact of the CIA on the international scheme, the fullest possible congressional scrutiny is in the public interest.

RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, 90 years ago, on May 10, 1877, the people of Rumania declared their independence. For centuries, Rumanians had lived under the yoke of the Ottoman Turks, who had dominated the life of the Rumanian communities and had exacted tributes, imposed rulers and carried out reprisals when local uprisings occurred. But in the 18th and 19th centuries, Turkish power began to wane. A reawakened national consciousness, the intervention of foreign powers, and the weakening of the hold of the Turkish administration in the Balkans and Eastern Europe all contributed to the achievement of the Rumanian goal of independence in 1877.

The newfound independence of the Rumanian nation was precarious, however. To the north and the east lay a powerful and expansionist neighbor. The designs of the rulers of Imperial Russia were no mystery to the Rumanians. Several times prior to independence, the Russians had seized on the excuse of protecting the Rumanians in order to occupy and to exploit Rumanian territory. In 1877, as the Rumanians declared their independence, they joined with the Russians to achieve a substantial victory over the Turks. But the Russians seized and held southern Bessarabia, and this seizure was ratified by the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.

The Rumanians regained Bessarabia following World War I, but the territorial ambitions of the czars were taken up and expanded by the new Communist rulers of Russia. Following the signing of the Soviet-Nazi pact of 1939, the Soviet Union seized Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. As World War II drew to a close, all of Rumania was invaded, and Soviet armies and commissars stayed long enough to insure the installation of a regime that would maintain Rumania within the Soviet orbit.

Today, Communists still rule in Rumania. But there is doubt whether the country remains an integral and submissive part of the vast Soviet empire. And this should not be a matter of wonderment. For Rumania, throughout its history has always had close ties with the West. Indeed, Rumania was first settled by Roman legions during the first century A.D. Throughout the centuries, the language and culture of these Westerners have influenced Rumanian life. And today, the Rumanian language is still in some respects closer to Latin than is Italian.

Thus we should not be surprised that Rumanian leaders are asserting some measure of independence vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, that they are seeking to build a modern industrial nation that is not enmeshed in regional economic plans drawn up in the Soviet Union, and that they are gradually expanding economic and cultural ties with the nations of Western Europe and the United States. Looking at these developments, it becomes quite obvious that the historical consciousness of a people and its traditions could not be wiped out by even one of the cruelest of postwar tyrannies manipulated from the Kremlin.

The Rumanian people have not yet regained their independence. But the first steps on a long road have been taken. On this 10th of May, an anniversary held dear by Rumanians everywhere, I would like to affirm that it is my hope that other steps on the road to independence can and will follow.

RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, May 10 commemorates the original independence of the Rumanian nation. Rumania's Communist regime has sought to make the Rumanian people forget May 10 and celebrate only the day when the Soviets defeated the Nazis. But the Rumanian people cannot and have not forgotten their great history.

For May 10 marks the anniversary of three great events. In 1866 the Rumanian people acquired the right to elect as their sovereign a member of a Western royal family. On May 10, 1877, the Rumanian nation proclaimed its total independence from its former Turkish rulers. And on May 10, 1888, Charles I was crowned the first king of Rumania.

After 1877 Rumania enjoyed several decades of independence. But today

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 14979. A bill for the relief of Antonio Parisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 14980. A bill for the relief of Miss Maggie Ting; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 14981. A bill for the relief of Yoo Young Hui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.R. 14982. A bill for the relief of Yasuyo Suzuki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 14983. A bill for the relief of Maria Felicia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 14984. A bill for the relief of Renato

Camacho Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 14985. A bill for the relief of Judith Plasencia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 14986. A bill for the relief of John Rask (Hanna Risk); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 14987. A bill for the relief of Kevin Mandel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 14988. A bill for the relief of Antonino Mangiamelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 14989. A bill for the relief of Jody Lou Krishun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H.R. 14990. A bill for the relief of Herman Adams, doing business as the Adams Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 14991. A bill for the relief of Ali Saban Zejneloski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XII,

388. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, Los Angeles, Calif., relative to the preservation of the Grand Canyon; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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Association for its secondary market operations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:
H.R. 14955. A bill to amend title III of the National Housing Act to increase the funds available to the Federal National

real property taxes on its rights-of-way; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOELLER:
H.R. 14968. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that veterans must have served 90 or more days in order to make themselves or their

selective economic discrimination against American farmers and ranchers by deliberately depressing farm prices, and (3) use the various legislative authorities at its disposal to improve and enhance farm prices in order to build a strong and viable market economy for agriculture, the cornerstone of American

May 11, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — DAILY DIGEST

D407

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

Committee on Rules: Action was deferred on H. Res. 670, and similar resolutions, to create a select committee to investigate the operation of the Economic Opportunity Act.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Committee on Ways and Means: Met in executive session and continued on H.R. 8282, the Federal unemployment benefits program. No final action was taken.

Joint Committee Meetings

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

Joint Economic Committee: Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy continued its hearings on the role of private pension plans in the overall program of income protection for the aged, having as its witness Robert M. Ball, Commissioner, Social Security Administration.

Hearings continue on Monday, May 16.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Law

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D394, May 9, 1966)

S. 1924, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to prohibit a part-time referee from acting as trustee or receiver. Signed May 10, 1966 (P.L. 89-414).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 12

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices, on S. 2921, proposed Children's Special Milk Act, 10 a.m., 324 Old Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations, subcommittee, on H.R. 14921, fiscal 1967 appropriations for independent offices, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., room S-128, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, open and executive, on pending nominations, including that of Judge Robert E. Quinn, for reappointment to the Court of Military Appeals, 10:30 a.m., 212 Old Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, to discuss and vote on proposed draft resolution re the CIA, 10 a.m., room S-116, Capitol.

Executive, to meet with Ambassador to South Vietnam Lodge, 2:30 p.m., room S-116, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, on S. 2152, proposed Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, and related bills, 10 a.m., 318 Old Senate Office Building.

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, to resume hearings on alleged price fixing of library books, 10 a.m., 1318 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, executive, on pending postmaster nominations, and on H.R. 14122, Federal employees pay bill, 10 a.m., 6200 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Roads, on S. 3155, proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act, 10 a.m., 4200 New Senate Office Building.

Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, on pending bills proposing amendments to the Federal water pollution control laws, 10 a.m., 4232 New Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, executive, 10 a.m., H-309 U.S. Capitol Building.

Subcommittee on Legislative, executive, 10 a.m., H-310 U.S. Capitol Building.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, executive, 10 a.m., B-300 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Armed Services, to continue consideration of H.R. 13715, the military construction authorization bill, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, to continue consideration of H.R. 14026, to prohibit insured banks from issuing negotiable interest-bearing or discounted notes, certificates of deposit, or other evidences of indebtedness and related matters, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Education and Labor, executive, on pending legislation, 9:45 a.m., 2175 Rayburn House Office Building.

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Handicapped Children, to meet for an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 1409 Longworth House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe, to continue consideration of the NATO crisis, 2 p.m., 2255 Rayburn House Office Building.

Full committee, to continue consideration of H.R. 12449, to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and H.R. 12450, to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward internal and external security, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to continue consideration of H.R. 4671, and related bills, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Lower Colorado River Basin project, 9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to continue consideration of H.R. 13228, and related bills, to provide for a coordinated national safety program and establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce to reduce traffic accidents and the deaths, injuries, and property damage which occur in such accidents, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 5, to continue consideration of civil rights legislation, 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 2, to consider private claims bills, 10 a.m., 2226 Rayburn House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 3, executive, to continue consideration of H.R. 4347, regarding copyright law revision, 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, executive, to consider H.R. 14904, the parcel post bill; and H.R. 13822, regarding an additional Assistant Postmaster General for Research and Development, 10 a.m., 346 Cannon House Office Building.

Committee on Public Works, Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program, and the Subcommittee on Roads, to continue joint hearings on the relationship of toll facilities to the Federal-aid highway program, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn House Office Building.

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and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HANSEN of Iowa:

H.R. 14348. A bill to amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to provide temporary assistance where public school buildings are destroyed by natural causes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 14349. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a portion of an individual's wages, salary, or other income shall be exempt from levy to enforce the payment of Federal taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 14350. A bill to provide a permanent special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 14351. A bill to establish in the U.S. Capitol an educational center whose sole purpose will be the fostering of greater knowledge, interest, understanding, and inspiration of the significance and meaning of American history that was made in the Capitol of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. OLSEN of Minnesota:

H.R. 14352. A bill to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish and maintain reserves of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 14353. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to monthly cash benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act, and individuals retired for disability under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act without regard to their age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 14354. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to give to employers and performers in the performing arts the same rights given by section 8(f) of such act to employers and employees in the construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 14355. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make certain technical changes, to provide for survivor benefits to children ages 18 to 21, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD:

H.R. 14356. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax relief for certain persons whose real property is taken from them by condemnation or who are forced to dispose of such property because of the imminence of condemnation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 14357. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of employees of local boards and appeal boards within the Selective Service System; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 14358. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FALLON (by request):

H.R. 14359. A bill to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 14360. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies,

and organizations for the establishment and operation of community programs for patients with kidney disease and for conduct of training related to such programs, and other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 14361. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 14362. A bill to improve intergovernmental relations and Government operations by assisting the States to carry out on a continuing basis in-service training programs for officers and employees of State and local governments with a view to increasing efficiency and economy in the operations of State and local governments, including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States, and encouraging the highest standards of performance in the transaction of the public business; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 14363. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide rules relating to the deduction for personal exemptions with respect to the children of divorced parents and to make related amendments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 14364. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to repeal the existing limit on the grant funds which may be used thereunder in any one State, and to provide for a more effective apportionment of such funds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 14365. A bill to facilitate the management, use, and public benefits from the Appalachian Trail, a scenic trail designed primarily for foot travel through natural or primitive areas, and extending generally from Maine to Georgia; to facilitate and promote Federal, State, local, and private cooperation and assistance for the promotion of the trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 14366. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 14367. A bill for the establishment of a Civilian Aviation Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 14368. A bill to protect consumers, homebuilders, building material suppliers, lumber manufacturers, and others against false grade marking of lumber, to promote interstate commerce in lumber, to strengthen the standards program of the lumber industry, and to promote the general welfare; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 14369. A bill providing for jury selection in Federal and State courts, prosecution and removal to Federal courts, civil preventive relief, civil indemnification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14370. A bill to strengthen the financial condition of the employees' life insurance fund created by the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, to provide certain adjustments in amounts of group life and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 14371. A bill to increase the rate of pension payable to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, their widows, and certain other dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 14372. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code, to increase the rate of

pension to certain veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict, their widows and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 14373. A bill to increase the rate of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows, children and parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 14374. A bill to provide that the withholding allowance for itemized income tax deductions, as enacted by the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966, shall take effect on May 1, 1966, the same as the graduated withholding of income tax enacted by such act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 14375. A bill to provide for the establishment of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway in the State of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.J. Res. 1038. Joint resolution to require that reports on imports into the United States include the landed value of articles imported, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.J. Res. 1039. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana:

H.J. Res. 1040. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HANSEN of Iowa:

H.J. Res. 1041. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.J. Res. 1042. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.J. Res. 1043. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MACDONALD:

H.J. Res. 1044. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McGRATH:

H.J. Res. 1045. Joint resolution providing for a national education policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.J. Res. 1046. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.J. Res. 1047. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.J. Res. 1048. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 1049. Joint resolution to establish an Atlantic Union delegation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H.J. Res. 1050. Joint resolution making the day on which electors of President and Vice President are chosen a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.J. Res. 1051. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to authorize Congress to limit the power of the

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courts of the United States to determine that statutes of the United States or of any State are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.J. Res. 1052. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DOW:

H.J. Res. 1053. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.J. Res. 1054. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.J. Res. 1055. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 1056. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.J. Res. 1057. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.J. Res. 1058. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation for the commemoration and observance of the millennium of the Polish nation in the calendar year 1966; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York:
H. Con. Res. 626. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to conduct an investigation and study of the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H. Con. Res. 627. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Congressional Standards and Ethics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. Res. 816. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Basic Human Rights and Peaceful World Order, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

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

445. By the SPEAKER; a memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the merger of the Reserve Forces of the armed services into the National Guard units of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

446. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to the construction by the Federal Government of the proposed Bradley Lake hydroelectric project; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 14376. A bill for the relief of Francisco Acosta-Duarte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 14377. A bill for the relief of Dr. Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 14378. A bill for the relief of Jose Maya-Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGAN of Georgia:

H.R. 14379. A bill for the relief of John R. McKinney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 14380. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna Maria Baldini Dela Rosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 14381. A bill for the relief of Rolando de Aguiar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KREBS:

H.R. 14382. A bill for the relief of Donald James De Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 14383. A bill for the relief of Dong Son Kim, his wife, Hyun So Kim, and their minor children, Jung Yul Kim, Bong Kil Kim, and Mae Young Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 14384. A bill for the relief of Herman Hyman Sanderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14385. A bill for the relief of Moy Woon Man; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14386. A bill for the relief of Franca Zazzera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 14387. A bill for the relief of Zereda Phillips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 14388. A bill to provide for the free entry of certain articles for the use of Princeton, N.J.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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Next meeting of the SENATE
12:00 noon, Thursday, May 12

Next meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12:00 noon, Thursday, May 12

Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors, and the Subcommittee on Flood Control, executive, to consider in a joint hearing H.R. 13313, and related bills, concerning fees at Corps of Engineers reservoirs, 10 a.m., 2251 Rayburn House Office Building.

Full committee, executive, to consider H.R. 13313, and related bills, concerning fees at Corps of Engineers reservoirs, 11:30 a.m., 2251 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Ways and Means, executive, to continue con-

sideration of H.R. 8282, the Federal unemployment benefits program, 10 a.m., committee room, Longworth House Office Building.

Select Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Activities of Regulatory and Enforcement Agencies Relating to Small Business, to continue consideration of problems within industries regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, 10 a.m., B-374 Rayburn House Office Building.



Congressional Record

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

Committee on Rules: Action was deferred on H. Res. 670, and similar resolutions, to create a select committee to investigate the operation of the Economic Opportunity Act.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Committee on Ways and Means: Met in executive session and continued on H.R. 8282, the Federal unemployment benefits program. No final action was taken.

Joint Committee Meetings

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

Joint Economic Committee: Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy continued its hearings on the role of private pension plans in the overall program of income protection for the aged, having as its witness Robert M. Ball, Commissioner, Social Security Administration.

Hearings continue on Monday, May 16.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Law

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D394, May 9, 1966)

S. 1924, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to prohibit a part-time referee from acting as trustee or receiver. Signed May 10, 1966 (P.L. 89-414).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 12

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices, on S. 2921, proposed Children's Special Milk Act, 10 a.m., 324 Old Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations, subcommittee, on H.R. 14921, fiscal 1967 appropriations for independent offices, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., room S-128, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, open and executive, on pending nominations, including that of Judge Robert E. Quinn, for reappointment to the Court of Military Appeals, 10:30 a.m., 212 Old Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, to discuss and vote on proposed draft resolution re the CIA, 10 a.m., room S-116, Capitol.

Executive, to meet with Ambassador to South Vietnam Lodge, 2:30 p.m., room S-116, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, on S. 2152, proposed Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, and related bills, 10 a.m., 318 Old Senate Office Building.

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, to resume hearings on alleged price fixing of library books, 10 a.m., 1318 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, executive, on pending postmaster nominations, and on H.R. 14122, Federal employees pay bill, 10 a.m., 6200 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Roads, on S. 3155, proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act, 10 a.m., 4200 New Senate Office Building.

Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, on pending bills proposing amendments to the Federal water pollution control laws, 10 a.m., 4232 New Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, executive, 10 a.m., H-309 U.S. Capitol Building.

Subcommittee on Legislative, executive, 10 a.m., H-310 U.S. Capitol Building.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, executive, 10 a.m., B-300 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Armed Services, to continue consideration of H.R. 13715, the military construction authorization bill, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, to continue consideration of H.R. 14026, to prohibit insured banks from issuing negotiable interest-bearing or discounted notes, certificates of deposit, or other evidences of indebtedness and related matters, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Education and Labor, executive, on pending legislation, 9:45 a.m., 2175 Rayburn House Office Building.

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Handicapped Children, to meet for an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 1409 Longworth House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe, to continue consideration of the NATO crisis, 2 p.m., 2255 Rayburn House Office Building.

Full committee, to continue consideration of H.R. 12449, to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and H.R. 12450, to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward internal and external security, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to continue consideration of H.R. 4671, and related bills, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Lower Colorado River Basin project, 9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to continue consideration of H.R. 13228, and related bills, to provide for a coordinated national safety program and establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce to reduce traffic accidents and the deaths, injuries, and property damage which occur in such accidents, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 5, to continue consideration of civil rights legislation, 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 2, to consider private claims bills, 10 a.m., 2226 Rayburn House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 3, executive, to continue consideration of H.R. 4347, regarding copyright law revision, 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, executive, to consider H.R. 14904, the parcel post bill; and H.R. 13822, regarding an additional Assistant Postmaster General for Research and Development, 10 a.m., 346 Cannon House Office Building.

Committee on Public Works, Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program, and the Subcommittee on Roads, to continue joint hearings on the relationship of toll facilities to the Federal-aid highway program, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn House Office Building.

Senate Inquiries Into CIA Role In U.S. Foreign Policy Are Urged

By WILLIAM K. WYANT JR., Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The doggedly silent but free-spending and ubiquitous Central Intelligence Agency, this nation's far-flung apparatus for collecting information and influencing events, came under fire in Congress this week.

Two Democratic Senators, Eugene J. McCarthy, Wisconsin, and Stephen M. Young, Ohio, on Monday urged on the Senate floor separate measures aimed at bringing the CIA and its activities under closer surveillance. Young's attack was harsh. He spoke of fiascos, mistakes and bungling. He said American prestige had suffered because of such affairs as "the stupid and disastrous role which CIA operatives played in the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion."

Cites High Spending
The CIA, Young said, was given an power to formulate foreign policy when established by Congress in 1949 but it now spends more money than the Department of State and at times has more real influence in handling important problems. "While I realize that officials of the CIA cannot announce their triumphs," Young said, "the record of their serious mistakes or misjudgments is impressive."

He said he believed that the CIA was overstaffed and was spending too much of the taxpayers' money, but he could not prove it. One of the troubles, he said, is that there is no effective congressional scrutiny of an agency that spends hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Continuing Study
Young proposed that Congress set up a joint committee that would make a continuing study and investigation of the CIA's activities and operations.

The approach of Senator McCarthy to the CIA, which has been called "the invisible government," was in more gentle style although it raised serious questions about the way in which the agency had conducted itself.

McCarthy pointed out that in the nearly 20 years of the CIA's life it never had been subjected to formal review by Congress and never had had to give an accounting, in the sense that other federal agencies do as a matter of routine.

Although McCarthy emphasized that he was not opposed to the concept of the CIA and the necessity for having such an organization, he said the agency's role in the Dominican Republic and in Viet Nam had raised questions about its relationship to the making and execution of American foreign policy.

Could Influence Policy
"I believe there is significant evidence that the CIA not only carries out policy but, in some respects, it has become a positive and significant influence on the policy itself," he said.

McCarthy introduced a resolution that proposed creation of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is a member.

The subcommittee would "make a full and complete study of the effects of the operations and activities of the Central Intelligence Agency upon the foreign relations of the United States" and report its findings later than Jan. 31 next year.

Senator McCarthy said his resolution was not anti-CIA and that the effect of the congressional inquiry might well be to strengthen the CIA as an arm of government.

No Formal Review
"Since there has been no formal review," he said, "it has not been possible to determine whether a valid basis exists for criticism of the agency, or to prevent what appears to be distortions of policy or to dispel rumors surrounding the activities of the CIA."

What might come out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee inquiry, Senator McCarthy believes, is a report recommending that congressional committees dealing with foreign policy take a regular look at the CIA as it relates to their field.

At the present time, the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees have special CIA subcommittees that deal with the agency and are kept informed, in theory at least, of what it is doing.

But the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs committees do not have special CIA subgroups even though it is obvious that CIA activities are related to the nation's policies abroad.

CIA Budget A Secret
Nowhere in the United States budget for 1967, made public recently, can be found the outlay for CIA reported unofficially to be in excess of \$500,000,000 a year. But the CIA does touch base with Congress, however inadequately, in various ways.

The Senate Armed Services Committee's CIA subcommittee, of which Senator Richard B. Russell (Dem.), Georgia, is chairman, has two members and met eight times last year in closed session. Senator Stuart Symington (Dem.), Missouri, has just been named to the subcommittee.

On the House side, the CIA subcommittee has 10 members headed by the Armed Services Committee chairman, South Carolina's L. Mendel Rivers. It meets about once a month. One of the members is Representative Melvin Price (Dem.), Illinois.

Just how much these subcommittees are told by the CIA, and

how closely and critically the members question CIA representatives, must remain obscure because of the secret nature of the CIA's work. Other members of Congress are as much in the dark as are the press and the public.

Tribute From Symington
Missouri's Senator Symington, who holds seats on the Armed Services and Foreign Relations committees, is emphatically not among the CIA's detractors. On Jan. 14, after a trip to Southeast Asia, he paid tribute to the agency.

Symington told the Senate he had been briefed extensively by the CIA before departure and had talked in detail with CIA representatives in the countries he visited, and with American ambassadors. He said he had found no instances in which CIA activities were uncontrolled or contrary to United States policy.

The Missouri Senator expressed his agreement with Secretary of State Dean Rusk's praise of the CIA and added his own testimony, as follows:

"The Central Intelligence Agency has a difficult and, at times, a very dangerous mission to perform. Not all men or women of this or any other agency are perfect, and it is easy to criticize any group which cannot defend itself because of the nature of its work."

"Nevertheless it is my considered judgment that the American public should be proud of this organization and its people, a group who serve our country with unstinting devotion."

Praised By Kennedy

The CIA had warmly invited comment from the late President John F. Kennedy. Under the law, the CIA is responsible to the President and its work is reviewed by various agencies, including the National Security Council, the Justice Department and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

President Kennedy established the board in 1961 right after the Bay of Pigs episode. It is made up of distinguished civilians. The chairman is former Missourian Clark M. Clifford, a Washington attorney.

Clifford's board meets, once a month and its members go abroad at least once a year.

As for making policy, the intelligence community insist that the CIA is not guilty of anything like that now and has not done any free-wheeling for at least five years, whatever might have been true in the past.

Nevertheless, there are many who believe, like Senator McCarthy and Senator Young, that the huge organization with its massive headquarters across the Potomac at Langley, Va., ought to be brought under more meaningful control by Congress.

For Senator McCarthy this is part of a broader concept. The Congress has responsibilities in the field of foreign policy and it must meet fully as part of its duties under the Constitution.